"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; rising temperature; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,271. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS AND NOTIFIES GERMANY THAT SUBMARINE WARFARE ON MERCHANTMEN MUST STOP OR WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH HER

BERNSTORFF ADVISES BERLIN

That We Mean What We Say and that Something Be Done Quickly.

HE SUGGESTS A NEW PLAN

Urges a Declaration as Broad as That Made to Cover Mediterranean Operations.

BERLIN PRESS IN THE DARK

Still Urging That Germany Cannot Yield or Compromise on the U-Boat War.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent to Berlin tonight a long dispatch, interpreting the situation in Washington and making certain recommendations. He is understood to have advised his Government that he believed the United States meant just what it said in its submarine note and that something would have to be done quickly if friendly relations were to continue.

The Ambassador himself, having read the address of the President and the note, said:

"I can make no comment either upon the address or upon the communication which has been sent to my Government."

He was authoritatively described, however, as having advised the Berlin Foreign Office in the message sent tonight that he believed at least some such declaration as that made regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean Sea should be issued immediately to cover all submarine operations.

The Mediterranean declaration was handed to Secretary Lansing on Jan. 7. It contained assurances, much broader in their scope than those given to cover the activities of submarines in the war zone around the British Isles, where Germany has contended from the first that she was engaged in a campaign of retaliation for the British blockade.

The assurances were to the effect that only a cruiser warfare would be conducted against enemy merchant shipping, and that noncombatant ships of every character, freight as well as passenger carrying, would receive proper warning and have safety for their passengers and crews. The assurances, which have been given for the war zone around the British Isles, covered only "liners."

The declaration of Jan. 7 also promised that German submarine commanders who failed to obey the assurances given would be punished and that reparation would be made for death or injury to American citizens. German commanders operating in the Mediterranean, it was stated in the declaration, which was issued after the steamship Persia had gone down, had particular instructions to exclude such measures of reprisal as were applied in the war zone around the British Isles.

It is expected that Count von Bernstorff will confer with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. The Secretary informed him today that he was ready to discuss the matter at his convenience. Since the inception of the present situation Count von Bernstorff has made two attempts to discuss the situation with the Secretary. On each occasion he was informed, however, that he would have an opportunity later. The time of the proposed conference had not been definitely fixed tonight.

While the Ambassador tonight appeared more perturbed than at any time since the beginning of the submarine controversy, he was said to feel that his Government would go to every possible length to prevent the severance of diplomatic relations.

Persons in close touch with affairs at the Embassy quoted him as saying:

"I believe that some way will be found satisfactorily to meet the position of the United States."

NO INKLING YET IN BERLIN.

German Papers Know, However, von Jagow's Reply Is Unsatisfactory.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—Although it is known to a limited circle here that President Wilson was to address Congress today on the submarine question, nothing of what is contained in the address has yet arrived as this dispatch is sent.

Commenting on the general situation, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Against all the expectations in Germany, the last von Jagow note did little to clear up the pending conflicts. The positive statement of the German Admiralty that the Sussex was not attacked from the German side ended the case for us, but the Americans are not satisfied with the explanation.

"We may remark in passing that the excitement in a few German papers over 'the inquisition' which the American Government is instituting into the activities of the German submarines appears

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson's Address to Congress

Spoken before both Houses, in joint session, at Washington, April 19, 1916.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril. The Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent Government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our Government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the Imperial German Government, despite the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German Government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this Government and the other neutral Governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the Imperial German Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances, at their own risks; but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this Government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire immunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and mere ferryboats like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-Channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone some explanation, some disavowal by the German Government, some evidence of criminal mistake or willful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained, but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted and which from the first exposed that Government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war; and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation. It has of course accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German Government as given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German Government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made.

Text of the American Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1916

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my Government Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24, last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English Channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my Government, the following reply to Your Excellency:

Information now in the possession of the Government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my Government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel; and was not following the route taken by troopships or supply ships. About eighty of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender, and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the Government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of your Excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the Government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The Government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial Government of the 10th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelvemonth and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations. If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the Government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the Imperial Government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

On the contrary, the Government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The Imperial Government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus proscribed or to enter them at their peril, the Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the Imperial Government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

The Imperial Government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in despite of the solemn protest of the Government of the United States, the commanders of the Imperial Government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction, which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the Imperial Government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put. Again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurances to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic, and mere passenger boats like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the Imperial Government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and Government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as, of course, given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the Imperial Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the Imperial Government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

LANSING.

The appendix, "A statement of facts" regarding the torpedoing of the Sussex by a German submarine in violation of Germany's pledge, is printed in full on Page 2 of THE TIMES.

VIEWED AS AN ULTIMATUM

Wilson Says He Is at Last Forced to Conclusion There Is But One Course.

SPEAKS FOR ALL NEUTRALS

Declares We Are the Responsible Spokesmen of the Rights of Humanity.

SOLEMN SCENE IN CONGRESS

President Delivers Message in Grave and Measured Tones—Cheers Greet Him at Close.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Before a joint session of the Senate and House, President Wilson this afternoon, speaking in behalf of the rights of the United States and its citizens and the rights of humanity in general, announced that he had notified Germany that "unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

It was explained later at the State Department that immediately did not mean as late as two weeks hence, and that an answer to the American note, which was forwarded yesterday, was expected before Sunday.

The President's address to Congress and his note to Germany are paraphrases of each other, whole passages being identical. The President's quiet manner before Congress was made ominous by the known fact that his indictment of Germany had been communicated to the German Government. For in spite of the forced reserve of the President's manner and his expressions in both documents, they constitute the severest arraignment of a great power disclosed by the history of recent years.

The feeling of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government is that the severance of relations with Germany is now inevitable, although the hope and apparently the belief, at both ends of the avenue is that war will not follow. The note to Germany demands the immediate abandonment of the "present methods of conducting submarine warfare." But throughout the note and the President's address runs the inference, bluntly stated at the close of the note, that the use of submarines for destroying commerce is "of necessity utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants."

Must Stop Submarines Altogether.

This general statement and the demand upon the German Government must be construed together. It was explained by the State Department this afternoon that Germany must abandon not only her present methods of submarine warfare, but that warfare itself, as now directed against commerce, before any discussion of the possible use of submarines against commerce would be permitted. There are cases in which a submarine may properly and effectively be used against merchantmen, as where a merchantman is overhauled in fair weather near shore, but after a year of German failure to conduct submarine warfare within those limitations, the United States is determined that the whole submarine warfare against commerce be stopped in sign of good faith, before discussions are resumed.

It is over this point that the break with Germany is expected to come. Germany is expected to repeat what she said many times, that this warfare will be continued according to international law, but that she cannot surrender the arm altogether. This ordinarily, if believed, would be satisfactory to the United States. But, after a year of violations of such assurances, the American Government is determined that the warfare shall end altogether before it enters into a discussion of the terms under which it may be permitted. Germany is not expected to agree to this, and the sinking of a single merchantman by a German submarine in the meantime would, in all probability, be taken as the final signal for a rupture.

Guilty of Bad Faith.

Through both note and speech runs the plain implication, and in one place is the plain statement, that Germany has been guilty not only of atrocities out of bad faith toward the United States. In the speech the German allegations regarding the Sussex are utterly ignored with the direct statement that the ship, unarmed and unwarned, was torpedoed by a German submarine. In the note the American Government says that the German allegations merely confirm other unquestionable evidence that the ship

was torpedoed, adding the evidence in a detailed appendix.

In most of the references to the German violations of international law, both the speech and the note lay the blame on German submarine commanders, as if they, and not the German Government, had been guilty of dishonor in breaking a solemn pledge. But both documents add that these incidents have been too often repeated for any such explanation. In the note, for instance, the attack on the Sussex is described as "one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations."

If the Sussex case stood alone, say the two documents, the United States might be satisfied with proper reparation and the due punishment of the offending submarine commander. But the commander is not believed to have acted on his own initiative. The note sums up this charge of deliberate bad faith: "Again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurances to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity."

Ruthlessness Increased.

The President, in beginning his address, reminded Congress that upon the first announcement of Germany's undersea warfare over a year ago the United States had protested because of the "practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations." In spite of German protestations of care, he said, this warfare had grown "more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind," till it had become "grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity."

The President referred in the bitterest terms to German attacks without warning on great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic. Recent events, he added, showed the "spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed that Government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects."

In both papers the President refers to the "very genuine friendship for the people and Government of Germany" of the United States as explaining the long patience of this Government. The only significant passage in the one paper that is not contained in the other, is the statement in the note to Germany that the German note of April 10, regarding the Sussex, gave the impression that Germany had "failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation." This is the note that has been generally condemned for its thinly veiled frivolity.

Cheers Greet the President.

The President, escorted by his Secretary, Mr. Tumulty; two Secret Service men, and committees of the House and Senate, entered the hall of the House by a door immediately behind the Speaker's desk one minute before 1 o'clock. With his customary lack of ceremony he advanced to the stand before the desk, while the House and galleries, standing, welcomed him with prolonged applause, and shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, who sat together under the United States flag. Then taking from his breast pocket the copy of the speech which he had typed on his own machine, and generally holding by both hands to the reading desk, he slowly and solemnly began his message.

A large and notable company was gathered to hear the President. He stood in the middle of the concentric desks of white marble about the Speaker's desk, which shone brilliantly under the skylight, contrasting strangely with the sombre furnishings of the rest of the hall.

Immediately over his head was the press gallery, with correspondents from all parts of the world. Around him were the employes and guards of the House. Seated on the steps at his feet were sprawling groups of pages, silent and awed for once. In the chairs placed near by in the well were the tables were members of the Cabinet and other high officers of the Government—Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, and Counselor Polk of the State Department.

Every seat on the floor was occupied. Senators in the first tiers near the President, representatives carrying the mass back to the rail at the rear. And behind the rail stood more representatives and attendants. The glass roofing of the hall cast a strange gray twilight over everything.

The only real color came from the galleries, filled with brightly dressed women. But even the bright Spring dresses were dulled and rich in the weird light, which was little more than dusk under the heavy cornice running around the eight sides, that covered the upper seats of the galleries. And the silence that oppressed the hall whenever the President's reading paused, seemed to subtract from what light there was.

Mrs. Wilson Present.

Mrs. Wilson, the President's wife, sat with her mother, Mrs. Bolling, and friends and relatives in the Executive Gallery, otherwise filled by the families of Cabinet officers and other high officials. Next to this gallery sat the diplomats, and their compartment, too, was crowded to the doors. Ambassadors, Ministers, and Secretaries sitting indiscriminately on the floors of the aisle and in the few seats. Teutonic representatives and representatives from the missions of their allies were notably absent. But the other side in the European struggle was there in force, with many from neutral legations—Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy; Mr. Brambella, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy; Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, Minister Ritter of Switzerland, and many attachés and secretaries.

The President's slow delivery of his address took just sixteen minutes. His face was grave, but the deep tan of health added to the firmness of his expression. His voice was low, but it carried throughout the large hall. Sometimes he hesitated in his reading, or skipped a word, and had to go back for it, but these faults of the orator seemed to emphasize his unstudied delivery. He made no attempt at rhetorical flourishes, and his almost monotonous reading gave to the occasion the complexion he desired, the simple laying before Congress of a memorable State paper.

The restrained manner of the President's reading explained the complete absence of demonstration while he spoke. There could be no mistaking the solemn effect on his hearers. At the beginning, where the address was mostly a narrative of known events, there were restless coughs in the rear of the hall. But these disappeared as the address advanced and members looked to each other questioningly at some significant passage.

When the President concluded there was a moment's silence. Then a burst of applause and one lone yell came from the Democratic side. The handclapping, as the members rose for the President's departure, quickly spread to the Republican side, though on that side not more than half the members applauded.

Our Terms Unequivocal.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson's long expected final warning to Germany that the United States would break off diplomatic relations unless she abandoned her present methods of submarine warfare, and imediately declared her intention to do so, was delivered today in a note to Berlin, and was announced by the President in an address to a joint session of Congress. The President demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce.

Both the President's address and the American note declare in unequivocal terms that only by Germany's acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

The President considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany, and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of international law and humanity after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records only one instance as yet where a breaking of relations between two first-class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Congress in Solemn Mood.

Congress received the President's declaration of his course with mixed evidence of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democratic and Republican, thought the President could hardly do less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war. Republican Leader Mann alone of all the opposition leaders openly attacked the President for his stand. He characterized it as a political play.

Note Goes to Neutrals.

Copies of the American note were sent to representatives here of neutral nations, on the assumption that they were as much interested as the United States in the protection of neutral rights. The document was not given to any of the belligerent diplomats because the controversy is regarded as being solely between the United States and Germany.

Count von Bernstorff already has reiterated to Secretary Lansing that in no circumstances will Germany give up the submarine as a weapon of warfare, because, she contends, it is a retaliation for Great Britain's food blockade. The Ambassador has declared, however, that his Government would attempt to bring submarine operations within the law of nations. This the United States is willing to discuss after Germany has abandoned her present methods. Not before.

Against that possibility stands the declaration in the American note that the United States has considered from the first that the employment of submarines for destruction of commerce was by its very nature "utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants."

Clearly the President's demand is that the use of the submarine shall be restricted to operations against warships. Upon that rock the friendly relations between the two countries may break.

Now in the Waiting Stage.

The crisis now resolves itself into the waiting stage, during which Germany will have opportunity to accede to the American demands. Before another week begins settlement of the long-standing issue either will be assured or Count von Bernstorff probably will have his passports and Ambassador Gerard will be leaving Berlin.

The President had guarded his plans with most effective secrecy until 10 o'clock this morning, when he disclosed them at a conference with Chairman Stone and Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Flood and Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. He outlined to them what he had said in the note dispatched to Berlin last night and what he purposed to say to Congress today.

When the President had finished reading he looked up, and, seeing Senator Stone's grave face, said:

"You look as sad as I feel."

The Chairman's response was to inquire of the President if he had told them all he had to say. The conference thus ended.

The word of the President's plan spread quickly through Congress, and when he took his place at the clerk's desk in the hall of the House promptly at 1 o'clock, he was confronted by an assembly of gravely quiet Senators and Representatives who greeted him with applause, and later hung intently upon every word he uttered and cheered him heartily when he finished.

The President asked nothing of Congress; he came only to inform it of his action. He did it in fifteen minutes, and Congress went back to work solemnly impressed with the situation confronting the country. The scene had been dramatically human. The President's demeanor reflected his state of mind, and an impartial observer would readily have said the demeanor of Congress as a whole reflected its sympathy.

The first actually crucial moment toward which the relations of the United States and Germany had steadily been drifting nearly a year had come and been passed and the President had returned to the White House to await the next one. America counts the hours while Berlin decides.

President's Words Are Plain

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to Congress he said:

"I have deemed it my duty to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the Imperial German Government should now, immediately, declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations altogether."

The note to Berlin declares: "The Government of the United States has been very patient. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped even against hope that it would prove to be possible for the Imperial Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of the nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation. It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the Imperial Government that that time has come.

Recalls His Prophecy.

"It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present, methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels restrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

Convinced in Sussex Case.

(Had the recent attack on the Channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated case, the United States might have hoped that the submarine commander acted in violation of his Government's solemn pledges, and that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by a disavowal, reparation, and his proper punishment. But, it adds, this case "unhappily does not stand alone."

"On the contrary," says the note, "the Government of the United States is forced to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations, have become more and more unmistakable as to the activity of German undersea vessels of war and in recent months been quickened and extended."

The United States, the communication declares, considers the torpedoing of the Sussex not only proved by the evidence, but actually substantiated by the German disclaimer of responsibility.

Attached to the American note as an appendix are the facts in the case of the Sussex. They show that three American army and navy officers found in the hull of the ship not only screw bolts which correspond in use and identification marks with those in German torpedoes in possession of the French Government at the naval station at Toulon, but that the American officers actually found thirteen pieces of metal which they identified as parts of German torpedoes. Four of them, steel parts of the "warhead" of the torpedo still bear the distinctive red paint common to German "warheads." Besides this evidence, the note contends, every circumstance either admitted by Germany in her disclaimer or proved by affidavit of persons on the vessel, proves beyond question that she was torpedoed without warning.

In short, the United States presents the evidence as the capstone to an accumulation of evidence extending over a period of months, which is held to prove irrefutably that Germany's assurances to the United States have repeatedly been wantonly violated.

Appendix to the Note to Germany

STATEMENT OF FACTS IN SUSSEX CASE, ACCOMPANYING NOTE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT OF APRIL 18, 1916.

The French channel steamer Sussex, employed regularly in passenger service between the ports of Folkestone, England, and Dieppe, France, as it had been for years (French Foreign Office) left Folkestone for Dieppe at 1:25 P. M. March 24, 1916, with 325 passengers and a crew of fifty-three men. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.) The passengers, among whom were about twenty-five American citizens (telegram London Embassy, March 25, and Paris Embassy, March 26 and 28) were of several nationalities and many of them were women and children and nearly half of them subjects of neutral States. (Report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.) The Sussex carried no armament (French Foreign Office; report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; affidavits of American passengers,) has never been employed as a troopship, and was following a route not used for transporting troops from Great Britain to France. (British Admiralty statement; French Foreign Office.)

The steamer proceeded on its course almost due south after passing Dungeness. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet.) The weather was clear and the sea smooth. (Affidavits of Edna Hale, John H. Hearley, Gertrude W. Warren.)

At 2:50 P. M., when the Sussex was about thirteen miles from Dungeness, (declaration of Captain Mouffet,) the Captain of the vessel, who was on the bridge, saw, about 150 meters from the ship, on the port side, the wake of a torpedo. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet.) It was also seen very clearly by the First Officer and the Boatswain, who were with the Captain on the bridge. (Report of Rear Admiral Grasset.) Immediately the Captain gave orders to port the helm and stop the starboard engine. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet.) the purpose being to swing the vessel to starboard so as to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to pass along the port bow on a line converging with the altered course of the steamer. Before, however, the vessel could be turned far enough to avoid crossing the course of the torpedo, the latter struck the hull at an angle a short distance forward of the bridge, exploded, destroyed the entire forward part of the steamer as far back as the first water-tight bulkhead, carried away the foremast with the wireless antennae, and killed or injured about eighty of the persons on board. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet; report of Rear Admiral Grasset; deposition of Henry S. Beer.) At the time no other vessel was in sight. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, T. W. Culbertson, John H. Hearley, and others.)

The approach of the torpedo was witnessed by several other persons on the vessel. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W. Warren.) One of these, an American citizen named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on the port rail, about ten feet behind the bridge and gazing seaward when he saw the approaching torpedo about 100 yards away and exclaimed to his wife and companion: "A torpedo!" Immediately following his exclamation the missile struck the vessel. (Depositions of Henry S. Beer and Mrs. Henry S. Beer.)

In further corroboration of the fact that the Captain saw the torpedo coming toward the vessel is the sworn statement of the engineers on duty that the order to port the helm and to stop the starboard engine was received and obeyed. (Report of Admiral Grasset.) No reasonable explanation can be given for this unusual order other than that the Captain saw something which caused him to change his course sharply to starboard.

In addition to this evidence, which would in itself appear to be conclusive that the agent of destruction was a torpedo, is that of Lieutenant Smith, U. S. N., attached to the American Embassy at Paris, who, accompanied by Major Logan, U. S. A., of the Embassy, went to Boulogne, inspected the hull of the Sussex and personally found beneath the mass of water-soaked débris of the wreck fifteen pieces of metal, which they retained in their possession, as they did not believe the pieces formed part of the vessel. The inspection of the hull disclosed that the vessel was wrecked by an external explosion, the boilers being intact, and that a short distance forward of the bridge was a large dent, showing that the vessel had received a heavy blow, the direction of impact being from abaft the beam along a line at an acute angle with the keel of the vessel. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled April 9.) This evidence coincides with and corroborates the statement that the vessel was swinging to starboard and away from the torpedo when struck.

The pieces of metal which the American officers had collected were compared by Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Commander Sayles, and Major Logan with mines and plans of mines in possession of the French naval authorities at Boulogne, Rochefort, and Toulon, and British naval authorities at Portsmouth. These officers are positive in their opinion that these pieces of metal were not parts of a mine. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled April 2 and 5.)

Among these fifteen pieces of metal were two screw-bolts showing the effects of an explosion, which were stamped with "K" and "56" on faces of the head of one, and "K" and "58" on faces of the head of the other. On examining German torpedoes in the possession of the French naval authorities at Toulon, and of the English naval authorities at Portsmouth, the American officers found that identical screws with the letter "K" and a number were employed to fasten the "war" head (Kopf) to the air chamber. (Lieutenant Smith's reports, cabled April 2, 5, and 13.)

The screws used in French and English torpedoes have no markings and are of a slightly different size. (Same reports.) Furthermore, the American officers were able by comparison and close examination to positively identify and locate all the remaining pieces of metal as parts of a German torpedo, as follows:

Fragment 3, part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve.

Fragments 4 and 5, punto bands of engine room casing.

Fragments 6 and 10, inclusive, and 12, parts of engine cylinders.

Fragments 11, 13, 14, 15, parts of steel warhead still bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedo warheads. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled April 5.)

In view of these authenticated facts there can be no reasonable doubt but that the Sussex was torpedoed and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. As no vessel was seen by any person on the Sussex, the conclusion is irresistible that the torpedo was launched without warning from a submarine which was submerged at the time of the attack and remained beneath the surface after the explosion.

The conclusion thus reached from the evidence (the affidavits being those of American citizens) collected by the Department of State is substantiated by the statement in the Imperial Government's note of April 10, 1916. According to those statements—

(A) *A German submarine torpedoed a steamer one and one-half miles southeast of Bull Rock Bank.*

Department's Comment—The point of attack is exactly in the course which was taken by the Sussex after passing Dungeness and about one-half mile from the place where the Captain of the Sussex states he was torpedoed.

(B) *The attack took place at 3:55 o'clock P. M., Central European time.*

Department's Comment—3:55 P. M. Central European time would correspond to 2:55 P. M. Western European time. The time of the striking of the torpedo, according to the Captain of the Sussex, and the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel, was 2:50 P. M. Western time.

(C) *The torpedo when it struck caused an explosion which tore away the whole foreship up to the bridge.*

Department's Comment—The forepart of the Sussex was wrecked as far back as the first watertight bulkhead, according to the official reports.

(D) *The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched, and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.*

Department's Comment—The conclusion was reached that the submarine was submerged from the fact that no one on the Sussex saw a submarine, though the weather was fine.

(E) *No warning was given and no attempt was made to give one, since it is not mentioned.*

Department's Comment—The evidence collected shows affirmatively no warning was given.

(F) *A sketch by the submarine commander of the steamer which he torpedoed does not agree with a photograph of the Sussex in The London Graphic.*

Department's Comment—This sketch was apparently made from memory of an observation of the vessel through a periscope. As the only differences noted by the commander, who relied on his memory, were the position of the smokestack and the shape of the stern, it is to be presumed the vessels were similar in other respects.

(G) *No other German submarines on that day attacked steamers in that locality.*

Department's Comment—As no vessel is reported to have been torpedoed without warning by a submerged submarine other than the Sussex, it is beyond question that that vessel was torpedoed by the submarine whose commander's report is relied upon in the note of April 10. LANSING.

BERNSTORFF TELLS BERLIN WE MEAN IT

Continued from Page 1.

to be unfounded. American citizens lost their lives and the American nation urgently demands a clearing up of the circumstances surrounding their deaths and there remains nothing for Washington or the American Government to do but turn to the warring powers to ask whether they can and will supply information on the matter.

"This procedure is far from being an assumption of inquisitorial powers or an attempt to sit in judgment on the methods of German warfare at sea. Our Foreign Office itself has voluntarily declared its willingness to investigate any material in the possession of the American Government, and thereby it is assured that diplomatic discussions over the Sussex can be continued without placing the indisputable statements of the German Admiralty in a false light.

"What steps one is now preparing in Washington is not clearly to be seen from arriving telegrams at the present. It is only certain that there is a strong party in the Cabinet which is now, as before, against a dangerous sharpening of the discussion with Germany. On the other side stands the President with his hot temperament and ingrained prejudices. The Lusitania anniversary is approaching, and Wilson seems himself to be facing the hateful and untrue attacks of his political opponents, who want to blacken him in the eyes of the American people by charging that he does nothing to enforce satisfaction for the death of American citizens.

"Since Wilson desires to be reflected, these appeals to passion cannot leave him cold. He has succeeded in getting his Cabinet to agree to a new note, whose tone, according to several reports, is very energetic. Since nothing authentic is known, we can express no opinion over this step, but still all the press reports agree that the President has a note in view which has been characterized as America's last word, or an ultimatum.

"Ultimatum is probably not quite correct, since in all probabilities the note will set no time limit for the German answer. However, the technicalities as to how Washington desires to continue the discussion with Germany are of no importance in here.

"Wilson wants a break. No answer which, under the existing circumstances can possibly be given by Berlin, will satisfy him. If in all earnestness he desires to maintain peace between his land and ours, however, there must be a way of bringing or compelling the necessity of German naval warfare into harmony with the just interests of neutral nations. Despite all that we have experienced from America's policy since the beginning of the war we still hope that consideration for the great interests of America will carry the day over the personal attitude of the governing circles."

The Berlin Zeitung says:

"For the present we assume that Mr. Wilson has further available material regarding the sinking of the Sussex and the Manchester Engineer which the imperial Government requested and that he will place this before us now for our future expression of opinion. The justification for the destruction of the other three steamers, the Berwindale, Englishman and Eagle Point, was so overwhelmingly shown by the imperial Government that we await no further expressions from America concerning these.

"Taking no heed of threats that are sounded to us from the English, French and Anglo-American newspapers as a discordant overture to the new note, we therefore await President Wilson's further advices without any palpitations of the heart.

"It is very significant that at this time leading papers of France, and England betray considerable uncertainty as to the contents and tone of the newest Wilson note.

"The London Daily News reports that Washington wishes no break with Berlin. The Paris Temps, for its part, is inciting the neutral States of Europe to bring pressure to bear on the Washington Government.

"Can we, therefore, wait to see that our earnestness in the presentation of facts and the unshakable justification of the German standpoint shall at last have made an impression on Wilson's historic legal sense?

"Our indifference to the clamor of a hostile press, whether raised with or without approval and knowledge of Mr. Wilson, rests, to be sure, on a firmer basis than an uncertain hope that Mr. Wilson will at last show himself accessible to our proofs. It rests on our conclusion that we not only fight for life and death we may make unconditional use of all the means of warfare at our disposal in so far as the rightful interests of neutrals are not infringed.

"Thereby the German Sussex note in particular must have proved to Mr. Wilson that we not only respect the interests of neutrals to the utmost possible extent, but also, bearing in mind that five enemy ships are involved, that we do not forget the dictates of humanity in the fullest sense.

"Whatever Mr. Wilson may now have to say to us will surely be considered with the respect due to the supreme head of a State with which we desire to maintain good relations, but lectures on right and humanity we do not need. We decline them. All that is necessary on those subjects stands in the German memorandum, which in the future as at present remains the law of our warfare at sea. The principles have been laid down. The facts can now be discussed."

BERLIN, April 19, 1 P. M.—Not a line of telegraphic news on the forthcoming American note or on German-American relations has been printed here since a brief bulletin of yesterday afternoon, announcing that the note was ready.

The German authorities, who have had unfortunate experiences with unofficial forecasts and summaries of earlier notes, on which unfriendly comment in Germany was based, have taken measures to insure that nothing shall be published until the full and authentic text of the latest communication from Washington is available.

The American Embassy at this hour has received no part of the note.

The Foreign Office transmitted today to the American Embassy a supplementary note in regard to the Sussex containing affidavits sworn to by a Swiss passenger on the Sussex that the steamship was not torpedoed, and also a statement to the same effect from an American passenger.

HONORED FOR SUSSEX ATTACK.

Kaiser Said to Have Decorated the Submarine Commander.

PARIS, April 19.—Information was received from reliable sources today that Emperor William had decorated the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of this development.

The award of a decoration to this commander, it is believed here, would make it difficult, and perhaps impossible, for Germany to punish him, in case such a demand were made by the American Government.

The name of the commander and the number of the submarine which, according to the recent semi-official statement, are in possession of the French Government have not been made public. It is now learned, however, that it was the German submarine U-28, which was sunk subsequently by French and British warships at a point near the scene of the Sussex explosion, and whose crew, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the Channel steamer.

The only previous information concerning the decoration of the submarine commander was in the form of advices received by way of Switzerland, which was to the effect that two officers had received the Order of Crossed Swords. Their names were not given, nor were they identified as having been connected with the Sussex affair. The information now received specifically identifies the commander mentioned as responsible for the torpedoing of the Sussex as one of those decorated with the Order of Crossed Swords.

The U-28 was engaged actively in attacks on shipping near the English Coast last year, but there have been no recent reports of its movements. In March of 1915 the U-28 sank the Dutch steamship Medea and the British steamers Aguila and Flaminian. It also seized the Dutch steamships Batavier V. and Zaanstroom and took them to Zeebrugge. In the case of the Aguila, it was reported at the time that the U-28 opened fire with her guns, shells from which killed four persons. Nine persons lost their lives. The U-28 did not open fire until after the Aguila had attempted to escape.

Three submarine commanders are known to have been decorated by the Kaiser within the last three weeks.

BREAK PREDICTED BY BRITISH PRESS

London Chronicle Says Germany Will Not Yield After Recent Submarine Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 20.—President Wilson's speech before the joint session of Congress is featured by the newspapers, which recognize that the controversy between America and Germany has reached a crisis which is likely to completely change the whole aspect of the war. Even the British Cabinet situation takes a secondary place in the public interest.

Indications from Germany as to the attitude the Berlin Government is likely to take in reply to the President's "last word" are awaited with the keenest anxiety.

"It is difficult to suppose," says The Chronicle editorially, "that the German Government, elated by its submarine successes of the past six weeks, will accept President Wilson's terms. Diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington will be broken off. The resulting situation, of course, will not be a state of war, but it may easily develop into war if Germany perpetrates fresh atrocities of which American citizens are victims.

"This must be obvious to both parties. President Wilson has counted the cost, and presumably the Kaiser is counting it, too. If he decides that the continuance of submarining is worth a diplomatic breach with America, he will probably decide it is worth war, too. If, on the other hand, he desires to avoid war he would most naturally make his concession at a stage when it would also avert the breaking off of relations."

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What is a "bank call?"

FOUR times a year the State Superintendent of Banks unexpectedly calls upon Trust Companies and Banks for the balance sheet of a certain day. This "certain day" is generally three or four days previous to the day on which the call for statement is made.

The officers of the Trust Company or Bank are required to sign a very binding affidavit that the "bank call" statement made represents the true state of affairs. A summary of this statement must be published in one of several newspapers specified by the State Banking Department.

The Columbia Trust Company's statement usually appears in the New York Times.

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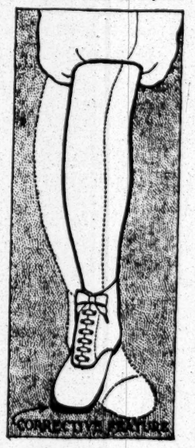

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THREE NINETY EIGHT :: FIFTH AVENUE :: NEW YORK

PRESIDENT WANTING, ROOSEVELT VERDICT

Colonel Says Germany's Yielding Now Would Prove Lives Could Have Been Saved.

CITES PREPAREDNESS NEED

Declares We Are Unready with Military Force, Should Demands Now Made Be Rejected.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out last night, just before he left for Oyster Bay, a statement in which he arraigned President Wilson for his foreign policy and said that, whatever developments might follow Mr. Wilson's note to Germany and his address to Congress, the President was found wanting. The statement follows:

Fourteen months ago the President's strict accountability note to Germany, if it meant anything, meant at least what the present note means. Unfortunately the President's action in Mexico as regards other matters, had been such that Germany did not believe the note meant anything and acted accordingly. And the President's repeated notes since then, interspersed as they were with speeches and statements such as that about being too proud to fight, did not remove the impression.

During these fourteen months ship after ship has been sunk and many thousands of lives of noncombatants, including hundreds of women and children, have been lost.

If Germany now does as the President demands it will be proof positive that, if he had chosen to take the proper position at the time of the original strict accountability note, the lives of all these women and children and other noncombatants would have been saved and the causes of friction with Germany would have been removed.

If, on the other hand, Germany does not do as requested, it is well to remember that such a note as the strict accountability note fourteen months ago is unpardonable unless it is backed by the deeds to make the words good.

If it was meant to be taken seriously and to produce results it should have been accompanied by immediate and thorough-going preparation, whereas, as a matter of fact, we are not now stronger by a man or a rifle or a boat or a gun and of the small amount of ammunition we have manufactured, a part was furnished to the Villistas, who used it against our troops, and some has since been furnished to the Carranzistas, who have likewise used it against our troops.

Every one of these matters I discussed at the time and what I have said is to be found in my book called "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," and I can only repeat, as I there said, that, whereas courtesy combined with resolute insistence upon one's rights tends to produce peace, a policy of weak submission to wrong produces a long succession of injuries which must be submitted to and then leaves a condition of exasperation far more dangerous to peace than if there had been, at the outset, courageous insistence upon one's rights.

Believe Colonel Strongest.

Most of the visitors at the Metropolitan Magazine offices, where Colonel Roosevelt spent the day, were interested chiefly in the effect that the Wilson note and the address to Congress would have on the fight that Colonel Roosevelt's followers were making to nominate him at the National Convention of the Republican Party in Chicago on June 7.

For the most part they were of the opinion with the Colonel, as voiced in his statement, that President Wilson had placed himself in an impossible position by his note to Germany at this late date. If there was serious trouble with Germany none of the Roosevelt leaders doubted that there would be an almost unanimous appeal on the part of the country for the Colonel to take the leadership and that he would be nominated and elected by an overwhelming majority.

Colonel Roosevelt was as full of fight as ever. He saw in the attitude now assumed by Mr. Wilson only an effort on the part of the President to regain lost prestige.

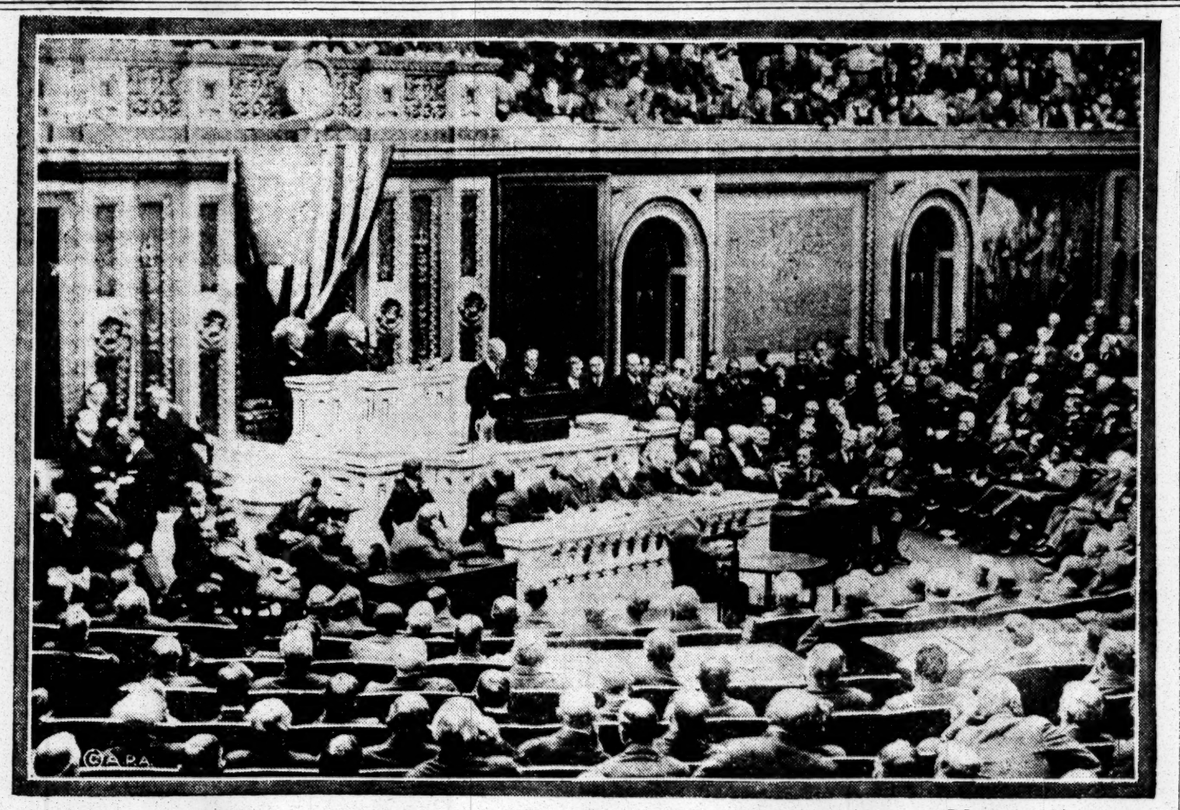
The Colonel, however, felt that the country had at last been awakened to a full realization of the results of a policy such as that adopted by the President, and that in any circumstances the President could not hope that he would be retained in power after the end of this administration.

Roosevelt leaders were in a most optimistic frame of mind yesterday and said freely that everything was shaping itself to bring about the nomination of the Colonel by acclamation at Chicago. There were some who thought President Wilson's latest note to Germany was not to be taken seriously, and that it would probably be followed by other long and extended exchanges of notes, but if that was the Colonel's view, he would not say so for publication. He gave his statement and would have nothing further to say about the question.

Among the Visitors.

The Colonel's offices were filled with visitors during the day. Among them were Robert C. Morris, a former Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, who came out for the Colonel recently; Everett Colby, ex-Senator and Roosevelt boomer of New Jersey, who was accompanied by five delegates to the Republican National Convention, who wished to tell the Colonel that New Jersey was, at least, not solidly against him; Arthur N. Sager, Roosevelt leader of St. Louis; John Harlan of Chicago, who was defeated for delegate at the recent Illinois primaries, and Frank Alee, a Roosevelt partisan of Delaware.

There were so many visitors that toward the end of the afternoon the Colonel had to limit them to five minutes each in order to get away from his offices and motor back to Oyster Bay, where he will remain until he comes here on Feb. 27 to address a meeting of Methodist ministers. On Feb. 29 he speaks before the Illinois Bar Association in Chicago.



President Wilson Reading His Speech to Congress Yesterday

BRYAN HURRYING EAST TO TRY TO PREVENT WAR

Will Urge Arbitration or Postponement of Hostilities Until After European Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—William Jennings Bryan, while here today, dictated a statement regarding the crisis with Germany, which he requsted should be given to the press of the entire country.

Mr. Bryan arrived here from Omaha at 7:30 A. M. He said he had read of the danger of a break with Germany, but could not tell until later in the morning what his plans would be. Later he said he had decided to go to Washington. He gave out a statement at the Union Station at noon, just before boarding a Pennsylvania train for the East, where, he said, he was going to try to prevent the United States from getting into the European war.

"I reached St. Louis this morning," he said, "on my way to New Orleans to address a teachers' convention. After reading the dispatches in the newspapers I changed my plans, and decided to go to Washington.

"I believe it would be a crime against civilization for this country to go into this war, and therefore unwise for the country to do anything that would increase the chances of going into the war."

Mr. Bryan said he had not formulated any plan of action in Washington, but felt that it was his duty as a patriotic citizen to go there and do everything he could to prevent the United States from getting into a war with Germany.

"I know nothing of the late phases of the controversy with Germany excepting what I have read in the morning newspapers," he said. "If the dispute has reached a point where diplomacy is unable to deal with it, there are but two roads open.

"Before there is any necessity for war, first, the dispute can be submitted to an international tribunal for investigation and report. If for any reason this treaty plan is not employed, there is still another alternative before going to war, namely, the postponement of the settlement of the dispute until the present war is over.

"There are two reasons why this course is preferable to going into this war:

"First, postponement would in all probability enable us to reach a settlement after the war, fear of the effect of the settlement on this war being now the greatest obstacle in the way of settlement.

"Second, if we must have a war, it is better to postpone it until after this war is over. Then it will be our war with the nation with which we have our dispute, and we can decide when to go in and when to come out."

BELIEVE A BREAK LIKELY TO MEAN WAR

Congress Might Have to Enforce American Rights, International Lawyers Point Out.

COUDERT EXPECTS A CLASH

Something Like a Sword Duel at Fifty Paces, Says Englar—Effect on Trade Negligible.

The President's address to Congress and the possibility of a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany were discussed generally yesterday by leaders in the fields of commerce, finance, and international law. It was everywhere said that the severance of diplomatic relations would not in itself cause any disturbance of commercial or financial relations between this country and Germany. It was pointed out that business with Germany had been so reduced by the conditions of the war that there was not much to interrupt.

The chief definite effect upon business of the imminent action of this Government, according to a member of a German-American banking firm in Wall Street, probably would be inability of importers and others doing foreign business to enjoy the aid and co-operation of the United States government. It has been the custom, the broker said, for American houses to appeal to the American Ambassadors in London or Berlin when conditions over which England or Germany had control seemed needlessly to interfere with German-American business. If the hitch occurred in Germany, said the broker, Ambassador Gerard, by conference with German officials, was often able to expedite matters. If the hitch occurred in England, Ambassador Page often was able to influence favorably the English Government. Such diplomatic assistance, so far as Germany was concerned, the broker thought, would be ended by a diplomatic breach between Germany and the United States, and a number of international lawyers, among whom was Frederic R. Coudert of 2 Rector Street, agreed with him.

"There appears to be much confusion regarding the legal consequences of a severance of diplomatic relations," said Mr. Coudert. "This is probably due to the fact that it has so often proved a prelude to war. The fact that alone it does not necessarily imply or comport hostilities is overlooked. The rupture of diplomatic relations in itself is a method by which a nation expresses its complete and absolute disapproval of the conduct of some other nation and indicates its belief that for the time being the conduct of such nation has put it outside the family of nations. Treaties are not thereby abrogated, nor does commercial intercourse necessarily cease.

"In the early days of the Republic, diplomatic relations were upon two occasions suspended with France. At later times diplomatic relations have been suspended between Brazil and the United States, as well as between Mexico and the United States. In none of these cases did war follow. Each situation is peculiar to itself. I take it that the action of the President indicates that all the ordinary diplomatic methods provided by international law for the solution of disputes have been exhausted after more than a year of negotiations and remonstrances, reiterated admonitions, gross violations of fundamental right, resulting in the death of American citizens, continued until it became necessary to take some positive action or abdicate national honor and dignity.

"When diplomatic relations are severed a nation must face the strong probability of war. National feelings are strongly aroused, animosity is engendered, the usual conduits of international intercourse cease to function, and thus there is great probability of armed conflict.

"Mere suspension of diplomatic intercourse does not suspend the functions of Consuls or commercial relations, which, in theory at least, might continue as theretofore. The effect is primarily moral. In this particular case the effect would be worldwide. The only great nation remaining neutral would have declared Germany an outlaw nation, and she would find herself and her Austrian and Turkish allies standing utterly condemned at the bar of civilization and world opinion. Certainly there has never been such an international arraignment since the world began, and personally I believe that our attitude will result in materially shortening the war. Assuming, as appears probable, that Germany will not cease her submarine warfare, she will find herself in a world completely hostile. The smaller neutrals now hesitant but whose action may be of the utmost importance—Rumania, Greece, Holland—will undoubtedly be influenced by the attitude of the United States to declare themselves. It will appear evident to them that Germany and her two allies cannot confront the world in arms.

"Again, the better sentiment among the German people will then realize that the course of her military autocracy from the day of the invasion of Belgium has placed Prussian militarism in conflict with modern civilization, and thus, pressure of home opinion added to the exterior pressure of practically the whole world should lead to a speedy peace.

"It is fortunate that the United States has finally, after so much hesitation and infinite patience, chosen to stand as the champion of humanity, international law and modern democracy, as against an autocracy that knows no law except the necessities of its own tyranny and pride. The original position assumed by the President as to submarine warfare, and which should by law have been departed from, has been vindicated by events. It must hereafter be maintained without falter or vacillation."

Mr. Coudert was asked whether, in his opinion, war would result, if, after the severance of diplomatic relations, Germany continued to destroy American and other noncombatant lives on the high seas. He replied:

"I can only say that the duty of the United States is to protect its citizens in their legitimate callings the world over. Having taken the position that Germany's action on the high seas had made her an outlaw, Congress would have to devise effective means of protecting our citizens. This we could do only by force, and I have little doubt that if Germany did not radically alter her methods, the United States would have to align itself with the Allies in defending international law and right."

D. Roger Englar of Harrington, Bingham & Englar, international lawyers of 64 Wall Street, did not think that a state of war between America and Germany would be notable for its active belligerency.

"A severance of diplomatic relations with Germany," said Mr. Englar, "is not, of course, a declaration of war, and there have been incidents of such severance which have not resulted in war, but in this instance it seems to me that something like a state of war is probable. What effect such a war would have on business I'm not ready to predict, but as a matter of fighting I can't see where there would be much to it. It seems to me that it would resemble in a way a duel with swords at fifty paces.

"Of course, I do not say that Germany will answer the President's note with a declaration of war, but she may do so. If she wants the advantage of having one more powerful enemy, who can't reach her very well, she may declare war. Or, if she thinks such a declaration would be popular with her citizens, she may assume the belligerent attitude toward us. In other words, if, for any reason, she wants a big war cheap, she has the opportunity of getting it."

Maurice Léon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, said:

"It behooves a private person to speak on such a subject with reserve. Nevertheless, the language used in the President's message to Congress does not appear to leave open many solutions of the situation which has arisen between the German Empire and the United States. It is difficult to see how the United States could withdraw from a position so distinctly delimited. Indeed, the language used gains strength from the absence of any words which could be construed into threats which have appeared in the notes heretofore transmitted to Germany."

Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law and Public Law at Columbia University, said:

"President Wilson's address to Congress is clear and comprehensive, and I believe that the American people will accord it their hearty approval.

"If war results from our latest move we shall rue our failure since August, 1914, to make adequate preparation to enforce our rights. As a consequence of this inaction, instead of using our resources to build up an adequate army and navy, we shall have to play the dependent rôle of floating great loans for the Allies to fight our battles for us."

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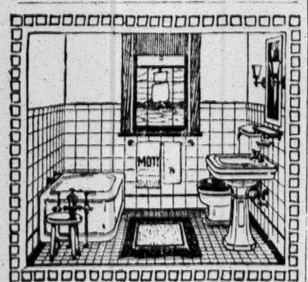

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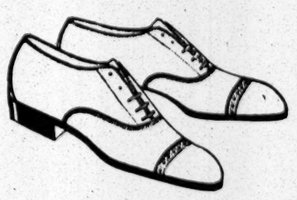

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WILSON CRITICISED BY GERMAN PRESS

President Accused of Aiding England and Being a "Tool of Wall Street."

REGRET POSSIBILITY OF WAR

Teuton Editors Hope the United States and Germany Will Remain at Peace.

Following are editorial comments from German-American press on President Wilson's warning to Germany and his address to Congress:

Resents President's Attitude.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

In his message to the Congress, President Wilson makes it clear that he has demanded of Germany the abandonment of its entire submarine warfare, because "the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack, which their employment, of course, involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants. * * * In making this demand President Wilson takes unto himself the claim of acting as the exponent of humanity in all the world and as the accredited representative of all neutral nations. He claims these credentials although not one of the neutral nations has empowered him to act, and although he has explicitly declined to participate in a congress of neutral nations, at which these very questions were to be considered and decided.

It is unthinkable that the German Government should recognize these credentials and grant the peremptory demands of the President, as long as the cause for the inauguration of this submarine warfare—the illegal British blockade and interference with the commercial rights of neutrals—remains in force.

Sees Wall Street's Influence.

From the New Yorker German Herold.

During the past twenty months we have frequently dwelt on the probability that as soon as the "big interests" became aware of the fact that the war would definitely go against England, they would enlist all their influence to draw America into the European vortex. Fate was kind to them. Without the slightest resistance it would have been difficult to manoeuvre things so that a casus belli would result. Even with a President of rather recent English descent and who reveres everything English (spending all his vacations in England), possessing and with several members of his cabinet with strong Wall Street connections, while others were born under the British flag—we say, even with such a President the war instigators would have succeeded. But after some hesitation, Mr. Wilson has now come to the conclusion that "humanity" and "civilization" demand "strong measures."

Puts Blame on Allies.

From the St. Louis Westliche Post.

No one can have the slightest doubt that, because of the occurrences of the last few days, the preservation of peace has been tremendously endangered. Nevertheless, it is the duty of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart, and who do not let themselves be blinded by prejudice, to co-operate so that no means, so long as it does not infringe on honor, is left untried to avert war even at this eleventh hour.

The primaries in Nebraska yesterday have proved anew that there can be no talk of a universal sentiment for war. Furthermore, the charge that American rights have been violated can be cast not alone against Germany. On the part of the Allies serious sins have been committed in this regard without a single person even dreaming that a war might result therefrom.

Charges Wilson Seeks Pretext.

From the Cincinnati Freie Presse.

The President has taken a step by which he hopes to help England in her great plight. As Representative Mann remarked, he has always been on England's side. Threatening Germany with the enmity of the United States, he has asked of her to conduct her submarine warfare according to his regulations, which correspond with the wishes and requirements of England. He forgets, or tries to forget, that he made an agreement with Germany that no liners should be sunk without warning. Now, by his own authority, he extends this agreement to all merchant vessels. Any one of such ships may take an American on board as stoker, sailor, &c., carry war material to the Allies, and such a ship would then be immune from an attack by a German submarine. If Germany would agree to this the Allies would not hesitate a moment to put American ships under their ships, and then Germany might as well throw her submarines on the junk pile.

Sees America Annexed to Britain.

From the St. Louis Amerika.

This is surely a matter of serious concern for the people of this country—not for those alone who have been born across the sea and would naturally still feel strongly the ties of blood and kinship, but, in particular, for those, who have been born and reared on the soil of America and whose fathers have so been born and reared before them. They cannot, in love for this country, which is theirs, view the catastrophe that now confronts them without being deeply stirred. For the present course of the Chief Executive of this country means the annihilation of true Americanism.

It means that the United States are to be for the next generation and beyond that a mere annex to Great Britain.

Sure Nation Doesn't Want War.

From the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. (Chicago.)

We are not aware that Mr. Wilson ever received a mandate to represent humanity, and if he did, he ought to return his retainer, for he never represented humanity, but the interests of the ammunition manufacturers in opposition to the real interests of humanity. * * * Why not rather send a threat to the nation whose inhuman stoppage of food products for the civil population of Germany caused the submarine war? * * * We do not even now believe that the President really wants war, and we are sure that the nation does not want it.

Says Wilson Created War Cloud.

From The Baltimore German Correspondent.

President Woodrow Wilson has created a dangerous war cloud with his action of sending an ultimatum to Germany, and he has done so with the full knowledge of the fact that the big majority of the American people do not want war with Germany or any other country.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK.

The Terje Goes Down After Three Explosions on Board.

LONDON, April 19.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Lisbon says the Norwegian steamship Terje Viken was sunk on Monday in Cascae Bay, fifteen miles west of Lisbon, after three explosions on board the vessel. The crew was saved.

The Terje Viken sailed on March 16 from Galveston for Lisbon. She was 335 feet long, 3,579 tons gross, was built in Newcastle in 1903, and owned in Tonsberg.

COMMENT OF TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS ON THE ADDRESS AND NOTE

NEW YORK CITY.

America Not Seeking War.

From The World.

The United States Government is not seeking war with Germany. The President is not seeking war. There can be no war unless Germany commits an overt act of war, and if that is what Berlin is determined upon, nothing that the United States can do will prevent it, except at a price in shame and submission that no great nation will ever pay; for if it pays it has ceased to be a great nation and has forfeited its rank. * * * Men who believe in peace at any price may be disturbed by the outlook. Republican politicians like Representative Mann of Illinois, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, and Senator Sherman of Illinois, who are more concerned about the German vote than about the honor of their country, may view the President's action with an affectation of horror, but we refuse to believe that they speak for American people. If they do, then the American people have forfeited their birthright and abandoned their inheritance from the fathers.

Warnings Had No Weight.

From The Tribune.

Words from Washington have had no weight in influencing Germany's submarine policy, because the German Government quickly discovered (Secretary Bryan was considerate enough to advertise the fact to foreign diplomats in Washington that words on Mr. Wilson's part were not to be associated with deeds. Americans, too, were gradually forced to recognize, to their own bitter humiliation, that the peremptoriness of the President's phrases was usually in inverse proportion to his readiness to translate them into action. We are therefore still waiting to see the facile rhetoric of the Administration's many protests against Germany's barbarous sea policy transformed into practical and successful measures of reprisal or resistance.

Condemns Mr. Mann.

From The Sun.

There is no ground * * * for such criticism as was contained in the remarks attributed to Colonel Roosevelt, who was reported yesterday as detecting cowardice in an appeal to Congress to share the responsibility belonging in the present stage solely to the Administration. * * * Much more deplorable than any such attack on mere methods of procedure is the attitude of Representative Mann of Illinois, the leader of the Republican minority in the House. Mr. Mann is reported as denouncing the President's address as "hypocritical" and as "probably intended for campaign purposes." We recall no more outrageous lapse of patriotism than this petty attempt to make political capital in the face of an international situation of the gravest nature. Moreover, in view of Mr. Mann's past and influence in the conflicts of partisanship in domestic politics, nothing could be better calculated to defeat the purpose of the Lansing note in offering to Germany one more opportunity to hold our friendship by acceding to our just and reasonable demands.

Time for a Solid Front.

From The Herald.

This is no time for division anywhere in the United States. The country is on the brink of war. The President is right. He speaks for the nation. Party spirit should be laid aside. Personal prejudice should be suppressed. It is the country that speaks through Mr. Wilson. The interests of the whole land are involved. It is easy to criticise, and yet he who criticises now is engaged in a bad business. It is easy to attribute to mean motives, and he who does so is showing a meaner motive than can be easily characterized. * * *

Men like Representative James R. Mann of Illinois and Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, who, when the President concluded his address, sneered at it, should be sent to the rear. Mr. Mann and Mr. Cooper will make no progress this catering to the hyphenated vote. Because in this crisis the hyphenated vote does not count.

Sees "Apparent Desire" for War.

From The American.

Granting that Mr. Wilson's motives are pure, his clearly apparent desire to thrust this nation into this European war as the ally of England and France and Russia is just as dangerous to the welfare of our own country as if the President were actuated by bad motives. It is incomprehensible to any sensible and dispassionate American why we should get into this war now after we have so long kept out of it. Certainly there is not a hundredth part the reason to go to war now that there was when the Lusitania was sunk. And yet we avoided war then with no loss of either honor or self-respect. Our obligations to ourselves and our obligations to humanity have not changed with the times. Those high and sacred obligations still urge us to use all our influence, all our persuasion, all our power, not to prolong this awful war, but to shorten this awful war.

One Ambiguous Sentence.

From The Press.

It is true that there appears to be ground for dispute as to the full meaning of one particular and most important sentence. In his address to Congress he seemed to say that because submarine warfare against merchant ships of a belligerent was inseparable from insufferable wrong to neutrals it must be discarded altogether. This is his old position of February, 1915, to which he refers specifically in his present note.

Yet in the note itself the literal text does not demand the immediate abandonment of such submarine warfare. It demands the immediate abandonment of the present "methods" of submarine warfare. Nevertheless, Secretary Lansing is understood to insist that President Wilson's ultimatum is against not merely the illegal and inhuman methods of submarine warfare as conducted by the German Admiralty, but any and all submarine warfare—upon merchant vessels, of course, not warships.

Our Final Word.

From The Evening Post.

There is no disguising the seriousness of the information which the President gave Congress and the nation today. His address, with the official communication which has been sent to Germany, is plainly the concluding word of our Government on the submarine controversy. * * * The case is completed, so far as the President is concerned, when he lays it before Congress. He simply asks that body to approve what he has done, and to make any further decisions that may be needful.

"America First."

From The Evening Mail.

The relations between the United States and Germany are nearer the breaking point than ever before.

The President has taken a stand from which there is apparently no possible recession. Germany must yield to America or diplomatic relations between the two nations must cease—with possibly even graver consequences.

There is only one course open to American citizens if this crisis comes. It is no time to continue discussion of the merits of the controversy. Every American must place his country's interests above all other considerations, and loyally give to the nation his unwavering patriotic support.

President Must Uphold Our Rights.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The situation is so uncertain and so grave that mere speculation concerning it is out of place. This much, however, may be said: The country expects the President to uphold its rights and assert its dignity without further wasting of time in diplomatic debate. If that expectation shall be fulfilled, the President will have no reason to complain of any want of support on the part of the people. If he stands by them they will stand by him.

Case Not Hopeless.

From The Evening Sun.

The country stands undecided in the path of duty, on the brink of the unknown. Much will depend on the wisdom and courage of the leadership by which its next steps must be decided. Every American should suspend all partisan prejudice for the moment in the aspiration that it may be given to the President to guide the nation aright.

Of course the case is not to be regarded as hopeless. The folly of goading this country beyond endurance must be as plain to the German statesmen as it is to every sensible person outside Germany. The cooler heads may see the madness of winning another enemy for the Fatherland. We may still hope that the cloud will blow by.

Now Up to Germany.

From The Globe.

It is for Germany to decide whether or not her barbarous conduct is to continue—conduct that is subversive of American rights and in contravention of all the laws of nations and of humanity. This country, in justice to itself and its traditions, can no longer be accomplice after the fact by treating the perpetrator of crime as a friend.

The German Government has been amply warned. The vocabulary of protest has been exhausted to induce it to desist. Its sense of justice has been appealed to. It has been conjured by all the ties of a common allegiance to mankind. The reply has been persistence in misconduct. The impossible doctrine has been advanced that Germany is absolved from obligation to the general laws of civilisation.

ROCHESTER.

Administration Had to Act.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The President contented himself "for a long time with writing notes of protest, his patience being rewarded with explanations that were disingenuous when they were not frivolous. The attack on the Sussex made it clear that Germany had no intention of paying any regard to warnings, threats, pleas, or ties of friendship, and placed the Administration in a position where it either had to confess defeat in its attempt to protect neutral rights or else run the risk of a break with the Central Powers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Germany Must Decide.

From The Inquirer.

It is for Germany herself to decide what her future policy is to be. As for the United States, it has spoken what the President announces to be its last word. The note is a demand that submarine warfare upon passenger and freight vessels shall cease unless that warfare can be conducted within the requirements of international law—an impossible thing. It is practically an ultimatum, although it admits of an answer. Indeed, a reply is expected. That reply, if one is to be made, must contain assurances of compliance with the demands of this Government assurances of an abandonment of present methods.

Settlement in Full Is Urged.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The President has been patient, more than patient, in the face of unprecedented provocations, of intolerable injuries. The position he has finally taken will have the united and whole-hearted approval of the nation. The account with Germany has been running many months. The items reach a staggering total. It is now closed. Nothing is left but settlement in full.

PITTSBURGH.

Diplomacy Still Has Resources.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

There will be general concurrence in the statement of the President that he has been patient in the submarine controversy. There is not likely to be any such general agreement with his conclusion that the time for patience has ended. "As the case against Germany has been closed," said the President, "it is for her to yield or force the severance of diplomatic relations. That there will be yielding of such a sort as to admit the charges and assure complete obedience with the demand from Washington may be doubtful. But diplomacy has many resources and they have not been exhausted.

BOSTON.

Not Merely Bluffing.

From The Boston Globe.

By all the force of his diction, President Wilson has sought to convince Berlin that while we have been patient and forbearing, we are nevertheless very serious. * * * We may quickly turn the plowshare into a sword. Germany should not mistake that we are merely bluffing. Such is the impression that President Wilson desires to make upon the gentlemen in Berlin. The impression is needed.

Since the Berlin Government has acted in defiance, not only of our most earnest protests, but also in defiance of its own promises, since in other words diplomacy has been exhausted, the Government of the United States has nothing left to do except to say that the end has come. We have no choice.

Political Aspects of Crisis.

From The Boston Herald.

Instead of tolerating a pacifist in the White House the country is now asked to indorse a ruler who may soon become, if he is not already, a "war President." In finally reaching that status he loses nothing of popular support through the moderation with which he has proceeded. It would be unworthy of the dignity of this occasion to discuss its political aspects, were these not of substance to the American contention. When Germany gets ready to reply to the President's ultimatum she will * * * try to estimate the degree to which the American people are behind the President, as preliminary to deciding how far to yield.

NEW HAVEN.

True Americans Stand Together.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier.

The moment has at last arrived when nothing short of the most uncompromising assurances can prevent a break between Germany and the United States. * * * There can be no temporizing, no two ways for true Americans to think and feel. They will stand together in this.

HARTFORD.

Breach May Be Only Diplomatic.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is evident from the tenor of the address as a whole that a severance of diplomatic relations is what the President expects. What happened yesterday has been generally foreseen and its effect upon the popular mind discounted. What is to follow is to some extent doubtful. It may, after all, be only a moral and humanitarian issue, with a determination on the part of this country to refrain from diplomatic commerce with Germany until that nation is willing to repent of her misconduct and reform.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

If War, It Must Be Energetic.

From The Columbia State.

Germany will decide whether she will persevere in barbarous warfare, accepting the United States as an enemy, or give it up. * * * In the event of war with Germany, every energy and resource of the American people should be summoned to the task of defeating her. When a country is actually engaged in war with a first-class power there cannot be too much militarism. If war, it will be a war forced upon the people of the United States, and the quickest and least costly way to end it will be for them to wage war against their enemy with all the power they can muster.

BALTIMORE.

The Anger of the Patient Man.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Beware the anger of the patient man! If we were the German Kaiser's most intimate friend those are the words we would whisper in his ear at this moment. President Wilson has shown an almost superhuman patience in the face of Germany's repeated assaults on the lives of American citizens. He has waited and waited and waited while Germany violated again and again her pledged word. He has made every possible effort to maintain peace even though it brought abuse and scorn upon his own head.

CHATTANOOGA.

People Will Approve President.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The determination of the President will meet with the instant and hearty approval of the people, and they will hold themselves in readiness to do whatever may become necessary to do to carry out his solemn ultimatum. It will probably mean a break with Germany, and possibly war, but whatever it may be, the American people, now as in the past, will accept whatever responsibility may be placed upon them in behalf of humanity and in defense of their rights, their fellow-citizens and their flag.

LOUISVILLE.

Sees Parting of the Ways.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The crisis with Germany, which seems at last to have actually arrived, should give pause for reflection to those hyphenates who were prompt to welcome and follow after an imperial propaganda set on foot in Berlin and let loose upon the neutrality, the peace, and order of America. At length double dealing can go no further.

We have come to a parting of the ways. How stands the account with those foolish and short-sighted hyphenates among us whose loyalty to Berlin has quite blinded them to Washington? Are they ready for the camps of internment or will they prefer to cross the seas again and join the colors of the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg—"to hell with them"?

RICHMOND, VA.

Issue Between War and Murder.

From The Richmond News Leader.

The issue between the United States and Germany is not one that concerns these two powers only. It is not one that hinges on a single unfriendly act. It is an issue between war and murder, between civilization and barbarism. It began with the invasion of Belgium and continued until this hour. It is an issue this Government has sought to prevent in the most patient, most conciliatory, and the most temperate negotiations ever conducted by an outraged nation.

NEW ORLEANS.

Bespeaks Support for Wilson.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The quarrel is not of America's making. Its peaceful adjustment is still easy. Germany may, without humiliation or surrender of any national right or legitimate weapon, make good the assurances already given and avoid the break. But if the Berlin Government, after forcing the quarrel upon us, prefers the open breach, the American people must meet the issue squarely and firmly, maintaining the position just stated by the President.

ATLANTA.

Nation Will Back Wilson.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The attitude of the Administration means that Germany must come to the American position or shoulder the responsibility for whatever may follow her refusal. There can be no more promises without performance. The matter has now reached a point where there is no further hope of agreement from diplomatic correspondence, and it is just as well that President Wilson in his statement to Congress has brought it to a head. After making every possible effort short of national humiliation, the entire nation will stand back of President Wilson regardless of what result may follow.

ST. PAUL.

On Anniversary of Lexington.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Events are transpiring in Washington today to which the whole world is giving ear and which may loom large in history. It is interesting, in this connection, to remember that today is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the curtain-raiser of the Revolutionary War. One hundred and forty years ago today was fired in that quaint New England town the shot that went around the world. The struggle for American independence began. Today America is contending not for its own independence, but for the preservation of the rights of mankind everywhere, for the observance of international law, and in the interest of humanity and civilization.

DALLAS.

Our Fault Is Forbearance.

From The Dallas News.

No American of genuine patriotism can read the President's recital of the injuries we have suffered at the hands of Germany without feeling that if we have been at fault it is in having forborne after patience had ceased to be a virtue. Our decision has been made. It is for Germany to make a choice of consequences. The severance of diplomatic relations is not in itself an act of war, nor does it bring the nations into a state of war. But a single repetition of the act which brought on the severance of relations has been always the cause for war.

DES MOINES.

Iowa Newspaper Fears War.

From The Des Moines Register and Leader.

The President proposes to go to war, for a break in diplomatic relations will almost inevitably lead to war. In any event, it is sure to involve us in an enormous preparation for war, hurriedly and extravagantly made, not because there has been a new tragedy like the sinking of the Lusitania, and not because substantial injury has been done to any American citizen, but because Germany insists upon taking the same view of submarine rights that the President himself proposed to the rest of Europe less than eight weeks ago, and that he has never formally recanted. * * * How long would we tolerate armed merchant vessels of any foreign nation in our seas if we were at war?

MILWAUKEE.

"A Very Serious Proposition."

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Read in the light of his previous notes to Germany, the words "present methods" must be considered not as condemning the use of submarines absolutely in such operations, but illegal methods of using them. But the vital and corresponding passage in the note appears on analysis to take an entirely new and disquieting departure. Whatever its intention, it amounts to a flat demand that Germany abandon her submarine campaign against merchant vessels altogether, and that is a very serious proposition, only inferentially warranted by international law.

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LOS ANGELES.

Deprecate War, But Cannot Yield.

From The Los Angeles Times.

We may not hope that Germany will abandon the position she has taken. There will probably be diplomatic notes and pourparlers, but there will be no abandonment of the German campaign of terrorism against the Allies and against the world, and what then? Can we submit to have American citizens assassinated and undertake no measure in their defense? No, we do not want war. We deprecate it. * * * The history of our country and the example of our fathers calls upon us. The flag that sometimes knew disaster, but never knew defeat, is flying from mast and steeple. "God and Our Right" is our slogan.

CLEVELAND.

Serious, But Not Surprising.

From The Plain Dealer.

It would be profitless to attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation which President Wilson laid before Congress today. The fact that this crisis comes as a logical development of influences at work for more than a year deprives the present circumstances of the element of surprise. It does not, however, disguise its significance. Americans have suffered long, under provocations that would have broken the patience of most nations long ago. Here, then, is the parting of the ways for the United States and Germany, unless the Imperial Government forthwith promises to cease—and ceases—her undersea warfare against neutral commerce. The step is taken which could not have been avoided without sacrifice of honor.

Possible Consequences Grave.

From The Cleveland Leader.

President Wilson placed the United States in the attitude of the natural and necessary champion and spokesman of humanity. Congress will support the President. Any other course would be dangerous in the extreme. In the face of such an international crisis, the country will stand by and by its official representatives in the national Government. The issue is in the hands of Germany's rulers. They can choose the course which will assure peace with the United States, but if the German Government refuses to yield to the arguments, appeals, and solemn warnings, now and apparently for the last time voiced by President Wilson, then the gravest consequences may be expected.

CHICAGO.

Hoping for Peace, but Resolved.

From The Chicago Herald.

The United States has been patient about German submarine murders; patient with German evasions, with German duplicity, with German agents' arrogant abuses of American hospitality. It has warned Berlin to desist. Now it threatens. This threat is prefaced by a recital of German outrages for more than a year. It shows how patient America has been, and how evasive and disingenuous the German Government has been. This means that Mr. Wilson is convinced that it is no longer possible to believe the official statements of the German Government. Still hoping for peace, all unprepared for war, but resolved to accept the hazards of war rather than longer endure German outrages upon American rights and humanity's rights upon the seas, that is the position that the President of the United States and the American people have taken.

This Is the "Test."

From The Chicago Tribune.

Americans cannot read this morning's news in any careless mood and be rational or ise. The President the other day asked if we were ready for the test. This is the test. It may be the test of our own composition as a nation, of our courage as individuals, of our spirit and manliness * * * If the test be faced honestly and bravely, it may do good. It may be the test the nation needs to become a real nation, integrated and unified, spiritualized and strengthened, able to meet dangers which we can see the future offering.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Our Doctrine and World Law.

From The Indianapolis Star.

The imagination struggles vainly with the view that future historians will take of the present crisis. On its face the United States puts forward as a permanent feature of international law the doctrine that submarines cannot prey on belligerent merchantmen, partly because such action is inhuman, and partly because the lives of neutrals are jeopardized. Yet it must be recognized that the place of the submarine in war will be determined by some international conference of the future, acting upon the desires of present belligerents as well as those of neutrals, granting that anything is left of international law by this precedent destroying war of mutual extermination.

ST. LOUIS.

Nation Will Not Flinch.

From the St. Louis Republic.

We have shed much blood for individual liberty, and it was worth the cost. We pray that we may be guided in the way of peace with all men. But should we be called upon to unsheath the sword in the vindication of the liberties of nations, as we have already in vindication of the liberties of individuals, we shall not flinch. The spirit of Washington and Marion and Steuben, of Grant and Sherman and Schurz is living yet.

Will Back the President.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is hardly necessary to say that the people of the United States will indorse the President's words and will support whatever action may be necessary for the protection of American rights and the preservation of American honor. We do not desire war with Germany, or with any other nation, and we may hope that even a severance of diplomatic relations will not lead to that dread eventuality, but the destruction of American lives in the sinking of peaceful ships of commerce is intolerable, and the Government would be false to its trust if it did not take vigorous action when measures of diplomacy have been exhausted.

DETROIT.

Calls President's Action Tardy.

From The Detroit Free Press.

After almost a year of uncertainty and recession from his position, President Wilson has at last returned to the one which he took after the sinking of the Lusitania, and which received the hearty approval of every patriotic paper in the country. It is with a feeling of relief that the citizens of the country must peruse his utterances, relief combined with regret that almost a year has been lost in vacillation and uncertainty and neglect to prepare for the crisis that Mr. Wilson and every other student of events has known must come sooner or later.

CINCINNATI.

People Will Back Wilson.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

In a controversy between the United States and a foreign nation President Wilson will have the undivided support of Americans if he finally has decided to abandon his jelly-fish attitude and has determined to protect American rights regardless of who trangresses them; there can be no doubt the American people will back him to the last man and the last dollar. Does his speech really mean that? We are from Missouri.

TOPEKA, KAN.

No Way to Avoid Issue.

From The Topeka Capital.

President Wilson's latest note to Germany is strictly an ultimatum, demanding a definite act to be performed within a stated time—that is, immediate announcement that Germany will discontinue its present submarine policy. This so proud a nation can scarcely be expected to do. If there is any way of evading the straight issue put up by the President it will be evaded. As for American opinion, we believe Senator Curtis stated it when he said that the message will be generally approved. The provocation has been more than enough. American patience has been tried as it never was tried before.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Returning to First Stand.

From The Portland Oregonian.

President Wilson's demand is abundantly justified. The President's search for a settlement other than that which he now demands has at least served this good purpose that he cannot justly be charged with either heat or haste in taking the action on which he has at last determined. The President has now returned to the ground he originally took on May 13, 1915.

KANSAS CITY.

Ruthlessness Laid to Germany.

From The Kansas City Star.

President Wilson has presented a convincing record to Congress and the country. There has been nothing precipitate in his action. He has waited with infinite patience in the hope that the intolerable conditions would be remedied. But the promised changes have not come. The German submarine campaign, in the destruction of the Sussex the other day, was as ruthless as it was in the sinking of the Lusitania a year ago.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Deprecates War with Germany.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Serious as conditions are, they do not justify war in which we have nothing to gain or even wish to gain, except the protection of mankind for the future against such horrors as those of the present war. To engage in war with Germany, supposing there were any way to do so, would merely add to the horrors against which we are protesting.

SEATTLE.

Events Have Made the Case.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

President Wilson's decision in the submarine controversy with Germany has been long overdue. Events of the past year have made the President's case against the German Government. Whatever disposition fate may make of the present emergency, the American people will support the President's action with every resource at their command.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Expects Berlin to Agree.

From The Washington Post.

Fortunately, the President's note to Germany does not go to the length of demanding complete abandonment of the use of submarines. It asks that indiscriminate warfare shall cease, that the methods of using submarines shall be changed. As to the justice of the demand that German submarines shall no longer be employed so indiscriminately as to endanger or destroy American passengers there is the question. There is no reason to doubt that Germany will acknowledge that this demand is proper.

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CONGRESS BEHIND PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Comments on Address Show Majority Will Support His Demands Upon Germany.

SOME CRITICISM VOICED

Mainly from Members with Teutonic Constituencies — Mann Accuses President of Playing Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—While President Wilson avoided climaxes in his address to Congress today that would give occasion for applause, Senators and Representatives afterward made it plain that the President had scored another triumph. In the policy he outlined there can be no doubt that he has the majority of Congress behind him. Criticism and actually hostile comments were not lacking, but the critics for the most part refused to speak for publication.

From all sides, from leaders and members of both parties, and from Representatives from all parts of the country came the statement that the President had done the only thing he could do. Perhaps Republicans were a little more eager than the Democrats to express themselves in this way. Minority Leader Mann of the House made the sharpest open comment on the address. While the line cannot be drawn too closely, it appeared that members of Congress refusing to discuss the address or criticising it came mostly from districts with large Teutonic populations.

In the House there was undoubtedly a feeling of resentment that the President's conference with members of the committees of the two houses dealing with foreign relations resulted only in his telling them that the note to Germany had been sent and showing them the address he would deliver. Some Senators suggested that the President's appearance before Congress to state accomplished facts was unnecessary.

The majority of House members, regardless of party affiliations, believe they should support the President. It was impossible to obtain an expression from either Speaker Champ Clark or Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, who is an ultra-pacifist. Both steadfastly refused to comment after the delivery of the message. Mr. Kitchin finally put off interviewers by saying he "might have something to say after we've had time to cool off awhile." The Speaker said he intended to read and reread the message before commenting upon it, and he might withhold comment even then.

Could Not Do Less, Says Lodge.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—"I think the President could not possibly have done less under the circumstances. He has made a very clear statement of Germany's acts and policies in submarine warfare and of the rights of ships carrying neutrals and noncombatants."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Republican leader—"I listened to the President's message with great interest and care. I don't know what the President means, exactly. He has made a declaration and he has asked Congress to hear it, but he hasn't asked Congress to act. My opinion is that Congress should go very slowly in taking action which might involve us in a horrible war. I won't criticise the President's action, but I think it would have been better and less alarming if he had sent in a written message. I don't see any definite matter that he has submitted beyond the fact that Germany has violated promises made to have been made. I don't think we ought to go to war on that message."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican—"I am not inclined to think I should have gone as far as the President did in his condemnation of submarine warfare. It wouldn't seem to make any difference whether a merchant ship was destroyed by a gun or a torpedo. The only question would be whether noncombatants were on board. I think the time has come when the President should take a positive stand on the general question of the kind of submarine warfare which has been waged. I have no criticism to make of his position other than the one I have suggested."

Senator Sutherland of Utah, Republican: "The message has my approval, although I do not at present see the necessity of the President's conferring with Congress in view of the fact that he simply notifies them of an accomplished fact and Chairman McCumber of the whole matter up to the present involved purely Executive functions. I do not see how any conclusion other than that to which the President has come is possible if honor and dignity are to be preserved. At the same time I think the President had laid his principal emphasis upon the violations of American rights, with which we are immediately concerned, rather than to have indulged in comment upon the rights of humanity in general."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, the Republican whip: "The address will be generally approved by the people. However I doubt the necessity of the President's coming to Congress with it after the note was sent. Personally, I favor supporting all the rights of neutrals without distinction. I think the country will hold up the President's hands."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat: "We must either approve this message, regrettable though it is that a necessity arose for it, or we must be able to state how many more neutral vessels may be torpedoed without warning and state how many more innocent American citizens may be killed before taking action."

Senator James of Kentucky, Democrat: "The President did the only thing he could do. He leaves it up to Germany to avoid a break by observing her declarations."

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee: "This is a good time for everybody to remain quiet and keep control of his balance wheel."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip: "If the facts are as the President sets them forth, the conclusion he seeks is just. But until the Senate gets the facts, from which it can reach independent judgment, it is unable either to approve or disapprove the address. I assume that when the President asks the Senate to adopt whatever remedy he may suggest he will send to the Senate the facts upon which he has reached his conclusion. Until then nothing will be done."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, Progressive Republican: "Coming after the President had acted, the message seems to me to have been wholly unnecessary. I doubt if the action taken by him was necessary.

"I think the President was fully justified in the course he has taken," said Senator Wadsworth of New York, Republican.

"If war comes out of this," declared Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, "I hope the first to enlist will be those who have insisted on riding on armed belligerent ships."

"The severance of diplomatic relations rests with the executive department of the Government," said Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican. "If this brings us to the brink of war it is for Congress to sustain or refuse to sustain the President. I should vote against any declaration of war based on any such reasons as those contained in the President's message."

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican: "This is the first word Congress has had from the President on the German situation. It may or may not be enough. The President does not tell of his troubles with other nations, as, for instance, Great Britain and Mexico. It is sometimes difficult to get the President's point of view. The President told Congress at the beginning of the war that we should build more submarines; yet now he says Germany should not use her submarines. If we are to go to war we should know our ground. We should be morally, as well as legally, right."

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Republican, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law: "The message was a mere statements of facts to the Congress. It might as well have been given to the newspaper men at the White House, so far as any action of Congress is concerned."

All Politics, Says Mann.

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader, expressed impatience that the President should have come to Congress with the message he brought today, and characterized the President's course as being "for political effect." The minority leader discussed the situation with interviewers several times during the day and was consistently critical in his comment. He said:

"The truth is, the President is a Scotch Presbyterian, and he hates 'the Ditch.' In the first place I don't see any reason for the President to come to Congress to read this message. It would have been just as well to have given his statement to the newspapers, in which we could have read it.

"The Lenroot resolution was up in the House I said the President wanted to involve us in war with Germany. His attitude has not been neutral in any respect. His message today shows that he expects, if he can, to force war with Germany.

"We have some complaints against Germany, although the President exaggerated them this morning. We have some complaints against Great Britain, but the President doesn't care about that. Where Germany has injured one ship carrying American commerce, England has seized a dozen."

Mr. Mann said the President's message might be made to apply to England by substituting the word "seized" for "sinking" in referring to ships.

"I think this Government shou'd be neutral," Mr. Mann added. "The President never has been neutral. He has been on the English side all the time. It is a mistake to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. That is simply to quit in a pet. It is perfectly evident that the President, as a campaign political dodge, is trying to work up to a point where he can get into a war with Germany during a Presidential campaign."

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GEN. SCOTT SENT TO THE BORDER TO REPORT TO BAKER

Chief of Staff to Investigate Military Problems as the Secretary's "Eyes."

FUNSTON STILL COMMANDS

Scott's Findings Will Figure in Dealing with Question of Troops' Recall.

MEXICANS MOVING SOUTH

Carranza Forces from Chihuahua May Displace Those Involved In the Fight at Parral.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—No decision as to withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is expected for a week or ten days unless there are new outbreaks against the forces in Mexico to compel immediate action. This was made clear today when Secretary Baker dispatched Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, to the border as his personal representative to make a complete report on the military problems confronting General Funston.

The Administration's final action on General Carranza's suggestion that the expedition be recalled probably will be based largely on what is shown in this report. General Scott, who left Washington tonight, hardly will be able to make the round trip and complete his observation in less than ten days.

Secretary Baker described General Scott's mission as being to assemble complete information about the border situation for the use of the department. He also will establish a personal touch with that situation for the Secretary, which Mr. Baker has felt need of in advising the Administration of the military aspects of the Mexican question.

Not to Enter Mexico.

General Scott himself explained that he would be "the eyes of the Secretary" on the border. Accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie of the General Staff, he will reach General Funston's headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, Friday evening. He said he had no present intention of going beyond the border, and would make daily reports.

Mr. Baker laid stress in his announcement on the fact that General Funston still was in the supreme command of the border situation and expeditionary forces, and would remain so. He said the department fully approved every step General Funston had taken, and that General Scott was going only because it had seemed desirable to get a clearer view than was possible by means of official reports.

Meantime State Department officials will take up consideration of what reply they shall make to the Carranza note urging the withdrawal of the American forces. Some questions involved in that note can be worked out before the military situation finally is reported. It is understood this work will be started tomorrow, the German situation having occupied the attention of the officials virtually to the exclusion of other matters for some days.

Dispatches from the border or from Mexico today contained no word of developments changing the situation. The expedition seeking Villa is at a standstill, apparently, concentrated at points where General Pershing and General Funston believe they are best protected.

Reassuring News Received.

The only messages received, the substance of which was made public, were of a reassuring nature. A consular dispatch said General Pershing's desire to change the location of his most advanced base near Parral had met with no opposition by the Carranza military authorities. General Pershing is understood to have desired to establish his new base at such a point that communication with the rear would be less difficult.

State Department officials pointed out that, while the site of this new base was not revealed, it was said to be nearer than the old one at Parral, the town where the Americans were fired on last week. General Gutierrez, Carranza commander of the district, was said to have sanctioned the change.

State Department reports from Chihuahua told of the movement of Carranza troops from that region toward Parral. No explanation was given. It was pointed out here that these forces were under the direct command of General Gutierrez, whose friendliness to the Americans has been consistent. Some officials thought it possible the Carranza commander intended to replace the Parral forces, said to have been involved in the attack on the Americans, with men in whom he had more confidence.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate from Mexico, specifically denied published reports that he had received instructions from General Carranza to present a new demand for withdrawal of the troops or to press for an early reply to the note he presented last week. He called on Secretary Lansing to call attention to reported activities of Antonio Villareal. Mr. Arredondo told the Secretary Villareal was hiding in Laredo, Texas, and was endeavoring to raise an expedition for an invasion of Mexico in support of Villa. Mr. Lansing directed that the attention of the Department of Justice be called to the matter.

The Mexican Embassy gave out a dispatch today which said:

"General Obregon has wired for the promptest confirmatory report regarding Villa's death from the search party, consisting of two Mexican officers and one American officer, who are returning from the examination of the bandit's reputed grave. The Minister of War expresses full confidence in the aged man and women who claim to have nursed Villa in his dying hours and to have buried him."

Neither State nor War Department had any additional reports regarding Villa's death or anything to show who the American officer mentioned in the Embassy dispatch might be. The report of Villa's death seemed a closed incident in both departments.

The Embassy issued a statement tonight announcing receipt of a dispatch from General Aguilar, Foreign Secretary at Mexico City, denying that General Iturbide or any other person was going to Japan on a secret or any other kind of mission for the de facto Government. A report that Iturbide was going to Japan was circulated in the United States recently.

15 VILLISTAS PUT TO DEATH.

Thirty in All to be Shot for Plot to Seize Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 19.—Fifteen Villistas were shot at the State penitentiary in Chihuahua this morning for their part in anti-Carranza riots last Sunday, and thirty others will be shot before the end of the week, according to a message received by General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez.

A plot was discovered in time to prevent the garrison from revolting, as was intended by the conspirators, who planned an uprising like that organized in Juarez on April 2. It was planned to seize the arms and artillery. The troops go to the band concert and bull fight each Sunday afternoon, and the rising was to take place when these troops were away and the few guards could be overpowered. The plotters stationed themselves opposite the barracks, where they could make a rush for the arms and kill the guards. Because of the similarity of the plots at Chihuahua and Juarez, General Gavira believes that the same men were back of both conspiracies.

Thirty men were arrested Sunday afternoon when it was learned that the revolt was to start. Thirty more have been placed under arrest at the Federal Penitentiary, but will not be shot, Governor General Gutierrez telegraphed to the border. He also announced that General Luis Herrera was going to Parral to quiet the people of that town. That is his old home, and his father, José de la Luz Herrera, is Mayor of the town.

Seven men are being tried for their lives here on charges of murder, of having been Villista bandits, and of having participated in the Columbus raid. Six of them were found in Mexico by American troops after they had been wounded, while the other was found in Columbus on March 14 with papers in his possession alleged to show that he was a spy for Villa.

The men on trial are B. M. Sebio, Anservio Rencerin, Tarino Garcia, José Rodriguez, Juan Castillo, José Rangel, and Francisco Alvarez. The specific charge is that of murdering C. D. Miller, former State Engineer of New Mexico, who was killed on trying to escape from the Commercial Hotel at Columbus.

Judge Edward Medler, presiding, appointed Buel Woods of Carrizozo, N. M., to defend the men. Deputy Sheriff T. A. Hulsey of Columbus testified that some of the men whom he identified had been in Columbus prior to the raid, and the others had told him that they had held Villa's horses while the raid was in progress.

DIGGING FOR VILLA'S BODY.

Mexican Officials Assert Evidence of Death Is Accumulating.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 19. — General Obregon has received a message from Chihuahua saying that digging is progressing at a point near San Francisco de Borja village, where Villa is reported buried.

The message adds that there is very little doubt that the bandit died of blood poisoning resulting from a wound received in the battle near Guerrero. When the body is recovered it will be shipped to Chihuahua to be identified.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—According to messages received here evidence confirmatory of the death of Francisco Villa is being slowly gathered. Officials are now more disposed to give credit to the first reports of the finding of the grave of the bandit. One report today said that the Indians who had cared for Villa during his last illness had been found and depositions taken. According to these affidavits Villa died of blood poisoning. At the Foreign Office full credit is attached to the statements of these Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 19. A message was received from San Antonio, Chihuahua, tonight in which General José Cavazos said that his troops were going to Santa Ysabel with the body supposed to be that of Villa, instead of to San Antonio. Santa Ysabel is the scene of the American massacre. It is forty miles from Chihuahua City. Officials in Chihuahua City continue to characterize the story of Villa's death as an unconfirmed report.

PERSHING'S LONG AUTO DASH.

General Motored 100 Miles with Trucks in Rough Region.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 12, (by motor truck to Columbus, N. M., April 19.) This camp is 500 miles from Columbus, N. M., once called the base of the punitive expedition. We are near a town, but its name may not be mentioned. Not far from us we found Carranza troops. Ragged boys many of them, they came and stood around our cars and begged tobacco and ran their dirty fingers over the cars' bodies as if the sensation of touching the smooth surface was pleasing. Each man, as has been the case with all the Carranza troops we have met, bore all the ammunition that his ill-nourished body could stand.

General Pershing's 100-mile ride here, and incidentally the ride of those who came with him, and that includes THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, was perhaps the most remarkable automobile dash of the campaign to date. It was accomplished over roads that in spots were not roads at all, but trails of jagged rock where a Mexican burro would pick his way with cautious feet. Over these rocks and through sand and and over irrigation ditches motor trucks bounced and groaned, swaying perilously. Our little car got so hot that she steamed like a locomotive and at frequent intervals we had to give her water, the supply of which, held in desert water bags, we maintained by dipping into every irrigating ditch or water hole we passed.

Everybody expected a serious breakdown any moment. Rifles, sides of bacon, drums of gasoline, hard tack tins, and bedding, piled in and strapped on the straining trucks, jounced and slammed together as the cars lurched. Now and then a bed roll would flop off into the sand, to be quickly thrown aboard again and hastily tied. The General was moving fast, trying to overtake his cavalry that might at any moment again engage the main Villa force, and if you could not keep his pace you faced the none too cheering prospect of being left behind.

Three aviators and eleven trucks had started ahead of the General for the new camp, but the trucks had stuck in roads that were impassable, and, at dusk, we met them following their tire tracks back, trying to pick up a new trail. It was these trucks, following behind the General's escort, that the Villistas encountered. It was lucky for the escort that the first road was impassable.

The aviators got through under circumstances typical of flying in this country. Three of them, starting long after the trucks were on the road, flew here, exploring to find these big gray vehicles parked. But the trucks, delayed, as I have explained, were not there, and the birdmen, after circling the country for miles around and about the locality where they understood the new camp was to be, were forced to make landings and take to the mountains for safety. To do this they had to walk ten miles through the mesquite and cactus. We found one abandoned machine right on the camp site and one pulled in. The pilot, developing propeller trouble, had landed unwittingly just where the General intended stopping.

The time has now passed when General Pershing is chiefly concerned with the establishment of bases. His chief concern today was speed, which is another word for gasoline. We have all but cut loose from the army organization back of us. The nearest radio station is 200 miles away. To fit all dispatches moving with anything like promptness must go by aeroplane.

The natives here had nothing new to add to the reports of Villa's wounds or death.

GRAZING LANDS BURNED.

Mexicans May Be Setting Fires to Hamper Americans.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 19.—The problem of feeding the American horses with the troopers in Mexico has been a serious one from the outset of the present campaign. Now it is becoming more serious. While the bunch grass and other prairie vegetation along the American line in Mexico makes poor food for horses at best, it has been necessary to depend on it to some extent on account of the difficulty of transporting hay and more suitable feed from Columbus when the capacity of the motor truck trains was taxed to its limit with food and clothes for the soldiers themselves.

In the last week many of the best grazing fields have been destroyed by fire. At numerous intervals along the line of communication the sky is lighted every night with the blaze from great fires sweeping over the prairie, and fields on which horses were finding meagre grazing a week ago are now black. The bunch grass in the fields is dry at this season of the year and highly inflammable.

The army officers are unable to say whether hostile Mexicans are responsible for widespread burning of these grazing fields, but it is regarded as highly suspicious that the fires should have sprung up so nearly at the same time along a line more than 300 miles in length.

PLEA FOR IMMUNITY FOR VON IGEL FAILS

Government Decides to Prosecute Him, Finding Plot Antedated Embassy Duties.

HIS PAPERS PHOTOGRAPHED

Lansing Orders His Documents Returned — They Involve Men Higher Up, Officials Here Say.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Attorney General's office, it is understood, has decided to prosecute Wolfe von Igel, Captain von Papen's former secretary, who was arrested yesterday in New York on an indictment charging him with conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal, notwithstanding the German Ambassador's request that von Igel be released.

Counselor Polk of the State Department advised the Department of Justice yesterday to free the prisoner unless the defense was committed before he became a member of the embassy staff. As the crime is alleged to have been committed in September, 1914, while von Igel was not registered as an embassy employe until December, 1915, the legal branch of the Government is said to have concluded that no diplomatic immunity stands in the way of his prosecution.

In fact, some officials contend that clerks or secretaries of embassy attachés, even though formally registered as such, enjoy no immunity.

It has been reported that the State Department was consulted before von Igel was indicted, and officials of the Department of Justice have made it clear that they would be guided entirely by the wishes of the State Department in respect to the case. Official documents seized in von Papen's office when von Igel was arrested will be returned to the German Embassy. Secretary Lansing today assured Count von Bernstorff that this would be done, after the latter had called at the State Department and emphasized his demand of yesterday that the papers be returned. These papers, which embassy officials seemed most anxious to recover, are said to be partly in code, and their examination would reveal the key to the German official cipher.

Department of Justice officials were unwilling to discuss the disposition of the seized papers, or to confirm a report that some of the papers already had been forwarded from New York.

PAPERS ARE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Von Igel Documents to be Perused by Washington Officials.

The papers seized in the office of Wolf von Igel, the Under Secretary of the German Embassy, are still in the possession of the United States Government, and there was no local indication last night that they would be returned, despite Secretary Lansing's reported decision to that effect in Washington.

Despite the fact that Count von Bernstorff, through Prince von Hatzfeldt, demanded that the papers be returned to the embassy uncopied, unphotographed, and sealed, the Government agents have made photographic copies of all the documents, and one set of these photographs is already in Washington for the inspection of the higher officials of the Government.

"If you do return the papers, will you return them sealed as Ambassador von Bernstorff requests?" an official of the Department of Justice was asked yesterday.

"We are so busy unsealing them at the present moment that I fear I am not in a position to answer that question as yet," the official replied.

"Have you photographed the various documents?" this same official was asked.

"We have permitted no grass to grow under our feet in this affair," was the reply.

The official admitted then that the papers were being photographed, and one complete set of the photographs was being rushed to Washington. The photographs were sent in relays, the first consignment having left New York early Tuesday afternoon and the last by last night. This morning the complete photographic record of the seizure will be in the hands of Attorney General Gregory.

That von Igel was not a member of the German Embassy staff at the time von Papen and his subordinates plotted the destruction of the Welland Canal in September, 1914, is the contention of the Government authorities in New York.

The fact that the application to have von Igel accepted and registered as an attaché was not made until last December, is indicated in a communication sent to District Attorney Marshall from Washington, in the course of which the District Attorney was asked if the crime, for which von Igel stands indicted, was committed prior to Dec. 15 of last year.

The insistence of the German Embassy to have the seventy pounds of papers taken from von Igel's office at 60 Wall Street returned occasioned no surprise among officials familiar with the nature of those papers, and it is admitted there is abundant reason why the Embassay, provided the papers are official Embassy records, is anxious to have them returned.

The question as to whether the papers are official or unofficial is one that Count Bernstorff himself may be called upon to decide. One of the Government officials in New York said that he would be loth to "insult the Ambassador" by identifying any paper in the seized lot as an official document of the German Embassy.

"The Ambassador himself is the logical man to point out which are official and which are not," said he.

Ambassador Bernstorff may have this opportunity today, but those who have seen the papers do not believe that he ever will admit that any of the papers are official records from the files of his Embassy. One of von Igel's claims is that the office at 60 Wall Street, formerly occupied by Captain von Papen, recalled German Military Attaché, is a "branch office of the Imperial German Embassy."

Abel I. Smith of the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy went to Washington yesterday for the purpose, it was understood, of conferring with Count von Bernstorff. John B. Stanchfield, it was announced immediately following von Igel's arraignment before Judge Howe on Tuesday, had been retained to look after von Igel's interests. The opinion about the Federal Building was that no court move in the case would be made by Mr. Stanchfield until after Mr. Smith's return.

District Attorney Marshall said yesterday that the Government is going ahead with the von Igel case, and even if it should be proved that the papers seized when von Igel was arrested are valuable to the German Embassy, the Government will contend the right to inspect the papers, and if necessary use any which are not proved to be official Embassy documents.

Only 28, but Has High Place.

Von Igel, according to Mr. Wood, occupies a prominent place in pro-Teuton affairs in this country, especially as they may relate to activities which have been undertaken against the Allies. Despite his age, for von Igel is barely 28 years old, von Papen's former Secretary has been in the inner circles of those who sought to aid the Fatherland by damaging its foes here so far as possible.

Von Igel is of course not to be compared with von Papen or Boy-Ed in the amount of confidence which was placed in him or in the responsibility of the position he occupied. He was much more trusted though than were men of the stamp of Paul Koenig and Captain Fay, who were messengers with little or no real inside knowledge of the extent of the power which was behind what they were ordered to do.

When von Papen and Boy-Ed were recalled, von Igel came to the former's old office in New York, where he had worked with the officer and prepared to finish up the matters which his superior had left unfinished.

It was persistently reported yesterday that among the names mentioned in the seized papers is that of a German representative now in this country, who in importance ranks second only to Ambassador von Bernstorff. This man makes his headquarters in New York and lives at a prominent Broadway hotel. He was one of the last persons on whom Captain von Papen called the night before he sailed for Germany. This man was mentioned in the correspondence found on von Papen when he was searched by the British at Falmouth, in January last.

Another report yesterday was that among the papers was evidence that money had been furnished as recently as three weeks ago to a certain agent to get out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in this district. This man is wanted by the Government and a bench warrant has been issued for his arrest. He is one of the men who is alleged to have had a prominent part in the bomb plots that were hatched to destroy Allied shipping at sea.

Malone Was at Conference.

By telegraph to the Editor of The Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 19.—Will you be good enough to correct the inaccurate statement in Tuesday's TIMES that I was not present at the conference Monday at the Custom House of police, Secret Service, Department of Justice representatives, and the head of the Neutrality Squad? I was present in person, and, moreover, I was the one who called the conference.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

GUARDS THE WATER SUPPLY.

Woods Wants Sleuths to be Trained in Case of War.

Feeling the necessity of increased vigilance against plotters, Commissioner Woods sent a squad of twenty detectives to Mount Kisco yesterday to guard against any attempt that might be made to destroy the aqueduct from which the city receives its supply of water. The Commissioner said there was no reason to suspect any immediate danger. As a part of a general plan of preparedness, however, he was determined to make his detectives familiar with every vital point in the city where a bomb or an explosion could cause the most damage to life and property.

When the detectives left Police Headquarters yesterday there was a rumor that a plot had already been discovered to blow up the Mount Kisco Waterworks. The detectives made a hasty departure in automobiles after a conference between Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Inspectors Cray and Faurot. Deputy Commissioner Lord declined to reveal the mission upon which the detectives were engaged until he had received some word from Commissioner Woods. Subsequently he declared that the men were sent to Mount Kisco to "get information for use in case of an emergency."

Commissioner Woods himself confirmed this statement. He said:

"I know nothing of any plot or conspiracy connected with the watershed. The detectives went northward merely in furtherance of our steps for preparedness. We wanted to see how long it would take them to get up there and get to work in case it should become necessary. We intend to send our men to many other places in the city for a similar purpose."

GOVERNORS APPLAUD PRESIDENT'S STAND

Western Executives Declare the Country Is Behind Wilson And His Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, April 19.—"The United States is the greatest of nations, and should take the lead. I am with the President in taking a firm stand for our rights and the rights of all other neutral nations," said James Withycombe, Republican Governor of Oregon, tonight, when asked as to his views of the President's stand on the German situation.

Governor Ernest Lister of Washington, Democrat, said:

"Every true American will voice the President's sentiments and back him to the limit, though none of us would see war if possible to avoid it."

Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, Democrat, says:

"We don't want war, and we are not holding a chip on our shoulder, but President Wilson has done and is doing the right thing for the sake of America and humanity, and we will stand by him."

Governor Samuel V. Stewart of Montana, Democrat, says:

"You bet we are with the President. I'm a Democrat, and we all are fighters, whether we're Democrats or Republicans, and Montana is for and with Wilson."

MUST GUARD RIGHTS, TAFT TELLS ALUMNI

Former President Hopes War May Be Averted, but Not at Cost of Dishonor.

MEXICO TAUGHT A LESSON

A Big Navy and Power to Resist Invasion Is Advocated in Detroit Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 19.—Winding up his speech on national unpreparedness with a peroration on the present crisis with Germany, William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, held 100 Yale alumni at the University Club closely at attention tonight as he said, impressively:

"No one can speak with confidence on the crisis that at this moment confronts us. I think I am right in saying that we all hope that war, or a breach of diplomatic relations, may be averted. But we cannot afford to give up our substantial rights as neutrals. We must insist on our rights.

"It may bring us into war. We hope it will not. But wherever it leads, it has brought us to a realization of our proximity to the world war. We have no right to count on our immunity from war and from unjust military aggression, and we owe it to our ancestors, who gave us our nation and our national principles, to take steps at once for proper military preparedness."

Referring to Mexico as "our international nuisance," Mr. Taft said that, while it had been a thorn in the side of this country, Mexico had done the country one good turn in "teaching us a lesson on our unpreparedness."

"What we need is to be reasonably prepared," continued Mr. Taft. "I don't want to see our people lose their heads in contemplation of the great armies engaged in the European struggle, nor do I wish to see hysteria and fear of attack by two or three nations at once.

"But we should be prepared to resist the unjust military aggression of any nation that is prepared to land 300,000 or 400,000 men on our coasts, and there are such nations.

"Our navy should be as big as the navies of such nations as would be required to convoy such an army. Germany could land such an army here in a month or six weeks. Our navy is about 35 per cent. below Germany's naval strength.

"I have grown to believe in the truth of the saying, 'God looks after little children, drunken men, and the United States.'

"Any invading force must come to this country on unarmored transports. If we had a Navy as great as that of any nation from which we fear invasion, no nation would imperil 300,000 men on transports, for even should a naval battle be fought there would not be much chance for the transports."

NO LEAVE FOR DUTCH ARMY.

Premier Says Peril to Country Has Not Passed Away.

THE HAGUE, April 19.—"The dangers which the Government feared have not yet disappeared," declared the Premier, Dr. Van der Linden, today to a delegation which had requested him to allow furloughs to Dutch soldiers for the customary Easter holidays.

The Premier said emphatically that no furloughs would be allowed, declaring that the maintenance of Dutch neutrality demanded the continuance of the strictest measures "to prevent our being surprised by events."

ONE CENT SALE

THE City has advertised a sale for unpaid taxes of about 24,000 parcels of land in Queens County.

In many cases, the unpaid arrearages are as low as one cent — resulting probably from errors in the work done by earlier tax clerks.

We have the only real tax plant in Queens County. If we have searched your title, we took care that there were no arrearages on your property.

This tax sale will cause trouble, anxiety and loss to a great many people but not to those whose property is covered by a policy of our Company.

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MILITIA AND POLICE TO MEET EMERGENCY

Conference in Albany Plans Quick and Vigorous Action Whenever Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19. — A conference, prompted by the threatened rupture of the diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, was held this afternoon and evening by Governor Whitman, Major Gen. John O'Ryan, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York City. The conference, which was surrounded with unusual secrecy, continued until late in the night.

None of the conferees was willing to discuss the meeting, but it was learned that it had to do with plans to render available at short notice every man in the National Guard of New York and the entire police force of New York City in case of a break. It was stated that plans had been discussed for the co-operation of the National Guard and the police forces in the various cities of the State for the protection of public buildings, especially armories and military stores. Plans for guarding lines of transportation also had been discussed with some degree of detail.

It was stated that the news from Washington had been either the Governor or the other conferees grounds for immediate apprehension, but that everything had been done to enable the authorities to cope at short notice with any disturbance that might arise. The statement also was made that the New York City Police Department had been at work for several days, or ever since the situation affecting the relations between the United States and Germany had been approaching a critical stage, with a view to a state of complete preparedness to meet any sudden emergency.

It was regarded as likely that as a result of tonight's conference quiet orders would be sent out from the headquarters of the National Guard and the Adjutant General's office within a very few hours, looking to the mobilization and concentration of the National Guard under a plan already worked out, which would insure response to the call on the part of the militiamen within six hours after it had been issued, and the placing of the men at points where trouble was threatened.

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Faultless copies of the foremost designs of the year, made at a price that brings custom-tailor "class" to the man who wants to spend somewhere around $20.00.

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Just about everything new and in demand this season in the way of colorings, fabrics and styles; sizes for any man—32 to 48, big, little, stout, slender or 100%.

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Silk-lined, hand-tailored, superbly finished garments. Produced in New York after Gimbel-specification, and not just clothes picked off the market at random.

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Smart, new, one-button models; cleverly designed, "gently rolling" lapel, new pockets just out and the late sleeve ideas.

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Spring Overcoats $17.50 to $50

Double-breasted, slash pockets in a diamond weave, are class "A" with a vengeance. $50.

Single-breasted, button through, belted back, is another new one at $19.50.

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For Sunday—with a fine Cutaway Frock, or a smart Spring Suit in the new style—or a correct Topcoat.

For the days to come—in clothes for business and sport that will lift you out of the crowd for their quiet distinction of cut and cloth.

Come in today—our assortments are wide, you will be sure to find the style you like best—in the cloth you prefer. And you will be sure of its smartness—and correctness.

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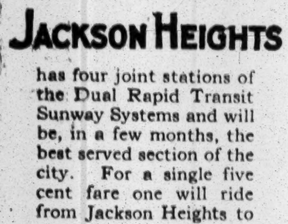

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GARRISON FLED FROM TREBIZOND

Fleet Forced Evacuation by Landing Troops West of the Turkish Port.

SMASHED GREAT BATTERIES

Large Numbers of Defenders Believed to Have Been Cut Off and Captured.

GERMAN GUNS IN BOOTY

Another Victory Won by Russians at Ashkala—Submarine Sinks Ships Near Bosporus.

PETROGRAD, April 19.—Full details are still lacking of the surprisingly swift Russian descent upon Trebizond and of the strategy that forced the Turkish defenders precipitately to abandon the city, which, with German assistance, they had made every effort to convert into a stronghold impregnable against Russian attack from the sea or land. But, according to the latest dispatches, a decisive part in the Russian operations was played by the Black Sea fleet, which, after a severe bombardment of the city and the destruction of the great Turkish shore batteries, landed a considerable number of troops and further threatened the surrounded fortress.

Employing the same tactics as they had repeatedly used with success in their progress along the Littoral, the Russian warships moved forward for some distance beyond their objective and sent troops ashore considerably to the westward of Trebizond, threatening to entrap the Turkish garrison. This move was carried out in concert with the advance of the Russian land forces, which, since the capture of the Turkish positions at the Kara Dere, had penetrated to within striking distance of Trebizond without meeting serious resistance, and were accompanied by a steady bombardment from the sea.

Turks Gave Up and Fled.

As soon as the Turks witnessed the Russian preparations to land beyond Trebizond they gave up all resistance and scattered pellmell in the two directions open to them—one the route along the coast and the other the road southwest toward Erzingan.

Trebizond contained a garrison of between 50,000 and 60,000. What part of these troops effected their escape it is not possible to say, but it is believed here that large numbers were cut off and made prisoner by the forces landed from the Russian transports. A considerable amount of war booty, including a large number of the latest type German heavy guns, was left behind, for, since the fall of Erzerum, Trebizond has been the chief base and provisioning centre for the Turks operating in this theatre.

With the fall of Trebizond the Turks lost the second of their two principal fortified points in Asia Minor, and will in the future have to depend solely upon improvised defenses and the natural difficulties of the country to prevent the westward sweep of the Russian Caucasian armies.

Trebizond never before surrendered to Russian arms, although it was threatened from Baiburt in 1829, and the moral effect of the victory, it is considered here, will be enormous. For centuries Trebizond has been the chief trading centre for Asia Minor, with the important caravan routes into the interior of Turkey and Persia.

Russia's firm foothold on the Armenian plateau, it is contended by officials in Petrograd, will open up a brilliant prospect for the future operations of the Caucasian armies, whose right flank is now secured, permitting the advance of the central armies west of Erzerum without danger of a Turkish turning movement from the coast.

Russian observers are speculating on the possibility of a successful campaign against Constantinople from the west, and express the opinion that the defeat of the Ottoman empire has been brought decidedly nearer, which would mean that Russia and Great Britain could then release forces now occupied against Turkey and turn them against Germany and Austria.

The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the region of Ashkala, west of Erzerum, our troops, by a night assault, carried a chain of high hills, which had been strongly organized. We captured 4 Turkish officers and more than 120 men. The enemy left hundreds of dead on the field.

We annihilated some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses through our fire and bayonet charges.

In the Black Sea one of our submarines, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosporus under a heavy fire from the enemy batteries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 19, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The capture of Trebizond has demonstrated past all possibility of refutation that the resisting power of the Turks is nearing its extreme limit. We can begin now confidently to face the probability of liquidation of the side issue of the war in lesser Asia.

The capture of the city was effected with remarkable speed. Trebizond had been fortified during the war with strong positions with concrete-based batteries which could cover with their fire the whole shore road to the east as far as the Delirmen Dere. It hardly seemed possible that even by rapid assault the town could be taken so soon after the victory on the Kara Dere, but the problem was solved by a most skillful combination of movements.

An advance beyond Mamakhatun prevented the dispatch of large reinforcements from Erzingan to Trebizond. Finally the activity displayed by the Russians beyond Bitlis detained a considerable Turkish force on the southern flank. The menace was driven home and the great victory was won by an able and daring naval manoeuvre. The Russians at the critical moment landed a large force in the rear of the Trebizond positions apparently ten or twelve miles west of the town.

Trebizond was defended by a Turkish army corps, but part of this force was engaged in resisting attacks of the Russian columns in the valley of the Upper Chorak. Some of the Turks, too, were called to defend Baiburt on the high road running west and north from Erzerum toward Trebizond. The Turks have now three and one-half army corps in the region of Erzingan, but the steady pressure of the Russians in the centre prevented them from sending reinforcements. The Turks had nothing for it but to hurry the garrison of 50,000 as fast as possible out of the danger zone and retreat south and west toward Erzingan or westward along the shore road toward Kerasun.

The Russians now have at their disposal a good naval base, and the question of communications and supplies for the further course of the Anatolian operations is greatly simplified. The Turks not only have lost all hope of recovering Erzerum, which the possession of Trebizond might still have justified, but the complexity of their supply problem has been enormously enhanced. Erzingan is threatened not only from the east but from the north, along an excellent road from Trebizond.

Then again the fact that the Russians succeeded in landing a large force of troops, apart from the immediate effect in the capture of Trebizond, has no enormous moral importance, since this having been done once can be done again further along the coast and nearer the Bosporus.

The resistance of the Turkish troops in the defiles of the upper Choruk Valley and before Baiburt is broken and their one hope is to get out on to the Erzingan Road and join the main force before their way of retreat is cut off by the Russians.

Enthusiasm in Paris.

PARIS, April 19.—Paris received with great enthusiasm the news of the fall of Trebizond. This event was looked for, but it was not thought the Russians would be able to capture the city so quickly. The political as well as the military consequences are expected to be most important, particularly in view of the fact that Turkey has lost one of the most valuable parts of Asia Minor at a time when, according to reports reaching Paris, Germany is weakening her forces in the Balkans to carry on attacks on the western front.

French military writers state that the plan of campaign of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander, was a daring one, which at first was looked upon as foolhardy, but now is fully justified. The Grand Duke decided to advance boldly to the attack on this front, where manoeuvres of warfare were possible, while the other fronts were still held in deadlock.

Excluding the operations on the Persian front, Grand Duke Nicholas, in this campaign against an experienced and stubborn foe, has to his credit the storming of ten cities in less than two months.

RUSSIANS OUST GERMANS.

Recapture Trench That Had Been Taken Through Bombardment.

PETROGRAD, April 19.—The official communication issued by General headquarters today reads:

In the Dvinsk region, south of Garbunovka, during the night of April 18, the Germans poured a tremendous fire into one of our trenches at the village of Ginovka, then attacked and carried a trench, which we captured by a counterattack.

In the region west of Postavy our artillery dispersed enemy columns. Northwest of Krementz and on the upper Stripa the enemy exploded mines.

BERLIN, April 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Austrian report of April 17 says that a Russian attack on Austro-Hungarian guards on the upper Sereth River, in eastern Galicia, was repulsed.

MASSACRES OF GREEKS IN TURKEY REPORTED

Hundreds Killed by Turks and Bulgars in Many Towns, London Hears.

LONDON, Thursday, April 20.—Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki dispatch to The Morning Post.

"In Adrianople and Demotica, Turks and Bulgarians, acting together," says the dispatch, "killed 400 and wounded 300 Greeks after pillaging their houses. In the Smyrna district several Greek villages were raided, 200 persons being killed and many wounded.

"Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE REPLY TO TRADE NOTE

Joint Communication Will Be Sent to Washington on Commerce Interference.

LONDON, April 19.—The reply of Great Britain and France to the American note concerning interference with maritime commerce by the Entente Allies has been cabled to Washington.

The communication will be presented to the American Government by the French and British Ambassadors jointly. It consists of two parts, a long note and a supplement signed by the French Government. Since its arrival at Washington certain cable changes have been made in the original note.

FIRE RAGES IN BELGRADE.

Hundreds of Houses Burned in Former Serbian Capital.

PARIS, April 19.—A destructive fire in Belgrade, formerly the capital of Serbia, is reported in a dispatch to the Matin from Bucharest.

It is said the eastern section of the city was almost destroyed. Several hundred houses were burned and thousands of persons are homeless.

GERMAN GUNS POUND ANGLO-FRENCH LINES

All the Positions Around Verdun Swept by a Heavy Rain of Shells.

HAUDROMONT QUARRY LOST

Germans Also Take a Trench at Les Eparges, but the French Recapture It by Counterattack.

LONDON, April 19.—Heavy shelling of the French and British lines was the chief activity of the Germans on the front as a whole today, the Verdun positions at Hill 304, Le Mort Homme, and Cumières and the region of Douaumont and Vaux receiving particular attention.

At Les Eparges there was a brisk engagement, in the course of which the Germans gained a footing in 200 yards of trench, only to be ejected with serious loss by a counterattack.

Berlin reports fierce bayonet fighting during last night in the stone quarry south of Haudromont farm, resulting in the capture of the quarry.

The German official communication reads:

East of the Meuse our troops during the night captured the stone quarry south of Haudremont farm, thus completing the success of Monday. A great part of the occupants fell in a fierce bayonet engagement. More than 100 men and several machine guns fell into our hands.

A French counterattack against the new German lines northwest of Thiaumont farm failed.

Minor enemy infantry detachments which attempted to approach our trenches at several points on the front were repulsed by our infantry and by hand grenade attacks.

No mention of any desperate fighting near the Haudremont farm is made by the French War Office in its morning bulletin, which merely says:

There was no event of importance last night, excepting a rather violent bombardment east of the Meuse, in the region south of Haudremont wood.

The official French communication issued tonight reads:

West of the Meuse there was considerable artillery activity against Hill 304 and our first lines, between Le Mort Homme and Cumières.

East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was carried out in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

In the Woevre day was calm in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse Hills. At Les Eparges the enemy directed this morning three successive attacks against our positions, but these were all repulsed. In the course of the last attack the enemy, who had succeeded in getting a temporary footing in our trenches on a front of about 200 meters, was immediately driven out by our counterattack, which inflicted on him serious losses.

There was no noteworthy event on the rest of the front.

The Belgian official communication says:

Reciprocal artillery actions occurred, notably south of Saint Georges, in the neighborhood of Dixmude and near the "Ferryman's House."

The British official statement, made public this evening, says:

Last night the enemy exploded a small mine east of Neuville St. Vaast. Our trenches were not damaged. During the night the enemy attempted to bomb our posts in Craters, in the Quarry sector, but were driven off.

During the day there was heavy shelling northeast of Carnoy and about Carency, St. Eloi, and Foorniezelle. The enemy also was more active in the Quarry sector. We shelled the enemy trenches at Haisnes.

PRINCETON LAUDS FRANCE.

Resolution Signed by Professors and Students Going to Joffre.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—Because they have been told that the soldiers in the trenches of France are in doubt as to the attitude of this country toward the struggle in which they are engaged, a number of the Faculty and students at Princeton have prepared a resolution assuring the soldiers of the sympathy of the signers. It is to be sent to General Joffre and the promise has been made that it will be communicated to the troops as an order of the day.

The petition was prepared yesterday and is today circulating around the campus. Howard Russell Butler is Chairman of the committee that is working on the resolution, other members being Professor Edward Capps, Professor Christian Gauss, William Prall, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft. The resolution reads:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing at Princeton, N. J., holding in grateful memory the priceless aid given by France to this nation in its struggle for independence, and profoundly moved by the glorious part played by our great sister republic in the present world war, desire earnestly to express to you, the officers and soldiers of France, now so magnificently defending the cause of right and justice, our unbounded admiration for your courage, your heroism, and self-sacrifice, our heartfelt sympathy for your hardships and sufferings, and our grateful acknowledgment of the debt we owe you for your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

Morally you have already triumphed, and we look forward with unshakable confidence to your ultimate victory.

Vive La France!

FIGURE 50,000 GERMANS LOST AT PEPPER HILL

French Staff Officer's Estimate in Describing Failure of Attacks in Monday's Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 19.—The savage renewal of the Verdun battle after a week's lull is described by a staff officer who arrived in Paris today.

"The German infantry began an attack about 2 P. M. on Monday, which shows they hoped to gain a substantial success, as merely local assaults generally occur under cover of the evening, while the early morning operations are hampered by the effect of darkness on the preliminary bombardment.

"In this case the latter was tremendous throughout the morning. Their troops—Wirttembergers and Prussians who prisoners indicated belonged to five different divisions, though the total force was under 40,000—advanced in deep columns, another proof of the seriousness of the operations, some trying to climb the heights on our left from the Bras ravine, others mounting the western face of Pepper Hill, others descending from the hills of the northern crest against our trenches on the southern flank, and still others moving from the north against the Haudromont spur on our right centre.

"The attempt was doomed to failure from the start, for the heights of the Meuse in this sector form such a network of ravines that the defenders can crush attacks at any point by enfilade fire, especially as long as they hold Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. I say charges against our centre where the enemy seemed the most determined, and had massed fully ten men per yard of front. They poured over the crest of Pepper Hill, but could not get near our trenches. It was madness to try to charge over a distance of 150 yards against such fire.

"Our gunners made fine practice, although the enemy's ranks were mostly hidden in smoke. Now and then a compact block would break forward, only to be cut down like corn by mitrailleuse fire. The Boches tried hard, and made six rushes there in two hours, but it was quite impossible. It is remarkable that their discipline can still maintain such sacrifices.

"Further to the east, in the Chauffour wood, which is more sheltered from a western enfilade, they made some progress, but it must have been cold comfort. That wood, you know, is a regular charnel house of German bodies, the majority of which are still unburied. It was after the failure on the April 4 attack that their shattered assault columns broke from east and west to the shelter of the wood, and four 75 batteries daringly moved right up and simply slaughtered them in droves. A friend whose company is holding one of the Chauffour trenches told me that when the wind was from the north the stench was so horrible his men could hardly stay in the trenches.

"The German losses on Monday cannot have been far short of 15,000, though they were more scattered along the front than they were on April 4.

"But Pepper Hill alone has proved a terrible death trap. It must have cost them 50,000 all told, and is still untaken."

NEW YORK TEACHERS DETAINED AS SPIES

Three Men Arrested in Georgia Were Instructors from Here on a Vacation Walk.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 19. — Three men arrested at Hardeeville, S. C., yesterday, alleged to have military maps in their possession, said they were teachers in the New York public schools and they were released today on orders from Washington. Their names are Louis Goldberger, Frank Pickelsky and Mark Markett.

The men were arrested on complaint of Lieutenant A. P. Cronkhite of the army, who asserted they had been following his party, engaged in making military maps, for several days.

An investigation revealed that the three men were spending part of their Easter vacation walking from Savannah to New York. The map was one they purchased here, showing roads between Savannah and Charleston.

Surprise was expressed by Board of Education officials here yesterday regarding the arrest of Goldberger, Markett and Pickelsky. Goldberger is an instructor in commercial branches at Bushwick High School, in Brooklyn, and Pickelsky teaches mathematics at De Witt Clinton High School. Markett is a teacher in School 27.

Another Greek Protest to Allies.

ATHENS, April 18, (via Paris, April 19.)—The Greek Government has made a formal protest to the Entente Allies against the establishment of a naval base in Suda Bay, on the northern coast of Crete.

HORRORS OF BATTLE AS SEEN AT DAWN

Dreadful Visions Disclosed After the Waves of a German Attack at Verdun Recede.

GRIM WORK WITH WOUNDED

Last Man of Gun Crew Cuts Dead Comrade from Mitrailleuse and Dies as Fight Is Won.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERDUN, April 18.—I have seen a vision of battle's aftermath more terrible than Dürer or Dante could portray. It was at 8 o'clock this morning, after the French counterattacks that recovered the greater part of the ground lost in Monday's battle had ceased and both sides seemed momentarily agreed on a respite from the struggle. The calm was broken only by occasional shells.

In the French lines on the western slope of the Hautes de Meuse, facing toward Vacheraurille and the river working parties were busy reshaping the battered trenches. A torrential rain was falling, and the waterlogged ground rendered the task difficult. At intervals a searchlight swung over them, outlining their forms with long, fantastic shadows. In the space before the trenches glimmering lights marked the stretcher bearers, unwilling to seek shelter while any wounded remained unsuccored. Constantly they stumbled over corpses or tree trunks or slipped into shell holes, their work also being rendered almost impossible owing to the deluge.

From a cemented shelter on the hillside, four hundred yards behind the front line, I gaze forward through the night glass as a searchlight beam pierces the darkness. Right before me the fighting was the most desperate. Wave after wave of charging Germans broke under the torrent of shellfire and the fusillade from the trenches. Doctors and officers talk in low tones. An occasional couple pass bearing a stretcher on which is lying a vague shape. An electric torch reveals these wounded removed at the eleventh hour. The majority do not move; only their hands tight clenched on the stretcher poles mark the agony they are enduring. But some shriek, or, what is most horrible, laugh in delirium. Others, motionless save for the head swaying from side to side, moan gently.

At first I distinguish nothing on the rainswept slope, but as dawn breaks reluctantly the glasses show frightful sights. Nowhere save in cyclone-smitten Jamaica have I seen such utter desolation. Messina's piles of stones that had been streets were far less impressive. Here the very earth is a ruin, plowed and battered into uncouth formations as by the flail of a frenzied giant. Trees are so splintered as to resemble bundles of rushes and everywhere bodies are torn into pieces wholly bereft of all human semblance. Here projects a head, alone left unburied by an explosion; there an arm or leg or trunk. Hideous fragments amid a confusion of twisted branches. Ghastly though they are, these mortal remnants do not seem out of place and strike no added note of horror. What one feels would torture the nerves past the breaking point would be the movement of a living man where everything is so still. Imagine the work of the rescuers during this awful night.

As I am talking with a surgeon, a stretcher-bearer corporal salutes. He is very pale and bears in his hand a small bundle wrapped in a bloody, earth-stained handkerchief. Silently, reverently, he unfolds it. We see two hands cut clean at the wrist, clasped so tight in mortal anguish that the nails have entered the flesh. The Corporal explains that he found this terrible trophy at the entrance of a tiny valley, where a French mitrailleuse had held fast against assailants whose bodies covered the lower slopes in heaps. From what we saw he could reconstruct the story.

Toward the last only two of the gun-crew remained. One wounded unto death had fallen forward over the mitrailleuse, clasping his arms tightly around it in a final spasm. The Germans still pressed on. They must not pass. The last survivor, unable to loosen his comrade's death grip, had cut the gun free, then avenged him by a stream of lead begun afresh. When he, too, fell dead the attack was broken. The Germans did not pass.

Such is the French spirit at Verdun. That is why France is invincible.

CHURCH AID IN WAR RELIEF.

Joint Executive Committee Meets to Discuss Working Plans.

Plans for sending relief to war sufferers in Europe and Asia were discussed by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at a meeting yesterday at the Yale Club. The Administrative Committee of the Council has sent a communication to American churches with extracts from a report of conditions in the war-stricken countries. The committee expressed the belief that the churches had failed to rise above the turmoil and distraction of the moment and had not realized their spiritual mission to the world.

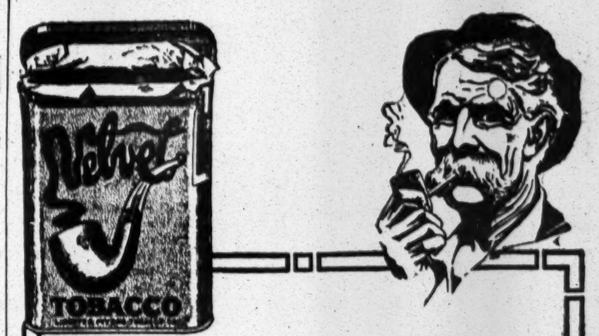
The details of the relief plans will be worked out at additional meetings of the Executive Committee, which will be called in the future, according to Dr. Samuel T. Dutton.

FEARS LAW, KILLS HIMSELF.

Wealthy Hamburg Man Dies to Escape Prosecution for Illegal Sales.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 19.—Heinrich Lange, a Hamburg millionaire, and a member of one of the most respected families in Germany, has committed suicide in order to escape prosecution for selling grain for the feeding of livestock.

Herr Lange, who was a partner in a milling concern at Altona, sold grain, which had been sent to his company's mill to be made into flour, to cattlemen, contrary to the regulations of the Bundesrath.



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ITALIANS CAPTURE PASS OF MONTE FUME

Advance Toward the Summit of Sperone—Took 164 Austrians and Booty on Col di Lana.

ROME, April 19.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the region of Acamelio Monday our Alpine troops drove out the last remaining enemy detachments along the summit of the ranges and occupied Monte Fume Pass, 3,402 meters above the sea level.

In the Ledro Valley, with the destruction of the enemy's successive lines of resistance, we continue a gradual advance toward the summit of Monte Sperone.

There is marked artillery activity from the region of the River Adige to Benta. In the Sugana Valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Larganza Torrent broke down under our fire.

The same night on Col di Lana, in the upper part of Cordevole Valley, after wrecking the enemy's lines with mines we assaulted and captured the extreme western peak of Monte Ancora. Most of the enemy in the trenches here were buried under the débris or killed. Survivors of the Kaiserjaeger Regiment aggregating 164, including nine officers, fell into our hands. In addition, we captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other war material.

Wednesday morning an enemy column which was hastily proceeding toward Monte Sief was dispersed by our artillery.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

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Of excellent quality and high class finish, made from our own selection of firmly woven silks, with contrasting stripes on clear white grounds. *Value $4.50* — Sale 3.50 Price

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Of Crepe de Chine in better grades and smartest patterns. Heavy novelty silks in rich colorings and extra heavy silks in various styles. *Value $6.50 and $7.50* — Sale 5.65 Price

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West End Floral Co., 2603 Broadway.
D. J. Pappas, Broadway & 106th St.
Garden Florist, 2883 Broadway.
J. G. Papadem, 2907 Broadway.
Drakas & Co., 2953 Broadway.
Young & Nugent, 42 West 28th St.
Orchid Florist Company, 106 West 57th St.
M. A. Bowe, 6 East 33d St.
Thos. F. Galvin, Inc., 5th Ave. at 46th St.
Alex McConnell, 5th Ave. at 49th St.
George E. M. Stumpp, 761 Fifth Avenue.
Max Schling, 22 West 59th St.
Charles A. Dards, 341 Madison Avenue.
Bunyard, Madison Avenue at 48th St.
Kottmiller, 426 Madison Avenue.
Myer, Madison Avenue at 58th St.
Adolph Meyer, 1062 Madison Avenue.
Transfer Florist, 1659 Second Avenue.
J. P. Klausner, 275 Columbus Avenue.
John Strates, 176 West 23d St.
J. J. Fellouris, 116 West 28th St.
George Julias, 115 Lexington Ave.
Wm. P. Sears, 729 Sixth Avenue.
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Fredrich Stewig, 940 Sixth Avenue.
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WOMEN MUST EXPERIMENT.

Housman Tells Congressional Union That's the Way to Grow.

"Progress has always come to the world by a succession of shocks," said Lawrence Housman, the English poet, in a talk upon "Womanliness" for the benefit of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning. "The only way in which women can grow is by experimenting and learning their mistakes as men have done. Then they attain their full power of thought, action, and initiative. Bettering social conditions is womanly; not to do so is unwomanly. A woman who gives birth to children whom she knows can never be good citizens because of their heredity is unwomanly."

"The hope of the world lies in the power of the women after the war to revive internationalism and re-establish the brotherhood of man. The women in going to The Hague last Spring did a good thing in showing to the world where the women stand."

To Vacate Wheeler Arrest Order.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court, decided yesterday to vacate the order of arrest against Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., if a bond of $5,000 was furnished guaranteeing the presence of Mr. Wheeler in court when needed to show cause why he should not pay his wife, $3,000 back alimony. As soon as the bond is produced Deputy Sheriff Browner will be withdrawn from the portals of the Union League Club, where he has been lurking in the hope of catching Mr. Wheeler somewhere on neutral soil so he might arrest him. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Stock Exchange. He has hired offices in this city and wants to begin business.

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By HAMLIN GARLAND

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BRITISH CABINET DELAYS DECISION

Asquith Tells Commons That Members Agree a Break-Up Would Be National Disaster.

WILL DECIDE BY TUESDAY

His Statement Regarded as an Indication That an Agreement May Be Reached.

MANY CONFERENCES HELD

Unattested Married Laborites Ask Secret Session of Parliament to Discuss Recruiting Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 20.—Premier Asquith yesterday in obtaining an adjournment of the House of Commons until next Tuesday announced that the members of the Cabinet had not yet reached an agreement in regard to the vital question of universal compulsion, "but," he added, "the Government is united in believing that a break-up at this time would be a national disaster of the most formidable kind."

In view of this statement it is regarded as practically certain that some arrangement more or less satisfactory to all concerned will be found possible and the national disaster apprehended averted.

The general impression with which the House separated was that Premier Asquith had the helm well in hand, and that his unrivaled power to make port in the worst Parliamentary storms would once again be demonstrated.

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent confirms the view that a solution of the crisis will be found.

"Yesterday," he says, "the Ministers were in council for several hours, and, though no agreement was arrived at, I am informed that when the Ministers separated the prospect of a settlement had decidedly improved. Today a Cabinet council is summoned for 11:30, and will probably decide the fate of the Government.

"There ought to be no difficulty in reaching an accommodation, as no matter of principle is at stake, but simply one of expediency. It is illogical and irrational to make a stumbling block of the compulsion of unattested married men, when the Cabinet is unanimous in advocating the compulsion of youths of 18 and the retention with the colors of regulars and territorials whose term of office is expired.

"Let us frankly face the realities. Compulsion has won, is winning, and will win. It is a question now merely of expediency and of time."

A period of six weeks, during which a further trial should be given to voluntary recruiting, was suggested by Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of the Cabinet, who would undertake, if the experiment proved unsuccessful, to endeavor to reconcile labor to an extension of compulsion. Lloyd George and some of the Unionist members of the Government want the immediate introduction of a compulsion bill, but are willing that its operation shall be suspended till an experiment along the lines suggested by Henderson has been tried. If the yield of men should fall below 50,000 per month Lloyd George and his supporters want the compulsory powers of the act made operative by resolution of the House of Commons. There is no unbridgeable abyss between these two proposals.

The salient feature of yesterday's discussions is the practical agreement of the voluntarists in the Cabinet to extend compulsory measures if found necessary. Lloyd George is expected to consider this satisfactory.

LONDON, Thursday, April 20.—After Ministerial conferences held last evening a more hopeful feeling that the break-up of the Government would be avoided prevailed in the Parliamentary lobbies.

The unattested married men of the Labor Party met last night and resolved to ask the Government to hold a secret session of Parliament to discuss the recruiting problem, Parliament still being in the dark as to the number of men the military authorities consider essential.

Row in Jersey City School Board.

Considerable dissension among the members of the Board of School Estimates of the Jersey City Board of Education has resulted over the question of rebuilding Public School 4 on its present site on Eighth Street, between Henderson and Grove Streets, which is on the fringe of the factory district. Last night Thomas Loughran, Sr., who voted against the use of the Eighth Street site was removed from membership in the Board of School Estimates, it being alleged by his colleagues that he had violated his oath of office by voting against the majority of estimates board-members.

FORD'S LEAD GROWS; BRYAN BADLY BEATEN

Manufacturer's Victory in Nebraska Conceded—Bryan Runs Sixth for Delegate at Large..

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, will have the Nebraska delegation to the Republican national convention, according to the returns of the Presidential primaries held in this State yesterday. Not all the returns have been received, but based on those already tabulated, Ford has a safe lead which he is increasing with every return. Campaign managers of other candidates have conceded his indorsement. The vote tonight, with reports from 250 precincts, stood:

Ford, 6,347; Senator Albert B. Cummins, 5,559; Charles E. Hughes, 4,306; Henry D. Estabrook, 2,897.

Ford's victory was entirely unexpected. His petition was filed last Fall as a joke. Other politicians paid little attention to his name on the ballot. Ford had no organization and made no fight at all for the delegates. When returns began coming in showing majorities for Ford experts laughed uproariously. When these majorities continued they became serious. Justice Hughes's name was not on the ballot and voters had to write it in.

The defeat of the William J. Bryan slate was as great a surprise as was the success of Ford. Bryan made his fight on the prohibition issue, and the defeat of his slate is laid at that door. According to returns so far received, Mr. Bryan himself lands sixth in the race for delegates-at-large to the national convention. There were seven candidates.

His brother, C. W. Bryan, candidate for Governor, with prohibition as his principal plank, is hopelessly defeated by Keith Neville. Even Lincoln, Bryan's home city, went against his brother.

Bryan's candidate for the United States Senate, I. J. Dunn, is defeated two to one by Senator G. M. Hitchcock, against whose renomination Bryan made a desperate fight. Dahlman, Bryan's candidate for National Committman, seems defeated, but the race is close.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—"You can say positively that I am not a candidate for President," said Henry Ford today. "I asked that my name be taken off the Michigan ballot, and did not know it was on the Nebraska ballot. As to Pennsylvania, no move on my part has had anything to do with talk on that subject there, and there is no reason to believe my name will go on the ballot.

"As a matter of fact, I have been willing the votes should be taken because I believe the men who vote for me know I am not a candidate, but take that way to show their disapproval of the campaign for militarism.

"I have too many other plans to work out to be able to devote much time to politics, but I do wish we could stop the awful killing in that war in Europe."

Mr. Ford said he had dropped all other plans to help stop the war, and would be ready to do it again.

WEST FOR PREPAREDNESS.

American Legion Tells the President Opponents Are Misstating Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.—The Kansas City branch of the American Legion, a preparedness organization, has not taken kindly to the statement made by a speaker at a recent meeting to the effect that "a man must be very low down to join the army." Neither does it feel that justice would be done should those interested in the anti-preparedness movement go to Washington, as they are planning to do, and tell President Wilson that "the West is against preparedness." With these thoughts in mind, the officers of the American Legion here sent this telegram to the President last night:

"Preceded by organizers and press agents and billed with highly colored posters, the anti-preparedness crusaders and their free show appeared in Kansas City on the night of April 13, simultaneously with full page advertisements by Henry Ford, and drew 4,000 persons to a building which seats 15,000. The speakers announced that they would demand an audience with the President at the close of their tour, and tell him that the West was aroused against preparedness; that the 15,000 people who cheered him in the same hall, while another 15,000 clamored in vain for admission, meant only the curiosity of crowds.

"The Kansas City branch of the American Legion feels that it would be shocking to moral and patriotic sentiment if a multitude of citizens could acclaim President Wilson and national defense on one night, and, shortly afterward on another night, when United States troops were avenging a murderous foray on our soil, an equal audience could cheer the remarks of a speaker saying 'a man was pretty low down to join the army.'

"The Kansas City Legion brands as utterly false any claim of success for the anti-preparedness meeting of April 13. The truth about the 'Truth about preparedness' meeting is that it was the dismal and desperate failure of professional agitators resorting to mere audacity of assertion as the only hope of an impossible cause."

Thinks He May Have Killed a Man.

Cecil Wood, 21 years old, of 353 Hebberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., surrendered himself to the Stapleton police yesterday and was released on $2,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter. Wood, who was accompanied by his father, Charles Wood, told the police that he had been driving along Old Stone Road about the time John Andrews, a farm hand, was struck and killed by an automobile early Sunday morning. Wood said he had seen two men in the road, but had steered to one side to avoid them. When he read of Andrew's death, he examined his motor and found a mudguard was bent. District Attorney Albert De Ruddo advised the young man to surrender, so that if it should be established that his machine had hit Andrews, it would not appear that he had tried to cover up his connection with the matter.

Naval Arsenal Fire Loss Heavy.

PARIS, April 19.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Matin says that the loss occasioned by the burning of the naval arsenal at Lisbon is heavy. Scientific equipment, including naval charts and chronometers, was destroyed. The Government is investigating circumstances which indicate that the fire was incendiary.

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Exquisite Combinations, New Styles, New Embroideries, and A Complete Line of the Much Wanted Kinds.

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FORD CONFERENCE ISSUES AN APPEAL

Points Out to Warring Nations the Principles Upon Which Peace May Be Founded.

WANTS A WORLD CONGRESS

To Create an International Tribunal of Justice—Urges General Disarmament and Open Diplomacy.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 19.—Setting forth the principle that no transfer of territory should take place without the consent of the population involved, an appeal issued by the Henry Ford Peace Conference (the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation) to the Governments and Parliaments and peoples of the belligerent powers, asks that they adhere to this and other principles and measures suggested as a basis for ending the war and preventing a recurrence of hostilities.

To bring about "the creation of an international order of justice" a World Congress of both belligerents and neutrals is proposed, with an international organization, including an agreement to submit all disputes between nations for peaceful settlement. The appeal also urges disarmament, the freedom of the seas, and parliamentary control of foreign policy. The appeal follows:

"TO THE GOVERNMENTS, PARLIAMENTS AND PEOPLES OF THE WARRING NATIONS:

"A conference composed of delegates from six neutral countries—Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States—has been convened at Stockholm upon the initiative of Henry Ford to work for the achievement of an early and lasting peace, based upon principles of justice and humanity. This conference represents no government. It has no official sanction. It represents the good will of millions throughout the civilized world who cannot stand idly by while the deadly combat rages unchecked. It does not attempt to impose its judgment upon the belligerents, but its members, as private individuals, unhampered by considerations which restrain governments, have resolved to do everything within their power to promote such discussion as may tend to bring the belligerents together on just and reasonable terms.

"Through a thousand channels utterances have already reached the conference pleading that a long continuance of the struggle will mean ruin for all, but as both sides believe that only complete victory can decide the issue ever, new sacrifices of blood and treasure are made, exhausting the present and impoverishing the future. Still, we are convinced that an agreement between the warring nations might even now be reached were certain universal principles to be accepted as a basis of discussion; principles which cannot be violated with impunity, whatever the military results of the war.

Outlines Underlying Principles.

"The first duty of a neutral conference, then, is to call attention to those universal principles and concrete proposals upon which agreement seems possible, and upon which there may be founded a peace that will not only satisfy the legitimate demands of the warring nations themselves, but also advance the welfare of humanity at large. The neutral conference does not propose to discuss all the issues at stake. Nor does it desire to set forth a plan for the construction of a perfect world. But it emphasizes the universal demand that peace, when it comes, shall be real, insuring mankind against the recurrence of a world war. Humanity demands a lasting peace.

"In presenting this appeal to governments, parliaments and peoples for discussion and comment the neutral conference hopes that no formal objection may prevent its sympathetic consideration both by those in authority and by the people whom they represent.

"(A) *RIGHT OF NATIONS TO DECIDE THEIR OWN FATE.*—History demonstrates that dispositions contrary to the wishes of the peoples concerned bring with them the danger of future wars of liberation. Hence the acceptance of these principles appears generally to be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the satisfactory settlement of this war; namely, that no transfer of territory should take place without the consent of the population involved, and that nations should have the right to decide their own fate.

Restoration of Belgium.

"It follows that the restoration of Belgium must first be agreed upon before there can be an understanding between the belligerent powers. Furthermore, the occupied French territory should be returned. A reconsideration of the difficult Alsace-Lorraine question is also an absolute necessity. The independence of Serbia and Montenegro should be assured.

"In its wider interpretation, the principle of the right of nations to decide their own fate postulates the solution of a problem like the Polish question by guaranteeing the union of the Polish nation as an independent people. Further applications would be the adjustment of the frontiers between Austria and Italy, as far as possible, according to the principle of nationality; autonomy for Armenia under international guarantee, and the solution of various national questions in the Balkans and in Asiatic Turkey by international agreement.

"(B) *ECONOMIC GUARANTEES.*—Economic competition is generally admitted to be one of the causes of the present war. Hence the demand becomes more and more insistent that the economic activity of all peoples should be afforded development on equal terms. The recognition of the principle of the open door in the colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence would be an important step in this direction, as would also the internationalization of certain waterways, e. g., the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. The German colonies ought to be returned, the exchange of colonies made possible by satisfactory compensation, and Germany's access to the Near East guaranteed.

"(C) *FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.*—The principle of the freedom of the seas should be recognized.

"(D) *PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF FOREIGN POLICY.*—Effective parliamentary control of foreign policy should be established, so that secret treaties and secret diplomacy may no longer endanger the most vital interests of the nation.

"(E) *INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.*—Far more important, however, for the welfare of humanity than the solutions thus far suggested is the creation of an international organization, founded upon law and justice, which would include an agreement to submit all disputes between States for peaceful settlement. Hence the almost universal opinion that in the coming treaty of peace the principle of such an international order of justice must be accepted.

Urges General Disarmament.

"(F) *DISARMENT.*—Equally important with the insistence upon an international organization is the demand that disarmament be brought about by intrnational agreement.

"(G) *A WORLD CONGRESS.*—In order to bring about the creation of an international order of justice it will be necessary to secure the adherence thereto of both belligerents and neutrals. The difficulties that result from the present catastrophe do not affect the warring nations alone. They affect the whole world. In their settlement the whole world should participate. A world congress should therefore be called together. Such a congress should concern itself with more than the immediate questions arising out of this war. Problems like that of guaranteeing political and spiritual freedom to special nationalities united with other peoples, though not direct issues of this war, are nevertheless of vital importance to the future maintenance of peace.

"In the foregoing an attempt has been made to suggest a possible approach to the task of uniting again the internacial bonds that have been torn asunder in this fratricide war. Whatever may be the ultimate solution, there is abundant evidence of the growing conviction among belligerents and neutrals alike that the hope of the world lies in the substitution of law and order for international anarchy. The neutral conference, therefore, feels justified in hoping that the end of this war will witness the institution of an international order of justice which shall make possible an enduring peace for all mankind.

"THE NEUTRAL CONFERENCE FOR CONTINUOUS ARBITRATION.

"Easter, 1916."

ROOSEVELT WOMEN TALK PREPAREDNESS

Stormily Hiss a German Who Expresses Hope Colonel Won't Be Elected.

TO ORGANIZE CLUB LATER

George W. Perkins Learns Women Voters in Illinois Have Started National Organization.

"You are all here for Roosevelt, but I hope he won't be elected," shouted a German woman who sat in a front seat of a meeting of progressive women in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon. This was greeted with a storm of hisses, and Miss Alice Carpenter, who presided, called her to order.

Otherwise it was an enthusiastic meeting for Roosevelt and preparedness. Six States were represented, with women from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and California. It was expected that the women would organize, but telegrams received by George W. Perkins from the Women's Roosevelt Club in Chicago asked them not to do so, as a national organization had been started in Illinois. The women at the meeting agreed that it would be better for women voters to take the lead.

Mrs. Mary H. Ingham of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, and William L. Saunders spoke. There were other speakers on the floor. The one who was most enthusiastically applauded was Mrs. Herbert Keen, whose husband is a member of the State Committee of the Progressive Party. She told of the family acquaintance with a German who had come over to this country, married a French wife, and was making his home here.

"We had always avoided the subject of the war," said Mrs. Keen, "but one evening at Sea Gate, as we were sitting looking out over the water, our friend suddenly burst out:

"I wish to heaven that Roosevelt was in the White House. If he were the Lusitania would still be riding the waves and we Germans would not have to suffer the social and personal loss in this country which has come to us through its destruction."

The women applauded with wild enthusiasm.

"After all these months of war the United States is no nearer preparedness than it was in the first place by one ship or one man," said Mrs. Van Rensselaer. "Either we should have an army or do away with it. We should have a navy that will stand with the navies of the world. We have six aeroplanes and eight aviators, while France has more officers of aviation than we have officers in the army. The treatment we have received in Mexico makes us the butt of the world. No man in his senses wants war, but preparedness for national security is the only real peace platform. Why should Americans gamble with fate? The results are unthinkable.

"War is a violent, brutal fight, in which the side which has the most ammunition wins," said Mr. Saunders. "There are 50,000 different articles that are munitions of war. The other day the Germans used 100,000 shells in twelve hours at Verdun. It shows what we need. We must be able to get out 200,000 shells in twenty-four hours. We have shops making munitions, but those which make them for the guns of other countries cannot make for us because the dimensions of our guns are different."

"After this war there must be a great world federation," said Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding of San Francisco. Any nation breaking its laws must be disciplined, first economically and then with the military."

CAN'T NAME G. O. P. CHOICE.

Jersey Primary Ballots to Have No Space for Presidential Candidate.

Chief Justice William S. Gummere in Newark yesterday upheld Attorney General Westcott by refusing to issue any order that would interfere with the printing of the ballots for the coming Presidential primaries. This means that the Republicans will not be able to express their choice for President. The Democrats filed a regular petition to have President Wilson's name on the ballot.

Charles H. Walker, a Roosevelt candidate from the Tenth District, asked the Court to direct municipal clerks to provide a blank space on the Republican ballot, so that the voter could express his choice. The Chief Justice ruled that in the absence of a petition the expression of a choice for a President would be nothing more than a straw vote.

"Drys" Gain in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 19.—The cause of prohibition in South Dakota gained heavily as a result of yesterday's municipal elections, according to latest returns received, fourteen cities and towns going from the wet to the dry column. No dry towns voted for the return of saloons. Pierre, the capital, voted dry, as did Hot Springs, the famous Black Hills resort.

85,000 TO PARADE MAY 13.

Fifty Professions and Trades Will Support Preparedness.

More than 85,000 men, representing fifty professions and trades, have promised to participate in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade on May 13, according to the reports of committees organizing the different branches made yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the Yale Club. The insurance men will number 10,000 and will have four bands and three fife and drum corps, as shown by the report of their Chairman, while the silk and allied industries will have 5,000 paraders and four bands.

There will be 2,500 stationers, electrotypers, and photo engravers in the parade, and their number probably would have been much larger, according to the report of their Chairman, had it not been for the fact that the lithographers will have only a small delegation. It was explained that most of the lithographers were Germans, who did not feel a desire to participate in such a demonstration.

The number of clergymen who will be in the line of march was estimated at 250 by a representative of that committee, who said the actual number had not been ascertained because the committee had just been organized. More than 250 physicians and surgeons will be among the marchers.

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CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
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Bon Bon Basket of Crystal, attractively cut in the hob-nail and new floral effects, $4.00.

Filled with a pound and a quarter of Maillard's chocolate Easter confections, prettily trimmed with baby blue ribbon, complete, $5.75.

Other Bon Bon Holders at $1.00 to $10.75

The Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by

USOLINE
The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
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Full Pint 50 Cents

MAJOR'S CEMENT
Rubber & Leather Cement Est. 1876
10c & 15c Pr. Bottle at All Dealers.

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SIXTH AVE. BET. 13TH & 14TH STS.
Next to el. Fourteenth

50 (Fifty) S&H Green Trading Stamps Free
TODAY OR FRIDAY
With Purchases of $1 or More.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY OR FRIDAY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, April 20th, or tomorrow, Friday, April 21.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

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N. Y. T., 4-20-16. 152

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Snappy Easter Suits for Young Men

Clothes of character and quality; styles that are new and original; values that are big and exceptional.

As a matter of fact, many suits in this lot cost MORE

AT WHOLESALE than our sale price today, which is $9.95

Extremely smart fashions in worsteds, cassimeres and Blue Serges. Latest two- and three-button models. Plain or pinched backs.

And a great many of these suits have two pairs of trousers.

Double Texture Raincoats—for today we offer 350 excellent Raincoats in tan, gray, blue and neat mixtures; at..... $2.95

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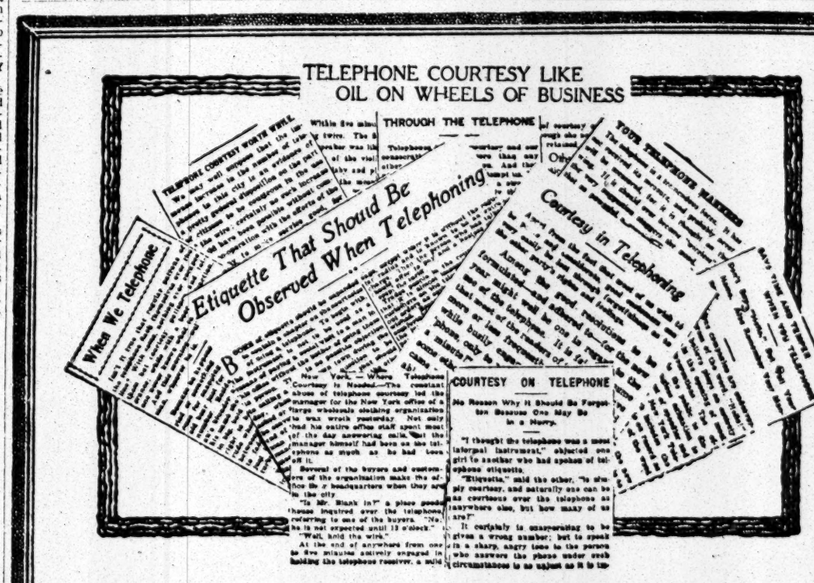
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THROUGH THE TELEPHONE
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YOUR TELEPHONE MANNERS
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Be sure this mark is on sole.

SENATE APPROVES STATE EXPENSE BILL

Passes Measure Appropriating $58,652,819 After Controller's Spokesmen Explain.

EXCISE SURTAX IS TO STAY

Assembly Republican Leaders Push the Measure Through, Forcing Unwilling Members to Go on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—The general appropriation bill providing $58,652,819 for the maintenance of the State Government in the fiscal year, beginning July 1, was passed in the Senate today by a party vote of 90 to 33. The bill has already passed in the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor.

For the first time in the history of the State, officials identified with the executive branch of the State administration appeared on the floor of the Senate to explain provisions of the chief fiscal bill. This was made possible through the provisions of a law proposed by Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, enacted at the present session of the Legislature. When Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority of the upper house, began to press Senator Sage for an explanation of certain items in the bill, Deputy Controller Frederick G. Reusswig, who happened to be in the Senate chamber at the time, was ceremoniously escorted to a seat in the well of the chamber. With the assistance of William D. Boone, statistician of the Controller's office, he stood the fire of questioning for more than an hour while the bill was under debate.

Senator Wagner led the attack on the measure, saying that the bill showed an increase in expenditures of $7,000,000 in round numbers over the expenditures of 1914, the year of Governor Glynn's Democratic administration, and that it showed an increase of about $6,000,000 over the Republican budget of last year. According to Senator Wagner the bill called for $3,000,000 in excess of the amount provided for in Governor Whitman's tentative budget. Most of this excess, the Senator said, was for salary increases and petty patronage.

Senator Sage defended the bill which, he said, did not contain an item that was not of essential importance to the proper maintenance of the State Government.

"I want to warn the Legislature," said Senator Sage, "that with the expansion of the State's activities that has been in progress in recent years and with normal growth, the State's expenditure will call for a $100,000,000 budget in a comparatively few years. The Legislature should exercise the greatest care in the future in making its appropriations."

"This year would have been a good time to begin," said Senator Wagner sententiously.

Senator Elon R. Brown, the Majority Leader, today answered the criticism of those who have attacked the financial policy of the present Administration by asking if they expected the State to declare a dividend. He pointed out that the present financial condition of the State absolutely disproved the assertion of those who said that the direct tax of $19,900,000 imposed last year was unnecessary. If this tax had not been levied, he said, the State would have ended the present fiscal year with a deficit of $9,654,000. Senator Brown said:

"The State, owing to the manner and times in which taxes are received by the Treasury, needs a working balance of $5,000,000. This must be treated as an additional deficiency item and shows that the State needed a direct tax of $14,654,000. When the tax was levied it included $3,000,000 to meet deficiencies on canal contracts then outstanding, which had to be met to save the faith and credit of the State. This money has been returned to the Treasury by reason of the adoption of the $27,000,000 canal referendum by a bare majority of the popular vote. It was the duty of the Legislature to levy this $3,000,000.

"Added to the $14,654,000 the total of the necessary direct State tax for 1915 is shown by the items above to have been at least $18,254,000. The difference between this amount and the levy is accounted for by the receipts in excess of estimates and administrative economies.

"Complaint now comes from the same sources as when there is no direct State tax. Do they expect the State to declare a dividend? Obligations of the State arising from constitutional and statutory provisions are brushed aside in the assault on various items of appropriations too numerous to mention. In view of the complete collapse of the 1915 attack, the public will doubtless await developments before accepting these new criticisms as reliable."

The big Republican majority in the Assembly was strained to the breaking point tonight in the passage of the Machold bill making permanent the 25 per cent. liquor license surtax imposed last year as an emergency revenue measure for one year. The opposition was based upon the fact that many Assemblymen, especially members from New York City, had assured saloonkeepers in their district last year that the tax of $300 was for one year only. The Republicans made it a caucus measure last night, and when the vote was taken tonight it was necessary to call members from committee rooms, telephone booths and lobbies, and even to vote the Speaker in order to pass the bill.

Under the Machold bill after this year half of the 25 per cent. surtax goes to the cities and towns in which it is collected.

Admitting that the bill of last year had been passed as a one-year emergency measure, the Republican leaders said that in making up the appropriations they had faced the dilemma of imposing a direct tax or retaining the liquor license surtax. They had decided in favor of the liquor surtax. Democrats accused the Republicans of violating a promise made to the voters last year.

"This means you are breaking your solemn promise!" shouted Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York. "This day let it go forth that a Republican promise, a Republican pledge, is a scrap of paper and nothing more."

Mr. Callahan, the minority leader, bitterly attacked the measure. No Republicans spoke against the measure, but when Clerk Hammond began calling the roll, there was a scurrying from the chamber. When the roll had been called the first time, it was found that the Republicans were half a dozen votes short. The roll was called again. Assemblyman Malone of Albany said he was personally convinced that the bill was bad, but that if the party wanted it, he would vote for it. Assemblyman Brennan of Kings took the same stand. Still the leaders were short of votes. The Speaker cast his vote for the first time this year.

The Sergeant at Arms brought in Assemblyman Hopkins of Westchester, who voted for the bill. Assemblyman McQuistion of Kings, a Republican insurgent, came through a back door. Assemblyman Maier demanded that Mr. McQuistion vote, and the member from Kings voted for the measure. There was a conference between the leaders and several recalcitrant members who walked to the desk and whispered to Clerk Hammond. It was announced that the bill had been passed by a vote of 78 to 65, 76 votes being necessary for adoption.

The Republicans who refused to follow their leaders against their own convictions were: Bell of New York, Bleecker of New York, E. C. Davis of Montgomery, Flamman of Kings, Jezewski of Erie, Milligan of Kings, Perlman of New York, Roemhild of Erie, and F. A. Wells of Kings.

Assemblyman Murphy of Suffolk, Chairman of the Excise Committee, succeeded in not having his vote recorded.

The State's receipts from the surtax this year are estimated in the Appropriation bill at $4,000,000.

PASS CITY RELIEF BILLS.

Assembly Accepts Several Measures Proposed by Brown Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Final action was taken tonight in the Assembly on several New York City relief measures introduced under the auspices of the Brown Committee which investigated New York City finances. These measures already have been passed in the Senate.

The measures acted upon by the Assembly tonight included the bill ordering a referendum on the question of whether the Board of Estimate shall fix the salaries of city employes with the exception of the salaries of teachers. This bill was passed.

The measure whereby the State assumes the expense of the regulative work of the Public Service Commission for the First District also was passed. This bill was amended in the Assembly so as to make the change effective from July 1, 1917, in order not to disturb this year's budget. The Senate concurred in the amendment late tonight.

Two bills discontinuing State aid in maintaining connecting highways through towns and cities, the roads forming part of the State system, and discontinuing State aid in maintaining highways in cities of the second and third class, both Brown Committee bills, passed in the Senate, were concurred in by the Assembly and now go to the Governor.

WHITMAN NAMES CROPSEY.

Nominates Him for the Supreme Court Vacancy in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 19.—Governor Whitman sent to the Senate today for confirmation the nomination of District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Samuel T. Maddox. He also nominated District Attorney Wesley C. Dudley of Buffalo as one of the additional Supreme Court Justices of the Eighth District. A second new Justice for this district probably will not be named until after the Legislature adjourns. Both nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

SWISS CROPS DAMAGED.

Fruit Prospects Injured by Snow and Intense Cold.

BERNE, April 19.—Heavy snowstorms and intense cold in the mountains and valleys of Central Switzerland have caused damage to fruit trees.

The ordinary crops are valued at several million francs.

POLICE SPIES TELL OF PHONE TAPPING

Strong Begins Inquiry Into the Situation Created by Official Listening on Wires.

HOTCHKISS CHARGES PLOT

Kingsbury's Lawyer Declares There Was a Conspiracy Formed to Evade Subpoenas.

A conspiracy "within the meaning of the penal law" on the part of persons whose names have been connected with the investigation of the State Board of Charities before Commissioner Charles H. Strong was charged yesterday by William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, in reply to criticism of the Police Department for tapping telephone wires of three witnesses at the inquiry. Mr. Hotchkiss contended that the probability of the existence of such a conspiracy was justification for the wire tapping under a State law which gave to the police the right to eavesdrop in order to detect crime.

"We are going to expose this conspiracy," Mr. Hotchkiss asserted. "It will take some time. I am going to object to the exclusion of conversations, upon which questions which I asked were based, from the record of the charities inquiry."

This assertion was made yesterday afternoon at a special session of the inquiry called by Commissioner Strong at Mr. Hotchkiss's request. The lawyer served notice that he was going into the conspiracy charges thoroughly, even if it took several days. The inquiry is to be resumed this morning, and the whole situation that has arisen out of the wire-tapping is to be gone into.

Swann to Get Evidence.

"All the evidence that is given will be presented to the District Attorney and the Grand Jury," Commissioner Strong said. "It may be that a crime has been committed in the tapping of wires. All the evidence, whether it concerns wire tapping, perjury, conspiracy or libel, will be placed at the District Attorney's disposal."

District Attorney Swann said last night, "I do not intend to bring the wire-tapping case before the Grand Jury on the statement of facts as presented to me so far. I am not criticising the police, since they acted within their legal rights. They may have erred in judgment or acted on erroneous information furnished them."

As soon as the inquiry opened yesterday Mr. Hotchkiss began his attempts to show that a conspiracy had existed on the part of some who have criticised the eavesdropping. He succeeded in having read into the record the police report of an alleged telephone conversation between Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who was wanted as a witness in the investigation, but who could not be found by the subpoena server and Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. The conversation was admitted over the protest of John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, who objected on the ground that the method of obtaining the facts had been illegal and that the publication of the conversations would complete the wrong begun by the so-called illegal acts.

A Wire-Tapping Report.

This was the conversation between Dr. Potter and Mr. Hebberd, at 10 P. M., March 18, as testified to by Detective Adolph Blaha. Dr. Potter was referred to as 384, the number in the Flatbush exchange from which the call came, and Mr. Hebberd's conversation was designated as that of 6264, the Gramercy number of the Hotel Irving.

6264—Hello!

948—Hotel Irving? Mr. Hubbert, please. (It also sounded like Ebbert.)

6264—Hello!

948—Hubbert?

6264—Hello, Dr. Potter! What's new?

948—I don't know much.

6264—I think you had better stay away for a short time.

948—Oh, I will. I'm staying away from the office and I will not show up Monday either.

6264—Yes. Do that until after Tuesday, because I think they will finish up by Tuesday.

948—They will get their dose tomorrow. They will get hell Columbia. When am I going to see you?

6264—I'll be over to see you tomorrow. But you must not let anyone in the house.

948—Oh, no, there will be nobody come in.

6264—Do you know whether anybody is trailing you?

948—No. I looked out for that.

6264—I thought you would.

948—I saw a certain party and spoke to him about you, and he said he thought you smart enough to be careful what you say.

6264—Yes. They ain't going to get anything from me.

948—I'll see you tomorrow.

6264—Yes. It'll be over.

948—All right. I will expect you.

6264—Good-bye!

948—Good-bye!

Says Woods Ordered Spying.

Dr. Potter was charged by Commissioner Kingsbury with being the author of several pamphlets bearing the name of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, in which the Strong commission was attacked. At the time of the alleged conversation he was being sought by a subpoena server, but was not found.

Blaha and Sergeant George Yunge, attached to Police Headquarters, said they had been ordered by Commissioner Woods to do the wire tapping. Mayor Mitchel admitted on Tuesday that he had consented to the eavesdropping on information which he had received from Charities Commissioner Kingsbury.

"Commissioner Woods told me to cover those wires and take off any conversation regarding the charities investigation," Sergeant Yunge said.

"Did you know about this investigation?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"I had read of it," was the reply.

"I was under the direct orders of the Commissioner and he knew what I was doing all the time. In many cases the telephone number itself shows me what I am expected to do, because I am informed about the people mixed up in this case. In this case I had to find out who the people were."

"As the hearing proceeded, prior to March 18," Mr. Hotchkiss said, referring to the reasons for the wiretapping methods, "it seemed to be apparent that certain of the witnesses had testified falsely as to material facts. It also seemed to me that some one had been criminally libeling you, Sir, [addressing Commissioner Strong,] and certain of the parties and witnesses in certain pamphlets that were published. The wires of Dr. Potter, Dean Potter, son of Dr. Potter, and Father Farrell were listened on for only a few days. There was no listening on the wires of Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Dunn, Father James J. Higgins, or Cardinal Farley."

WHITMAN SCORES WIRE SPIES.

Burlingame Bill Up for Discussion in Both Houses Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The Burlingame anti-wiretapping bill will come up for discussion in both branches of the Legislature as an eleventh hour message tomorrow. The introduction of the bill was due to the disclosures made in connection with the charities investigation now in progress. Governor Whitman in an interview tonight said that he strongly disapproved of the eavesdropping tactics.

"I cannot conceive for what purpose a public official could possibly lend himself to such an act," said the Governor. "Evidence secured by such means could not be used in court, because of the effect upon it of the method by which it had been secured would have and also because it would scarcely be susceptible of corroboration."

Governor Whitman said he had the word of Charles H. Strong, his commissioner in the charities investigation, that he had nothing to do with the tapping of witnesses' wires. The Governor said he was firmly convinced that Mr. Strong had no knowledge of what had been done in this direction.

495 SAIL ON THE NEW YORK.

Wireless Report of President's Speech Promised to Passengers.

The American liner New York sailed at noon yesterday with 495 passengers, mostly Americans, just as President Wilson was beginning his speech before the Congress at Washington on the submarine problem. The passengers were informed that the speech would be sent to them by wireless.

As Captain W. J. Roberts was going on the bridge he asked if war had been declared yet. The captain smiled when told that the note had gone to Berlin and said he would keep his weather eye open and steer well to the southward on reaching the Irish Coast, as it was best to take no chances. Marino Torlonia, brother of the Duke of Torlonia, and his wife, Donna Elsie, who was Miss M. E. Moore of New York, who sailed on the New York with their two children and two women servants, nearly left their baggage on the pier because they had not seen that it was examined by the searchers employed by the company, which was necessary before any baggage could be put on board.

On their arrival at the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, Donna di Torlonia received some news which displeased her and she said she would not sail on the ship. It took all the persuasive eloquence of her mother and two women relatives, who had gone to see her off, to persuade her to go up the gangway. At the last minute the baggage was rushed on board by a representative of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

YZAAK VANDEN BERG A SUICIDE IN HOTEL

Chairman of Gulf States R. R. Co. Shoots Himself in His Room at the Manhattan.

REASON FOR ACT UNKNOWN

J. S. Pyatt, President of Company, Waiting to Breakfast with Him as Deed Is Committed.

Yzaak Vanden Berg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gulf States Railroad Company, and President of the Arkansas Harbor Terminal Railway Company, shot and killed himself yesterday morning in his room at the Hotel Manhattan. He came here a week ago from his home at Baltimore on business matters connected with the railway interests, and had arranged for a business conference of his Directors for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Columbia Trust Company.

A few minutes before the shooting some features of the business matters were discussed by Chairman Vanden Berg with the President of the railroad company, J. S. Pyatt, of Houston, Texas, who accompanied him from Baltimore, and had since occupied an adjoining room of the suite in the hotel there. Vanden Berg had partly dressed himself when Pyatt went out, remarking to his business associate that he would wait for him in the lobby so that they might breakfast together. Vanden Berg acquiesced, and smilingly said he would hasten his toilet.

When Vanden Berg did not appear within the next hour Pyatt had a bellboy sent to the room. The door was locked from the inside. From a window opening on a fire escape the boy saw Vanden Berg's body lying near the bed, with a revolver beside it. Vanden Berg had fired one bullet through the right side of his head, piercing the brain.

According to President Pyatt, Vanden Berg's financial affairs were in the best condition, and his domestic life the happiest, and the cause of suicide was a mystery to him. President Pyatt said:

"The only theory I can possibly advance for Vanden Berg's act is that he had the fear he might die suddenly on the street. He had suffered from attacks of dizziness and had fainted once while on the street. After this he had expressed his fear of heart trouble."

Mr. Vanden Berg was 60 years old. His main office was in Baltimore, where he made his home with his wife, son, and daughter, but he had a suite of offices at 32 Nassau Street, which was managed in his absence by his Secretary, Miss L. Kearney.

HOPE FOR ONE-POUND BABY.

Infant Can Be Heard Crying Three Rooms Away.

Dr. Harry M. Biffar of College Point, who on Monday improvised an incubator made out of a soap box and lined with liberal quantities of cotton in an endeavor to save the life of a tiny baby, weighing a pound and an ounce and measuring just eight inches from the top of his head to his toes, who was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Davis of 114 Twelfth Street, College Point.

"It would be an almost unprecedented thing for such a wee baby to live, but the baby boy can be heard crying three rooms away and that is a good sign. We are feeding the boy with drops of warm water through a medicine dropper and giving him warm olive oil baths. I have hopes now that he will pull through, although at first I did not think so."

CROWDS SEE 6TH AV. FIRE.

Delay in Giving Alarm Gives Blaze Great Headway.

Although Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has been conducting a campaign in the newspapers and by moving pictures to instruct the public how to turn in a fire alarm, the ignorance of a citizen who neglected to pull down the hood, while sending in an alarm yesterday afternoon, resulted in a spectacular fire in the downtown shopping district.

The fire, which destroyed the five-story building extending from 279 to 285 Sixth Avenue, at Eighteenth Street, started in the basement of Steinberg's Millinery Company, which also occupied the first and second floors of the corner section of the building. The flames quickly spread to the adjoining department store of the W. T. Grant Company. The other tenants of the building were the Majestic Tailoring Company, and Kaufman & Rosenberg, manufacturers of coats. The employes and customers all made their escape without apparent excitement. There were about 350 employed in the various firms. A third alarm was immediately sent in.

For a time the Sixth Avenue elevated structure was threatened. Service as far north as Fifty-third Street was stopped, and the power turned off, so that the firemen could fight the flames from the structure. For a time the work of the firemen was hampered by the crowds of shoppers which poured forth from Greenhut's department store, which is diagonally opposite, and other stores in the vicinity. It required the police of five precincts to keep the throng back.

After conducting an investigation Chief Kenlon and Fire Marshal Brophy said that it had undoubtedly been caused by defective insulation. Chief Kenlon said that in the future he would recommend that the fire boxes be arranged so that the mere opening of the door would send in an alarm.

The police estimate the loss at $100,000.

HUGHES'S NAME ON BALLOT.

Oregon Supreme Court Hands Down Opinion on Primary.

SALEM, Ore., April 19.—The name of Charles E. Hughes will be printed on the Oregon Republican primary ballot as a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States, despite his request, twice made, that it be omitted.

This was the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court today when it handed down an oral opinion ordering Secretary Olcott to place Justice Hughes's name on the ballot as prayed for in an application filed by Wallace McCamant of Portland, for issuance of a writ of mandamus against the Secretary.

The court, in announcing its decision, did not give reasons. A written opinion will be handed down.

TO REAPPORTION SENATE.

Bill Passes the Upper House—Three Republicans Revolt.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 20.—The Senate, by a vote of 30 to 20, passed early this morning the bill to reapportion the Senate districts of the State.

All the Democrats and three Republicans, Lawson and Lockwood of Brooklyn, and Wilson of Ontario, were recorded against the bill.

Orders Central's Electrification.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 20.—The Assembly early this morning passed the Thompson bill compelling the electrification by Jan. 1, 1919, of the New York Central lines on the west side of Manhattan. The vote was unanimous. The bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the Mayor for his approval.

Governor to Weigh Boys' Drill Bill.

Governor Whitman has promised the Women's Peace Party through Mrs. Tracy G. Mygatt that he will defer action on the Welch military bill until he has given it careful consideration. The bill which passed the Legislature recently provides for military training for boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years in school and in Summer camps.

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Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

BIDDINGER CHARGES PLOT IN HIS ARREST

Detective Scents Move to Keep Him from Testifying in a Bribery Case.

MAKES APPEAL TO WHITMAN

Governor Is Asked Not to Honor Requisition Made by the State of Illinois.

Moses H. Grossman and other attorneys representing Guy Biddinger, the former detective, against whom fifty-one charges have been made in Cook County, Ill., went to Albany yesterday to ask the Governor to refuse to honor the warrant of extradition for their client sent here by the Governor of Illinois.

Biddinger, who is connected with the Val O'Farrel Detective Agency, at 42 Broadway, this city, was seen yesterday at the Holland House, where T. C. Townsend, District Attorney of Kanawha County, W. Va., is also stopping.

It is maintained by Biddinger that the attack upon his was inspired by A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh in order to prevent the detective from testifying against Mr. Weil, who is charged with attempting to bribe two members of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia. The tangle involves three States. First of all, Beddinger declares that he is innocent of all the charges of bribery and grand larceny which have been made against him in Chicago. He was for many years in the Police Department there.

"I made a good record as a catcher of thieves," said he, "and on that account incurred the enmity of certain politicians. I left Chicago in 1911, and became connected with the Burns Detective Agency here and other agencies. I was not in any sense a fugitive from justice. These accusations against me are flimsy. Within the last two or three months I have been in Chicago several times. I called upon the Chief of Police and other public officials. I heard nothing of any charges against me. It has only been since certain happenings in West Virginia that there has been any trouble."

Mr. Weil is staying at the Hotel Biltmore, and he is also much at the City Club, where he is attending a convention of municipal leagues.

"It is absolutely absurd for anybody to assert," said he, "that I want Biddinger taken to Chicago so that he cannot appear against me in West Virginia. No matter what might happen to Biddinger, he could give all the testimony against me he wished. When I first met Biddinger he was connected with the Burns Detective Agency. Although I live in Pittsburgh, I had gone to West Virginia on behalf of certain clients. Biddinger was sent to rig up a dictaphone so that conversations might be taken down. Biddinger, without any authority whatever from me, told General Elliott to offer in my name to two Public Service Commissioners as good positions as they then held, and for as long a term, provided they went on the stand and told the truth. I upbraided Biddinger for this, and he pleaded a misunderstanding. Shortly after that I was indicted. Naturally, as Biddinger appeared to be the principal witness against me, I started to find out who he was. I found that he had a record in Chicago. The result was the numerous charges which are now brought against him. I admit freely that I am largely responsible for the situation as far as Biddinger is concerned."

All persons concerned in the effort to take Biddinger back to Chicago will appear in the Supreme Court at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when a writ of habeas corpus for him is returnable before Justice Bijur.

STAY IN BIDDINGER CASE.

Whitman Grants Rehearing on Extradition Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Governor Whitman tonight notified counsel for Guy Biddinger that on Wednesday next he would hold a rehearing on the extradition proceedings brought by Illinois officials to get Biddinger to that State.

Moses H. Grossman and ex-Judge Herman Josephs of New York saw the Governor late this afternoon, and afterward put their request for a hearing in affidavit form. They represented Biddinger, and declared that the Illinois proceedings merely were a cloak by which A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh, a Public Service Corporation man, sought to have Biddinger taken to Chicago so he could not appear as a witness in public service bribery cases shortly to be tried in West Virginia.

The Governor's action will serve as a stay against the police officials to whom the Governor gave a warrant last Saturday so Biddinger could be removed to Chicago, and also by courtesy will act as a stay on the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Biddinger's attorneys, and which would otherwise come up before Supreme Court Justice Bijur Friday afternoon.

HELD IN ODD STOCKS CASE.

Old Corporation Law Invoked for First Time in This Country.

Acting under a statute which has been in existence for ninety years, Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday held for trial Nova A. Brown, Harry Rogers, and Milton Kaler on a charge of violating the penal law prohibiting Directors of a corporation from purchasing stock of that corporation in its own behalf out of funds other than surplus profits. Although the statute which makes such a transaction a crime has been in force for nearly a century, this is the first time a prosecution under it has been begun in this county, and no conviction has ever been obtained under the statute in the State of New York.

The complaint upon which Magistrate House held the above-mentioned defendants for trial recited that Brown, Rogers, and Kaler, on Nov. 11, 1915, as Directors of the MacBride Atelier, Inc., passed resolutions providing for the purchase by the MacBride Atelier corporation of all the shares of stock then held by Brown and one Harold L. Davis. It was alleged that the corporation had been in existence only six weeks and had no surplus profits. According to the information received by Magistrate House, Rogers and Kaler were only dummy Directors acting for Nova A. Brown. Brown was held as a principal in aiding and abetting Rogers and Kaler in the commission of a crime.

Assistant District Attorney Loening was appointed to prosecute the case in the Court of Special Sessions.

INCOME TAX COMPROMISES.

Collectors Notified of Minimum Penalties to be Accepted.

William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has sent notice to collectors dealing with income tax compromises specifying the minimums which will be accepted in settlement of penalties. With reference to corporations, individuals, and withholding agents who have failed to file returns for 1915 and prior years it has been determined to accept offers in compromise of the specific penalties in minimum sums as follows:

For 1914: Ten dollars from corporations; $5 from individuals or withholding agents.

For 1915: Twenty dollars from corporations; $20 from individuals or withholding agents.

For 1914 and 1915: Thirty dollars from corporations; $25 from individuals or withholding agents.

The minimum amounts apply only to cases where there was no intention to avoid the law.

GRACE M'LAUGHLIN ESTATE TO STEVENS

Garage Man She Eloped with and Wed on Deathbed in Cuba Gets Bulk of $250,000.

$1,000 TO AUNT SHE LEFT

Stevens's Divorce Not in Effect, but Bishop Sanctioned Marriage as Girl Lay Dying.

The will of Grace McLaughlin was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday and showed that she left the bulk of her fortune to George Stevens, the garage man where she kept her car, and with whom she ran away. It was said last night by one interested in the estate that the will had been filed for probate by the executor, Clarence W. Gormly, 61 Broadway, lawyer for Stevens, with the consent of all parties mentioned in it, and that there would be no contest.

Grace McLaughlin was the only child of the late Patrick McLaughlin, a Deputy Chief of Police in the days of Devery. On her father's death she inherited $250,000. Because she was tubercular she bought an automobile in which she took airings for her health. On December 9, 1915, the girl left her home to go to mass. She never returned. Mrs. Catherine Ingles, her aunt, with whom she lived at 4 West 129th Street, said at the time:

"The adventure will kill her. She will stand the excitement for a while, and then she will break down."

Detectives searched for the missing girl. She was heard from in Savannah, Ga., and at last word reached New York that she had died of bronchial pneumonia in Havana, Cuba, on April 10, after having been married upon her deathbed to the man with whom she eloped.

Stevens, when he fled with Miss McLoughlin, had another wife living in Massachusetts, from whom he had been divorced under a decree nisi, which provided that he could not marry again until six months had elapsed. The time set by the decree expired on April 17, and had Miss McLoughlin lived a week longer she could have been married to Stevens according to statute law. As it was, an appeal to the Catholic Bishop of Cuba secured a special dispensation for the marriage and the banns were read by her bed the day before she died.

The will was executed in Havana on April 1, ten days before Miss McLoughlin died. The petition for probate gives the value of the real estate as more than $8,000 and the personal property as more than $50,000. To Mrs. Catherine Ingles was bequeathed $1,000, and gifts amounting to $10,000 made to her during the life of the decedent were confirmed.

"All the residue," the will reads, "I give and bequeath to George Milton Stevens, to whom it is my wish and desire to be married. My bequest and devise to said George Milton Stevens is absolute, however, and is to take effect upon my decease, whether or not, for reasons in the disposition of Providence, I shall hereafter be married to him."

The will then provided that if for any reason Stevens should not accept the bequest, or should die before the testator, or for any other reason fail to come into possession of the legacy, the residuary estate should go to the orphan asylums of Brooklyn in charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church, or in charge of other nuns of that faith. The proportion each institution would receive would be determined by the executor.

The will also provided that if any heir at law should contest it, such contestant should receive no share of the estate, but his or her share should become a part of the residuary estate. Herbert McKennis, 60 Wall Street, is attorney of record.

MESEROLE STATE $691,160.

Many Bequests to Relatives and Philanthropic Institutions.

An appraisal of the property of Mrs. Evelina A. Meserole, who died on June 7, 1915, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton, showing a net estate of $691,160. Alfred V. Meserole, the decedent's son, received $297,899; Cornelia P. Meserole, a daughter-in-law, $12,000; Cornelia E. Courtney, a granddaughter, $79,524; the Presbyterian Hospital, $30,000, and the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, $16,000. There were many smaller bequests, among them one of $5,000 to the Volunteers of America.

Mrs. Hutton's Estate $438,449.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Henrietta Hutton, who died in France on Dec. 31, 1914, and who was the widow of C. G. Hutton, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden. The net estate was $438,449. Henry A. Hutton, a son of the decedent, and Mrs. Jennie M. I. Barron and Annie R. H. Hutton, daughters, each received $146,149.

Fishing Club Stock $6,000 a Share.

A share in the Restigouche Salmon Club, a Canadian fishing club, was valued at $6,000 in the appraisal of the estate of Hugh D. Auchincloss, the New York merchant who died in April, 1913, which was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin. The net estate was valued at $721,839.

PATCHOGUE GETS EMBASSY.

Baron Zweidinek, Austrian Charge, Rents Cottage for the Summer.

John J. Roe, a real estate agent of Patchogue, L. I., yesterday rented two cottages in that place to Baron Erich Zwiedinck, Councilor and Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungary Embassy, and it is expected that the Summer quarters of the embassy will be in Patchogue.

The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow of Judge Wilmot M. Smith, and the house of Ernest C. Petty, both in South Ocean Avenue, were selected for the embassy. One will be used as the home of the Baron and his assistants, while the other will be the office. Mr. Roe said he expected the embassy attachés to arrive in June.

TO SETTLE LEGRU ESTATE.

Application Made for Letters of Administration Here.

Ancillary letters of administration were applied for yesterday for the estate of Hector Louis Paul Legru, the French banker, who died in Paris on June 15, 1915, by his widow and sole legatee, Antoinette Marie Legru of Paris. Mr. Legru left several millions of dollars, of which $622,129 was in New York.

The property here is given as follows: Cash with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $35,370; with the Empire Trust Company, $10,659.69; 6,000 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad, $492,000; 750 shares Lehigh Coal Sales Company, $15,000; 1,150 shares Rock Island preferred, $2,500; 1,200 shares Missouri Pacific, $6,600.

Firebug Gets a 12-Year Sentence.

Edward C. Clarke, a confessed pyromaniac, who said he had an "irresistable desire to make fires and see the fire engines run," was sentenced to a term of twelve years in Sing Sing by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. Clarke admitted he had set more than fifty fires in Harlem. Clarke's movements were traced through his brindle bulldog "Teddy." On April 3, the animal led a detective into the hallway of a building at 100 West 142d Street, where Clarke was starting a fire in the dumbwaiter.

TO FORFEIT $12,000 GOWNS.

Government Suit Against Mrs. Warren to be Begun Soon.

The Government's suit for the forfeiture of the $12,000 gowns brought into the country by Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, the wife of Whitney Warren, the architect, will probably be begun in a few days. The papers, it was learned yesterday, were being prepared by Assistant United States District Attorney Carstarphen. Mrs. Warren is under indictment for undervaluing the gowns which she brought from France with her when she arrived on the French liner Espagne on Feb. 9. She told the Customs Inspector that the goods she brought in were worth $1,500.

As Mrs. Warren is under $2,500 bail she will have to obtain the permission of one of the Federal District Judges before she can leave for France with her daughter to visit Mr. Warren, as is her announced intention. She has not yet applied for such permission.

The forfeiture suit will be disposed of before the undervaluation case is called. The outcome of the civil suit may be of benefit to Mrs. Warren when she is called to answer to the indictment.

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCHES AND WATCH BRACELETS

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Columbia May Records

Now on Sale

Columbia Records TRADE MARK

Note the Notes

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REGAL

The Most Popular Shoe in the World-Why?

YOU can tell Spring lamb from old mutton when you put it in your mouth, but can you tell kid from sheepskin when you put it on your foot?

This year, with leather, trimmings and findings sky-high, the all-important question in buying your Easter Shoes is not, "How Do They Look?", which may be simply a matter of foxy fault-glossing and cunning window-posing, but "Who Made Them?", which challenges the sober test of time and the impartial tribunal of public judgment.

Regal Shoes with their 25 years of piling skill upon skill, their worldwide fame, their national distribution and their immense production, giving them first pick of leathers, are a binding pledge that you will get more for your money than in nameless, nondescript shoes, with no incentive of reputation and responsibility behind them.

40 Styles at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50. A Heaping-Value Example Is

The Briton $5.00

Patent Leather Easter Oxfords

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Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3d Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 37th	**152d St. and 3d Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.

All stores sell men's shoes.

WE SELL SO SOCONY NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

SAFEST and BEST

The Servant of the Lamp

ALADDIN'S lamp had a wonderful Servant—a genie who could serve a banquet in a twinkling and build a palace overnight.

But that was long ago in Baghdad, in the days of Scheherzade and the Sultan Haroun-al-Raschid.

Today there are new lamps, less picturesque, perhaps, but more useful. And the new lamp has a new servant, whose name is Socony.

Socony (So-CO-ny) is the name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best kerosene. Aladdin's lamp never had a servant half so clean and efficient and reliable as **Socony** Kerosene Oil.

Socony is easily summoned—just say "Socony" to the grocer's boy when you give him your oil can to get filled.

Socony Kerosene Oil is free from dirt or grit of any kind. It burns with a clear, full flame and does not leave wick crust.

In fact, it is so much better than ordinary kerosene that it is decidedly worth asking for.

Groceries, hardware and general stores which carry **Socony** Kerosene Oil, display the **Socony** sign in their windows.

Look for the **Socony** sign. It is the sign of a reliable dealer.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

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First Recordings of Louis Graveure

The Musical Sensation of the Season

FROM the greatest of operatic arias to the simplest English ballads, Louis Graveure displays an amazing gift of interpretation. Never before has such clarion power and vocal abandon been heard as in Graveure's singing of the "Pagliacci" Prologue, nor such tenderness of tone expressed as in his rendering of "Mary," Richardson's famous ballad.

With the new records by Godowsky, the poet-genius of the piano, and the latest recordings of dainty, vivacious Maggie Teyte,

These records fitly represent the artistic quality of all the

New Records for May

Instrumental music plays a most important part, presenting novelties like the *marimba* as well as exquisite trio recordings, thrilling war descriptives by Prince's Band and orchestral renditions that range from joyous light overtures to the massive works of the greatest modern Russian composers.

Triumphs of Orchestral Recording

A 5781, 12-inch, $1.00
- POLONAISE FROM "BORIS GODOUNOW." (Moussorgsky) Prince's Orchestra.
- RACHMANINOFF'S PRELUDE IN C SHARP MINOR, Opus 3, No. 2. Prince's Orchestra.

A 5783, 12-inch, $1.00
- MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR OVERTURE. (Nicolai) Prince's Orchestra.
- MASANIELLO OVERTURE. (Auber) Prince's Orchestra.

Other Recordings of Varied Interest

Brice and King, the clever musical comedy and vaudeville pair enter the Columbia field this month with two of their latest song successes; in addition, there are fourteen popular hits; two tremendous operatic chorales; Hawaiian melodies; solos by a new concert soprano, Eldora Stanford, and six up-to-the-minute dance records.

Columbia Records for Easter

An Easter program such as you could not enjoy in any other way may be assembled from the sacred records in the Columbia Record catalogue. Your dealer will gladly play over to you appropriate Easter recordings.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month. This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

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GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 161 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 60 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Wear Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 5th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 796 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 23d St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 581 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Grossberg, 3381 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 748 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossalchidler, 1937 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
F. Geist, 205 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 94 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 916 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phalan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 4099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 393 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 291 B'way
J. Racow, 135 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Rinderneman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. F. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave., 235 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1308 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2786 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Buckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldamid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannan & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
John Lanzaro, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 33 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 348 Jackson Ave.
Zarbonus Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Bartelay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 603 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 665 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 438 B'way Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 627 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Fairin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusheritz, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St.,

OUT OF TOWN:
Plainfield.
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
Bredbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Phillip Prarder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1926 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1168 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 105N. Main St. Portchester, N.Y.

POLITICS MAY BEAT A CITY RELIEF BILL

Mayor Says Proposed Department of Plant and Structure Is in Danger.

HIS RIVALS FEAR KRACKE

Think He Might Build Political Machine, Mitchel Tells Mercantile Association.

Mayor Mitchel, in an address last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Central Mercantile Association in the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, challenged the political position of some of the legislators at Albany in their opposition to New York City measures, and especially the bill for establishing the Department of Plant and Structure, in which the Bridge and other departments were sought to be merged for reasons of economy. This was opposed, according to the report that had reached the Mayor, on the ground that it would enable Commissioner Kracke of the Bridge Department to build up a Republican political machine in Brooklyn.

"A bill to transfer powers of the Bridge Department to a central department of care and maintenance was introduced by Senator Brown, who has added in four city measures," said the Mayor. "This bill has passed the Senate and ought to pass in the House tomorrow. The Fire Commissioner has reported to me that under the terms of that bill and the establishment of a central repair shop for the city's service, there would be saved $1,000,000 yearly.

"There is absolutely no reason under heaven why that bill should not pass, for it is purely an economic measure of the City of New York, and yet I am informed, and have no hesitation in saying here tonight, that belief has been expressed that the enactment of that bill will give to Commissioner Kracke, who is sitting over there, so much power that he will thereby be able to build up a political machine in Brooklyn for the defeat of his political rivals.

"I have yet to be shown that any department in the City of New York has made use at any time during this administration of its governmental power to build up any kind of a political machine or to assist any political party."

President Charles Cowl of the association, introducing the Mayor, said the city's Executive should be called the "Business Basis Mayor," because he had appointed Commissioners who managed their departments on a business basis, and he had given the city a business administration which had greatly reduced its yearly expenditures. Mayor Mitchel said the co-operation of the association and of other similar organizations was a great aid to the administration.

"I hope the administration has deserved the title of business administration," continued the Mayor. "That was what it set out to do. In the administration of its twenty-nine departments there has been made a saving to the city of $3,125,000 since Jan. 1, 1914. It was attained by painstaking work, establishing business conditions, cutting out waste, and by eliminating that which was unnecessary.

"On the basis as we now have it from the legislative body and on the basis of service rendered the city, we cannot reduce further, which could be done if the city measures were passed, giving the city a square deal. One of the means for greater reduction was hoped for through the Central Purchasing Department, but in the last hours of the Legislature it has been so amended as to make its passage impossible.

"We laid down a program in which no unjust demands were made upon the State, asking simply for a fair share of the State taxation. About the only thing it now appears we will receive is the Automobile Tax bill, which will give us some $500,000, which Senator Brown has described or likened to the gift of a peanut to a man who has entertained us royally.

"If the Legislature refuses to give us this relief—a square deal—the city administration must be held blameless for the larger budget which must result next year. The responsibility is upon the Legislature."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks suggested that the city should make a similar industrial survey to that of the Central Mercantile Association to uphold taxable values.

"I want to emphasize what the Mayor has said of there being no politics in the city government," said Borough President Marks. "In the Board of Estimate, with its members of all political faiths, there has never been one vote, of its 11,000 or 12,000 votes, cast for any political object or interest."

Other speakers were Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, Edward M. Bassett, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Alderman Henry H. Curran, and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston.

BAKER'S AID IS NAMED.

W. M. Ingraham of Portland, Me., to be Assistant Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson today filled the vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of War, created by the resignation of Henry S. Breckinridge, by sending to the Senate the nomination of William Moulton Ingraham, ex-Mayor of Portland, Me., for the position. After carefully canvassing the numerous candidates Secretary Baker, on whose recommendation the appointment was made, decided that Mr. Ingraham possessed the best qualifications for the place. When asked whether he had known Mr. Ingraham for a long time Secretary Baker replied:

"No, I never saw or heard of Mr. Ingraham until about a month ago." Just who suggested Mr. Ingraham's name was not disclosed, but it was learned that Senator Johnson of Maine strongly recommended him for the appointment. When Mr. Ingraham's name was first suggested he was visiting Cuba. At Secretary Baker's request Mr. Ingraham stopped in Washington on his return a month ago, and the impression created by Mr. Ingraham's visit, coupled with other ideas as to the executive qualifications of the appointee, gathered by investigation, convinced Mr. Baker and the President that Mr. Ingraham was the man for the place at this time.

Mr. Ingraham lives at Portland, Maine. He was a Probate Judge for eight years, was Mayor of Portland a year, and is a lawyer. He is about 45 years old, a graduate of Bowdoin College and also of the Harvard Law School. It has not been decided when Mr. Ingraham will take charge of the office to which he has been appointed.

A statement given out at the White House today said "he is one of the prominent residents of Portland, a man of vigorous and attractive personality and is regarded as an able lawyer and executive."

TEUTON GOODS SHIPMENTS.

Britain to Cancel Permits Affecting Neutral Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Receipt of a letter from the British Embassy stating that the Foreign Office had fixed May 15 as the day on which all permits authorized last year for shipment from neutral ports of goods of German and Austrian origin would expire, was announced today by the State Department.

"In the case of permits authorized since this year and still unutilized," the letter states, "it has been decided that they shall lapse on June 1 next, or two months from date of authorization, whichever is the longest period, unless otherwise provided.

"I am to add that the British Consul General at Rotterdam and the other Consuls concerned have been instructed to notify all forwarding agents."

AUTO BALKS ORATORS' TOUR

Car Breaks Down as Soldiers Set Out to Win Recruits.

An accident to the automobile, which manifested all the characteristics of an ardent pacifist, delayed the start of the campaign for recruits by means of soldier orators which recruiting officers of the regular army on duty here had planned for yesterday. The entire party had gathered at 729 Sixth Avenue in the office of the commander, Captain L. R. Dyce, of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and, with posters and handbills ready, were waiting to face New York and its citizens with the plea for more soldiers.

Some of the troopers, who were considering, for the first time in their lives, public appearances as speakers, were inclined to be a trifle nervous. But all were prepared to do or die, and there was a distinct feeling of disappointment when Captain Dyce announced that he had learned from the soldier chauffeur that "something had broken." In the machine, and that it would be several hours before a start could be made. Reluctantly, the officer decided he would postpone the trip until today, or tomorrow at the latest. In the meantime the soldier speechmakers are polishing their eloquence with the same zeal as they would polish rifles.

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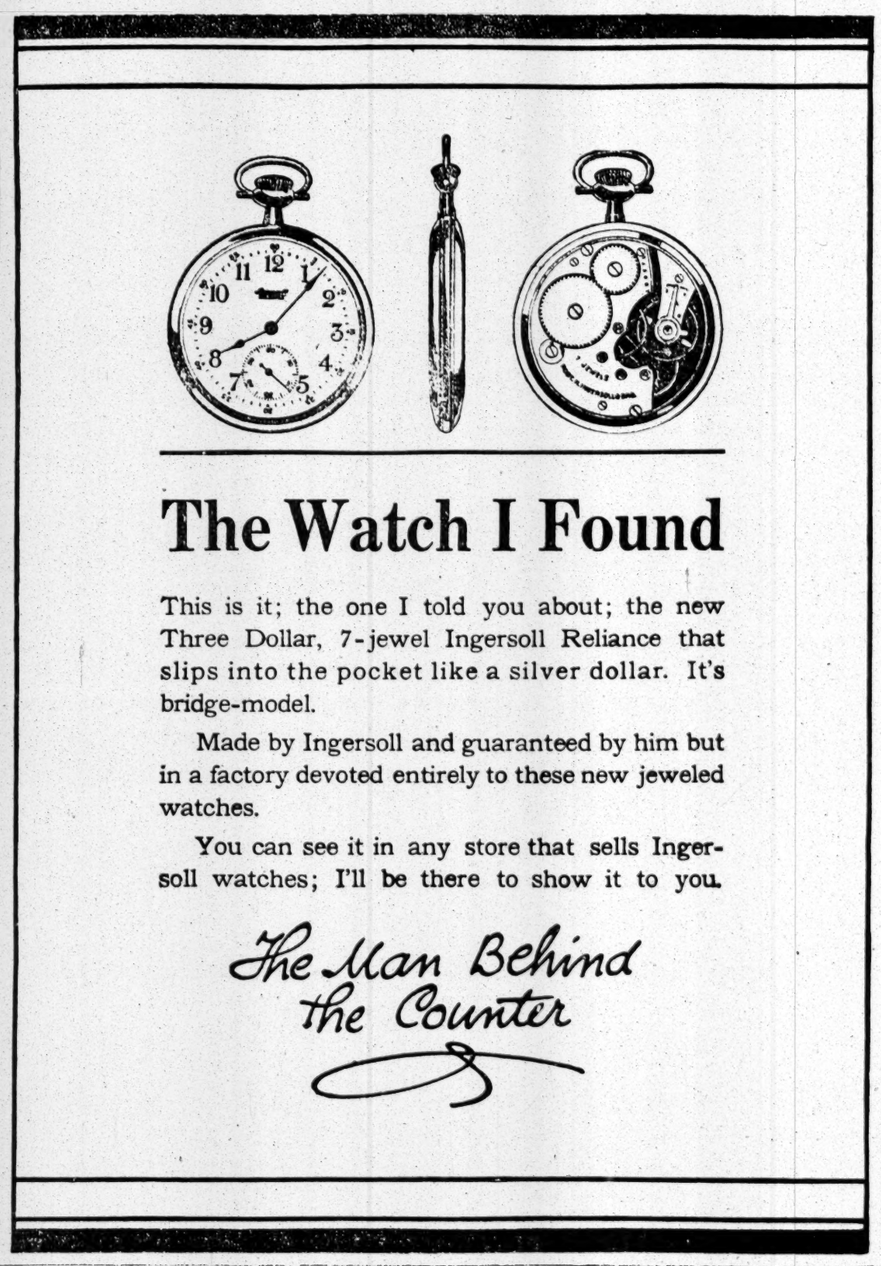

The Watch I Found

This is it; the one I told you about; the new Three Dollar, 7-jewel Ingersoll Reliance that slips into the pocket like a silver dollar. It's bridge-model.

Made by Ingersoll and guaranteed by him but in a factory devoted entirely to these new jeweled watches.

You can see it in any store that sells Ingersoll watches; I'll be there to show it to you.

The Man Behind the Counter

DON'T pay 25 cents for any cigarette until you have tried **Murad**, THE Turkish Cigarette.

A new BASIS OF VALUE in high-grade cigarettes.

Nearly *double quality value* for the money.

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

FIFTEEN CENTS

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes

Everywhere Why?

Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Grow GLADIOLI
The Best Summer Flowers
for pleasure or for profit

Vaughan's Mixtures	FIRST SIZE BULBS Dozen	100
"Extra Fine"	50c	
"Rainbow"	50c	
"Red, Pink, White"	25c	
"Blue and Lilac"	75c	
Good mixed, only	20c	
For Liberal Plantings.	Per 250	100 for
"Good" mixed	1.25	2.75
"Extra Fine" m'xd	2.25	5.50
"Rainbow"	4.00	8.00

250 BULBS, MANY COLORS, MIXED, FOR ONLY $2.00
(Five plantings of 50 each, our selection)

Vaughan's Seed Store
FORTY-NINTH YEAR
WRITE OR CALL
43 Barclay St.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
The Clark School for Concentration
360 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"Schools with an Atmosphere of Work."

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25-30 WEST 34TH ST.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
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Classes and private lessons. Day and Evening.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Ave.

BROOKER ACCOUNTICS CORPORATION
71 West 23d Street, N. Y.
Home study, accountancy training.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department, Ginabel Brothers.

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THE CITY 'ATTACKED' BY AVIATOR AT NIGHT

Thompson Flies Over Lower Manhattan, Dropping Bombs That Explode in the Air.

A PREPAREDNESS LESSON

Acoident Over Woolworth Building Shortens the Flight and Endangers Life of the Flier.

De Lloyd Thompson, the young American aviator who flew over Washington last Saturday night and illustrated how an enemy might drop bombs on the Capital City, gave what he termed his second "preparedness lesson" last night by making a flight from Governors Island over the lower part of the city and back. He was in the air fourteen minutes, ascended to an altitude of 3,500 feet, dropped eight "bombs" and a searchlight parachute ball. He traveled eighteen miles at a speed of seventy-seven miles an hour.

Thompson said he had intended to fly over Broadway, past the New York Times Building as far as Fiftieth Street, and then turn back to his hangar on the Island, but the premature explosion of a bomb over the Woolworth Building blew twelve holes in various parts of his machine and compelled him to abandon the uptown trip until a future occasion.

The greatest secrecy regarding the ascent was observed at Governors Island last night, and reporters were informed that Captain Gordon Johnson, aid to General Wood, had stated there would be no flight.

Accompanied by his mechanician, Thompson crossed over to Governors Island about 7 o'clock and got his Day tractor biplane out of the hangar to make a start. He said it was a nine-cylinder, ninety horse power exhibition machine which could average eighty-one miles on the level.

At 8:17 Thompson started, and after circling the field he rose quickly and was lost to sight. The spectators near the hangar could hear the noise of the motor as the biplane made a circle over Brooklyn and turned to cross the East River, close by Brooklyn Bridge. The machine, however, was not visible to those at the hangar.

The first two bombs were dropped over South Ferry from a height of 3,000 feet and exploded at 1,500. They were followed by the searchlight parachute ball, which lit up Battery Park and the harbor. Thompson steered over the park to Broadway and released two more bombs over the Custom House. They could be seen dropping, like white balls of fire, until they exploded with a loud report.

All went well until Thompson reached the Woolworth tower, and then an accident happened which might have cost the aviator's life. In describing it he said: "The bombs are made in four pieces of wood standing out from the wings, and are cut loose by electricity. There is a time fuse which explodes the bomb after it has dropped 1,500 feet. I cut loose two of them, but only one dropped. The second exploded right alongside the right wing and knocked several holes in that, and also the tail piece.

"When I saw the splinters flying I turned my head and thought for a moment some one was having a shot at me with an anti-aircraft gun and stopped the motor for a second or so to see what had happened. After dropping about 500 feet I turned and started back for Governors Island at an altitude of 3,000 feet, traveling level until I passed over the Whitehall Building at the corner of West Street and Battery Place, where I used the last two bombs and then dropped down 2,000 feet at a rate of 170 miles an hour over the Aquarium."

In the fall Thompson looped the loop three times, which could be plainly seen by the "Niagara Falls" stream of fire that trained in the wake of his machine. This was the only time his progress could be detected.

The explosion of the bombs did not afford any clue to the whereabouts of the biplane, because by the time they had dropped 1,500 feet the machine had gotten some distance away. After he had completed his flight, Thompson was congratulated by a number of army officers at the hangar.

He has there a new machine much larger than the one he used last night. He said no one connected with the flights was being paid, but the expenses had been guaranteed by four New Yorkers, who wished to impress upon the inhabitants of the city by actual demonstration the vital necessity of having a properly equipped aviation service. First-class pilots and aeroplanes for them to use could not be gotten ready in twenty-four hours in case of need, and the European war has showed the importance of aviation in modern warfare, he said.

"It was a magnificent spectacle, flying over New York," Thompson added, "and I wish that I could have had a picture of it. My only regret is that I was unable to carry out my original plan and fly uptown over the great lights of Broadway to Fiftieth Street."

In the start and in his landings in the dark on Governors Island, Thompson handled his machine skillfully and showed he had complete control over his nerves as well as the aeroplane. The wind was blowing at forty-five miles above the city, he said, with clear sky.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES DINE

Preparedness Debated by Veterans at 55th Annual Gathering.

The fifty-fifth annual dinner of the Hawkins Zouaves, the famous regiment of New York civil war volunteers, was served last night at the Hotel Astor. About 100 veterans were present. General Rush Hawkins criticised the campaign for preparedness, while Clark Wright, Chaplain of the organization, defended it.

"The cry for preparedness is raised by politicians. It is peculiary, not patriotic. At present both branches of the military service seem to be debauched. In the old days if an officer went around the country making political speeches he would be promptly dishonorably discharged. We want no militarism here, with gold lace everywhere. Caste is rampant in Washington as it is."

Salmagundi Thumb-Box Winners.

Announcement has just been made of the three prize winners in the annual exhibition of thumb-box sketches at the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street. The Charles Vezin Prize of $100 for the best sketch was awarded to Frank De Haven, the Frank S. Turnbull Prize of $100 for the best group of sketches to Guy C. Wiggins, and the James W. Porter Prize of $50 for the second best sketch to Edmund W. Greacen. The exhibition opened on April 14, and will continue through Thursday, April 27. It is open to the public from 2 to 6 and from 8 to 10 P. M. every day except Sunday and tomorrow evening.

Frankenthal's Gifts to Charities.

By the will of Jacob Frankenthal, who died at his home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, last Sunday, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews are to receive $1,000 each, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum and the Educational Alliance $500 each. The widow, Mrs. Linda Frankenthal, receives half of the residuary estate; a daughter, Carrie F. Smith, a quarter, and a son, Milton, of 16 West Eighty-eighth Street, the other quarter. Milton Frankenthal, another son, receives $20,000 outright.

PASSOVER FESTIVAL SUNDAY

Celebrations in 17 Theatres Under Auspices of Young Judea.

A Passover festival will be celebrated in seventeen theatres in New York next Sunday, which is Chol Moed Pesach on the Jewish calendar, under the auspices of Young Judea. The meetings will be held simultaneously in theatres donated for the use by William Fox, B. S. Moss, Marcus Loew, and other managers. The story of the Passover will be told in stereopticon pictures, and there will be motion pictures on Jewish subjects. Passover sketches, and declamations included on the programs. The speakers at the various gatherings will be Nathan Straus, Leon Sanders, Judge Aaron J. Levy, and Rabbis Mayer Berlin, Alexander Lusel, Aaron Elsman, Herbert Goldstein, I. H. Levinthal, Wolf Gold, Benjamin Lichter, Moses Rosenthal, Nathan Blechman, and Reuben Kaufman.

The gatherings will be in the following theatres: Crotona and Prospect, in the Bronx; Hamilton, Star, Regent, and Eighty-sixth Street, in Harlem; Comedy and Folly, in Williamsburg; the Gotham, in East New York; Henderson Music Hall, at Coney Island, the Far Rockaway, at Far Rockaway, and Photo-Lyceum, in Borough Park.

No charge will be made and admission will be by ticket, obtainable at the headquarters of Young Judea, 44 East Twenty-third Street.

QUITTING FROHMAN STAFF.

But J. D. Williams Denies Rumor That Stars Are Going With Him.

A rumor that has appeared at various times in various guises during the present theatrical season to the effect that some of the Frohman group of stars would not be under the management of the Frohman office next season bobbed up again yesterday. This time the name of John D. Williams was attached to the rumor, which had it that the stars would quit the Frohman fold with Mr. Williams, who recently became a partner in the producing firm of Corey, Williams & Riter, and also a producer on his own account when he put on Galsworthy's "Justice."

Alf Hayman would not discuss the report. Mr. Williams said last night that it was true he was leaving the Frohman staff, but that he wished to deny that any of the Frohman stars were going with him. He said his withdrawal was a perfectly amicable arrangement, the inevitable result of his deciding to become a producer himself.

It is also rumored that Augustus Thomas, who became artistic director for the Frohman organization upon the death of Mr. Frohman, would sever his connection with the company at the end of the season.

Montclair Shakespearean Festival.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 19.—A Shakespearean festival, comprising 250 characters, and introducing scenes from various Shakespearean plays, will be given by the students of the Montclair High School on May 27. An outdoor theatre will be arranged on the school grounds for the performance. The art students are designing the costumes, which will be made by the girls in the domestic science classes; the students in the physical culture classes will give the dances, and the scenery and the stage will be made by the boys in the manual training department. The school chorus, glee, and mandolin clubs will have charge of the musical program.

F. F. Mackay Testimonal Postponed.

It was decided at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund yesterday to postpone the testimonial to F. F. Mackay, planned for Friday of next week, at the New Amsterdam, until Fall. The change in date was decided upon because several of the stars of the entertainment could not attend. Mr. Mackay, who is 84 years old, has been Chairman of the Executive Committee for the last twenty-five years and it is the desire of the Trustees to make the program as representative as possible in view of his long service.

Popular Pictures a New Concern.

The Popular Pictures Corporation is the name of a new firm formed by a merger of motion picture companies. The company is capitalized at one and a half million dollars, and has taken over the building at 218 West Forty-second Street, formerly called the Candler Annex, and renamed it the Popular Pictures Building. By September a feature film will be released each week by the company. The officers of the corporation are Milton M. Goldsmith, President; A. C. Langan, Vice President, and A. J. Bimberg, Treasurer.

Ballet Russe in Two Performances.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe gave two performances yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon the bill consisted of "Les Sylphides," "L'Oiseau de Feu," and "Scheherezade," with Mr. Nijinski dancing in the first and the last ballets. In the evening the works given were "Petrouchka," "Carnaval," "Le Spectre de la Rose," and "Prince Igor." In last night's performance Mr. Bolm, who has recovered from his illness, returned to the cast.

Musical Notes.

The Musical Clubs of Colgate University will give a concert on Monday evening at the Hotel Savoy.

A feature of the program at the Hippodrome on Sunday evening will be the recitation by Robert Maitland of Kipling's "Boots" to the accompaniment of Sousa's Band in a setting made by John Philip Sousa.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Word comes from London that Raymond Hitchcock will bring "Mr. Manhattan" to New York after its run there at the Prince of Wales Theatre. "Mr. Manhattan" is a musical comedy in three acts, with book and lyrics by Fred Thompson and F. H. Bovill and music by Howard Talbot. The play was produced in London by Grossmith & Laurillard in conjunction with Alfred Butt.

The Washington Square Players have accepted the invitation of the Shakespeare Celebration Committee to put on the Roman and Renaissance episodes of Percy MacKaye's Community Masque in the City College Stadium. The Roman episode shows the degeneration of the drama in ancient Italy, and the Renaissance episode its regeneration after the dark ages.

Irvin S. Cobb is to demonstrate his ability as a story teller at the annual Dress Rehearsal of the Green Room Club at the Astor Theatre, Sunday night.

Helen Ware will return to vaudeville at the Palace next week in a tabloid drama by Charles T. Dazey, entitled "Justified." Florence Nash will remain a second week in Willard Mack's playlet, "Fanny's Particular Punch."

A special matinee in honor of Shakespeare will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday. Scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Twelfth Night," by a company of professional players including Grace Halsey Mills, Elizabeth Patterson, Jane Castle, Virda Stewart, Robert Stevens, Jack Pollard, Leo Leonard, Albert J. Carroll, and Myran T. Paulson.

If negotiations under way are concluded Ina Claire will be seen in Gladys Cooper's original role in "Please Help Emily," a comedy by H. H. Harwood produced in London and to be brought to this country by the Selwyns in the Fall. The original plan was for Miss Cooper to appear here in the part. If Miss Claire essays the role it will be her first appearance in straight comedy.

Arnold Daly and the company that will be seen with him in a revival of "Beau Brummel" at the Cort next week went to New Haven yesterday to give four preliminary performances.

Florence Short has joined the company that is rehearsing "Through the Ages," the drama from the Polish.

A matinee as well as night entertainment for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund will be given Sunday at the Hippodrome. The afternoon program, which will be different from that at night, will include among its features novelties from "Peter Rabbit," the extravaganza being presented this week at the Century.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged Doyle and Dixon, the team of dancers recently seen in "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the Globe, for his "Midnight Frolic," above the New Amsterdam. They will make their first appearance at the roof resort next Monday night.

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL
Thursday Evening
April 20th, 8:30 P. M.
Stabat Mater
BEULAH GAYLORD YOUNG, *Soprano*
ROSE BRYANT, *Contralto* — ALICE D. SMITH, *Soprano*
CHARLES HARRISON, *Tenor* — DION W. KENNEDY *at the Organ*
FRANK CROXTON, *Bass* — GERARD CHATFIELD *at the Pianola*
ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE

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EASTER AFTERNOON AT 2:15
EVENINGS AT 8:15
MONSTER BENEFIT
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PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND
Greatest Array of Talent Ever Presented Under One Roof
—POPULAR PRICES—
Seats Now on Sale at Special Box Office

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune.
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2 Shakespeare Festival—Last Two Weeks of Tree in Henry VIII.
Special Matinee Next Monday (Shakespeare Day) In Aid of the Red Cross, with Sir Herbert Tree as Macbeth (with Constance Collier); as Falstaff; as Richard II. (with Lyn Harding); as Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" (with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Edith Wynne Matthison), with other distinguished artists, including David Bispham.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT — Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. M. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Mitzi in 'POM-POM' "A real comic opera star."—American.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years"—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. JUSTICE
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece.
CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. 3RD BIG MONTH | Brandon Tynan's ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth
NO PERFORMANCE GOOD FRIDAY.
CENTURY THEATRE, West 62d Street. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Shakspere's TEMPEST
WITH A NOTABLE CAST.
FULTON West 46 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30 | PRICES 25c. & 50c. VITAGRAPH COMPANY presents GOD'S COUNTRY AND WOMAN
FULTON WEST 46 ST. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn in A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
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With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:20. The 'Boomerang'
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
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POSITIVELY TONIGHT After Theatre MIDNIGHT REVUE
A REELING RIOT OF RESPLENDENT REVELRY
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Tonight "Petrouchka," "Thamar," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Prince Igor" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichera; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.
Fri. "Thamar," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit," "Cleopatre" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichera, Sokolova; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gartlov, Zverev.
Sat. Mat. "Thamar," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Scheherazade" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichera, MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.
Sat. Eve. Americal, "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichera, Sokolova; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5.
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Regent Theatre, Harlem.
Hamilton Theatre, Wash. Heights.
Courtesy of Marcus Loew at the 86th Street Theatre, Harlem.
Courtesy of the Management, at the National Theatre, Houston St.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

THE LAST CHANCE.

If wisdom and prudence have not altogether fled from the minds of Germany's ruling statesmen, the Imperial Government will make such reply to our note now just laid before them as will meet the earnest closing adjuration of President WILSON's address to Congress, in which he expressed the hope, shared by all sober-minded men, that Germany "may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

We may as well summon into view at once the condition that will confront Germany should she reject our demand, still friendly though firm, and by continued wrongs compel a resort to the ultimate remedy. Sharing the President's hope, it is better that we should face the worst now, that we should picture forth and have clearly in mind the possible sequels of a breach of diplomatic relations. It might bring on war, and to impress upon the German mind what that would mean for Germany is the surest resource now left to us against war.

If the United States should enter the war it would mean that Germany would see the mighty force of her allied enemies augmented by the coming into the field of another power as formidable as France, England, or Russia. Not in armed battalions or armored fleets, but in the very food and vital sustenance of war, the tremendous, incalculable reinforcement which our vast financial resources would bring to the Allies. We indulge the prayerful hope that before she makes her decision Germany may give serious attention to so prosaic a detail of our recent annals as the statement of the Controller of the Currency showing that the aggregate resources of our national banks alone exceed by $2,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the great central banks of England, France, Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan; that the surplus reserves now held by our national banks are "sufficient to give a further loaning power of three billions or four billions of dollars should the growth and development of commerce, agriculture, or industry call for so huge an enlargement of credit." Prosaic these figures may be, of great weight and moment they certainly are and must be in the deliberations at any council table where there is presented the question of rousing that slumbering giant. Already flying many signals of distress and unable to conceal evidences of weakness that portend her defeat, overtopped by her foes in a degree that reveals her growing relative diminishment since the beginning of the war, Germany cannot, will not, by any perverse insistence upon her right to do wrong invoke the peril of making us an enemy when, Heaven knows, she will after the war have sorest need of a friend so disinterested and so influential as ourself.

This is the evil side of the picture. Having presented it as a counsel of soberness to Germany, let us put it quite out of our view and consider the happier, what we believe to be the probable consequence of the stand we have taken. Germany desires, can desire, no rupture with us. We desire above all things, save the sacrifice of right and honor, to be her friend, to continue in relations of amity. Have we not given wonderful evidence of the sincerity of that profession? Our patience has been tried far beyond the point where the forbearance of other nations would have ceased. We cannot believe that Holland or Switzerland would have borne what we have put up with, wrongs that we have met with no measures sterner than those of protest and remonstrance because of the heart's wish of the American people that we should be at peace with Germany. Let the German people know all that, let them understand our feeling, let them read the address of the President to Congress, read the note we have delivered in Berlin. Will the Imperial Government have the great wisdom, the wise courage, to let these convincing documents be published fully and freely by the press, to have them spread broadcast throughout the Empire, where they may come to the understanding of the people? We cannot doubt the fruit of such a showing. The hands of the Emperor and the Chancellor would be immensely strengthened against the clamors of the von Tirpitz party, the heart of the German nation would respond to the heart of the American people, and the assurance of unbroken peace, of undisturbed friendship with the United States, would compensate Germany a thousand-fold for any sacrifice she might make in abandoning submarine warfare upon ships of commerce.

THE CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

Diplomatic correspondence of the nations would be searched in vain for a more convincing sounder in substance, more convincing in demonstration, or better justified in its demand than the note dispatched by direction of the President to Berlin yesterday. It is a model of correctness in form. Its simplicity and calmness befit and give weight to a protestation so clearly just that it could gain nothing from passion or rough speech. Like the President's address to Congress, in which there is occasional identity of language, it is an utterance that must command respect even where it is unwelcome and carry conviction to every mind not shut against truth by partisanship or prejudice.

From the appendix to the note the American people will for the first time be made aware of the compelling strength of their Government's contention in the case of the Sussex. Everywhere this side the sea the German note of April 10 has been regarded as a confession, qualified only by the U-boat commander's lame attempt to identify his victim as a British mine-layer. Now we know that it was against the Sussex he launched his torpedo, without warning, without any effort to make safe the men and women aboard her. We have here, complete, beyond refutation, the evidence of one of the most heartless crimes of German submarine warfare.

We turn back to the earliest pages of this correspondence, remind the German Government of the protest we made in February, 1915, against its proclaimed intentions in the "war zone," reaffirm the position taken in the first Lusitania note, that warfare by submarines upon merchant shipping cannot be conducted in accordance with the laws of nations and of humanity, and inform Germany that if she will not immediately abandon her present methods of attack upon passenger and freight carrying vessels, diplomatic relations between the two countries will be severed.

It is a grave act, but it is eternally right. Whatever may be the consequences, the need to do it was as imperative as the justification is complete. And action could no longer be deferred. We venture to suggest that the German Government for once adopt the wise and excellent American practice of publicity and freely put before the subjects of the Emperor in all parts of the empire this note, its appendix, and President WILSON's address to Congress.

THE CITY BOND SALE.

Wall Street, having seen every market in the world improve under the supply of unlimited funds for purposes of war, marked down American shares upon its anticipations of more war. The munitions shares led the downward flutter, although the rumors of war could not be realized without their deliverance from all immediate prospect of Government competition. The vagaries of Wall Street are something apart from the demand of responsible bidders for such genuine goods as New York City bonds, $55,000,000 of which were disposed of yesterday to better advantage than at the city's last offer of 4¼s. That was in 1914, four months before the war, and the price was 101.45, and the yield 4.18. In earlier years also city 4¼s were sold at so nearly the same price and yield that the basis might be said to be established for the present financial era.

The price for the fifty-year bonds yesterday was 102.61, and the yield about 4.10. That is a little less than the Curb had been bidding, and also a little better than the record of 1914. The gain is great since the city was compelled to borrow $100,000,000 of short time 6 per cents. to fund its floating debt. The times have improved, it is true, but the betterment in the city's finances also is a contributory factor. Whatever may be the embarrassment to the city of the pay-as-you-go plan, it is sure that it is a recommendation to the favor of the class of bidders who stipulated with the city for its adoption, and who prevailed in the bidding yesterday. The sale is better than the previous record, despite the unfavorable conditions of the day of offering, which, after all, properly is a minor consideration in a fifty-year commitment. Comparing the city's record with itself, there is little or nothing left to be desired. Yet it may be remarked that there are not a few American cities, some of them in this State, which sell up to a yield below 4 per cent., as New York City bonds used to sell.

The serial bonds are in another class, and the leading bids on them were curiously close, 101.317 and 101.3037. That recalls the competition between the same bidders when one of them lost $60,000,000 bonds by $4,000, say by seven cents on a thousand-dollar bond. There is now such a volume of New York City serials in the market, this being the second issue, that bidders for this prime security for temporary lodgment of funds can be accommodated at a price they make for themselves, and which they are hardly likely to drive so high that the yield will be below that offered by banks upon certificates of deposit. As this city's money market becomes more and more a world market, there may be expected to be an increasing demand for something in the nature of consols, which used to be as good as money on demand on any given day, and money flowed in and out of them with hardly a shade of loss on the conversion. That market has gone, and this market never had any security of the sort. There is no security in the world which now has a market both large and firm. That is the opportunity for an unquestionable security, which cannot fall below its face, and therefore will hardly vary more than the smallest fraction from its last price.

GIVE THE STATE A POLICE FORCE!

Is the State Constabulary bill, passed by the Senate, to be strangled by the Rules Committee of the Assembly? Speaker SWEET, the master spirit of that committee, opposes the measure ostensibly because the force it provides for and the appropriation it carries are only half those of the original plan. He considers it "impossible to give the State police system a fair trial with an insufficient force." Half a loaf is better than no bread; and if Speaker SWEET or his associates on the Committee on Rules want a State police, why do they keep the bill hidden?

The men in the Assembly who put rural security above the orders of "labor" should smash at that committee today. Rules must yield to public necessity and the good of the State. This last day of the session should see the passage and not the burial of this plan, so long deferred, so imperatively needed.

Smoke the opposition to it out. Invite, compel, the Committee on Rules to show a decent respect for enlightened public opinion and the general welfare, peace, and protection.

A SPOILED CHILD BIRCHED.

Mr. BRYAN, whose sunny temperament has been clouded since he skedaddled from the Cabinet only to find that everybody was grateful for the improvement, was lamenting the other day that Mr. WILSON, "joy-riding with jingoes," couldn't hear "the still, small voice of the people." On Tuesday Mr. BRYAN heard in the primaries the loud, large voice of the Democratic people of his State. His candidates for member of the Democratic National Committee, for Governor, for Senator in Congress were badly beaten. It would have been perfectly easy to defeat his candidacy for delegate at large to St. Louis, but the Nebraska Democrats are more loyal to him than he has ever been to them. In spite of chilling early returns, presumably he will be sent to the Democratic National Convention to do his best, as usual, to make mischief and impair his party's chances of success. But the Spoiled Child of Nebraska has just been soundly birched by the Democratic Party of his State; and everybody knows it, and those who are no better than the wicked are even glad.

For twenty years or so Mr. BRYAN was for regulation, not prohibition, of the liquor traffic. He so declared himself as late as 1908, when a candidate for President. He changed his views. This year he determined to force a decision on prohibition at the primaries, although the question is to be settled under the initiative and referendum at the polls in November. Mr. BRYAN, a good brother, not only insisted that the State should be "dry," but that brother CHARLES of The Commoner should be nominated for Governor by the Democrats. Immediately everybody opposed to Brother CHARLES or any other of Mr. BRYAN's candidates became a "booze defender" and an accomplice of "the brewers." Transformed by Mr. BRYAN's magical preference, notorious "Wets" became "Drys" in good and regular standing. "Cowboy JIM" DAHLMAN, for example, his candidate for National Committeeman, is "wet" as the sea. The children of light protested that rum was served in teacups when he was Mayor of Omaha. As a Bryan preference Mr. DAHLMAN was to be regarded as dryer than the desert.

Mr. BRYAN, querulous since June, 1915, "chucked odium" at the Democrats, "Wet" or "Dry," who refused to obey his orders. Senator HITCHCOCK, his old employer on The Omaha World-Herald, his backer and friend for years, became "a reactionary" and was "on the side of Wall Street." Poor Mr. HITCHCOCK, who has howled against "monopoly" so long, who proposed a graduated tax on trusts, fought for the guarantee of national bank deposits, was hot for an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition! Though compact of Bryanism, he was unholy. He had committed the unpardonable sin. Boss BRYAN set out to discipline and defeat him.

The Nebraska folks are tolerant and humorous. They didn't meet his abuse with abuse. They allowed for the oratorical temperament. Mr. BRYAN, an absentee in his Florida and Texas villas, or on the Chautauqua circuit, has ceased to be the linchpin of things in Nebraska. A generation that knows not JOSEPH or cares mighty little about him has grown up. Mr. BRYAN, however engaging a figure of the past, is not much more than a figurehead in the present. Let "the old man" go to St. Louis. He would go, anyway. Some one of the faithful Bryanized few, some delegate, would make place for him. Let "the old man" go and be happy and enjoy his voice. But give him a lesson, just the same. Teach him that he can't force his brother on the Democratic Party or dictate any of its nominations. Defeat his candidates, and let him owe his escape to the good nature or the irony of Democrats who forgive his genius for wrecking his party in consideration of his triple discomfiture as a nominee for President, and of the butter, the honey, and the vinegar of his accomplished larynx.

CAN THE COALITION CABINET BE SAVED?

Mr. ASQUITH has again postponed, this time until Tuesday, his promised statement on the attitude of his Government as to compulsory recruiting. Unless the Cabinet can reach an agreement as to that bone of contention it must break up. "The Government," Mr. ASQUITH told the House yesterday, "is united in believing that such an event would be a national disaster of the most formidable kind." Yes, and more than that. It would be a disaster to the Allies. It would give comfort and hope to their enemies. Is there not enough patriotism, is there not enough common sense, in the Cabinet to avert this calamity?

A committee of the Asquith Cabinet, consisting of two Liberals, the Premier and Mr. MCKENNA, and of two Unionists, Lord LANSDOWNE and Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, reported at Friday's meeting that, after an examination of the available British resources in men and the industrial military and naval needs of Great Britain, the compulsory enlistment of unattested married men was unnecessary.

The bickerings, the divisions, in the Cabinet, the political intrigues and ambitions, the exterior influences bent on overthrowing Mr. ASQUITH at any cost, have been painful to every lover of democracy. Surely, in the hour when Great Britain fights for her life, divided counsels and pride of opinion and personal self-seekings should be forgotten. The army is played against, is set against, the Government by some of the reckless marplots who had rather show their power than save England.

Mr. BONAR LAW, although a compulsionist of old date, has always shown a patriotic readiness to yield his personal views to the general good. Has Mr. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, so energetic as Minister of Munitions, been nursing any dream, such as men who are false friends of his and of England attribute to or try to nourish in him, of emerging from the wreck of the Asquith Government as the twentieth century Pitt, the sole and colossal god of the war? We shall not believe it unless we have to, shall set it down rather to malice and rumor.

Strong, honest differences of opinion, wrong-headedness, political rivalry, the meanness of small politics, many causes, and most of all, perhaps, the psychological effect of popular uncertainties and newspaper propaganda, are mixed up in the problem which Mr. ASQUITH and his associates have to solve by Tuesday. That they may agree, that the coalition Cabinet may last as a union war Cabinet, must be the hope of all believers in democracy.

THE MADNESS OF CORYDON.

Colonel ROOSEVELT condemns Mr. WILSON's action in now summoning a joint session of Congress to consider the U-boat issues. One reason is because ROOSEVELT believes it is the duty of a leader to lead. Another reason is because he thinks it is impossible to conduct the affairs of a nation by "town meeting."—**The Sun.**

Ah, Corydon, Corydon, what madness hath seized thee? Art thou not the pillar and protagonist of direct government, government by town meeting? Thou thinkest it possible to conduct the judicial affairs of a nation by town meeting, there to confirm or overrule the decisions of its highest courts. Backslider, go!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doings at Hastings and Albany.

On the same page of THE TIMES yesterday there appeared two narratives from places a good many miles apart, but none the less the two were closely and significantly related. One of them told how the Sheriff of Westchester County had gone to bed devoutly thankful that there was no blood on his hands or those of his deputies. That this cleanliness—in itself highly desirable, of course—had been preserved at the cost of allowing a crowd of riotous strikers to destroy as much property and imperil as many lives as it pleased, and incidentally to prove the utter incompetency of the only representatives of the law that were present—these facts seemingly escaped the Sheriff's attention.

At any rate, no mention of them forms a part of his remarks as reported. Also, he seemingly did not ponder the possibility that the taxpayers of Westchester County, or those among them who remember the damages collected in Pittsburgh after a like failure on the part of the local authorities to protect industrial plants from rioters, were thinking less about the color of the Sheriff's hands than about their inefficiency.

The other and related piece of news to which reference has been made originated in Albany. There our exponents of wisdom in the Assembly exercised their giant intellects to the extent of devising and successfully carrying out a complicated plan to defeat without a record vote that might in the future be inconvenient a bill providing the best known means of dealing with mobs.

The avowed excuse of the legislators for this action was that the bill created a constabulary force too small to be worth while. There was an element of truth in this claim, but to some minds doing nothing at all is neither the only nor the best remedy for inadequacy of action, but it wouldn't have served the purpose of the Assemblymen to change a weak bill into a strong one, and therefore, naturally, they didn't do it.

The result is that yesterday Sheriff WEISSENDANGER, realizing belatedly the uselessness of his deputies, called on the Westchester companies of the National Guard for help and further increased the unpopularity of that body by using them as what will certainly be called "strikebreakers."

A Pirate Wins Sympathy.

According to all the authorities on law, national and international, pirates are enemies of the human race, can properly and justly be hanged or otherwise destroyed by almost anybody who catches them, and are the beneficiaries of undeserved mercy when they escape with a lighter punishment. It therefore follows in a manner beautifully logical that as the man SCHILLER, alias HUDSON, when charged in court with piracy, confessed his guilt, the sentencing of him to imprisonment for life in a Federal prison illustrated lenience, not severity.

Having thus cordially admitted the logic of SCHILLER's penalty, one is perhaps privileged to express the opinion that though the fellow's seizure of the Matoppo was technically piratical, really it was a colossal joke—a deed which caused, throughout the large part of the world to which news of it came, not indignation and horror, but loud laughter and long. Possibly this glee was an evidence of reprehensible levity, possibly the episode was more serious than is appreciated by the multitude, but, on the other hand, it is not likely that so many thousands of decent and law-respecting people would have gone quite wrong in a matter involving a moral question, or that, if the darkest of crimes had actually been committed, they would have noticed its enormity not at all and concentrated their attention wholly on the amazing case with which one man had dominated more than fifty.

All who laughed at the capture of the Matoppo certainly will feel that there is something wrong about sending SCHILLER to Atlanta for life. They will find needed consolation, too, in the confident belief that the sentence will not be carried out to its bitter end—that before long Executive clemency will restore this so amusing pirate to liberty.

The real grievance against SCHILLER, if he must be taken seriously, is that he humiliated us all by revealing that there are in the world twelve white men, to say nothing of forty Chinese, who are so lacking in the virtue which is the foundation of all virtues as to let themselves be terrorized and coerced by a single, amateur exponent of militancy. There, indeed, is a cause for fears and even for tears.

Adequate Causes for Gloom.

That so much attention should have been attracted by the claims of a man who says that at an expense of one cent a gallon he can turn water into a substitute for gasoline is a revelation really alarming as to the quality and extent of modern education. The probability that the claim is true hardly amounts to the minutest of possibilities, and nobody who knew even a little about chemistry or the nature of force needed to be told that the thing done by the Long Island "inventor," whatever it might have been, was not the division of water into its constituent gases and the subsequent utilization of their atomic eagerness to combine again.

It would not be quite fair to say that his pretensions were unworthy of investigation. They did have a certain interest, but it was chiefly psychological, and the mental attitude of the investigators should have been much like that of scientists when dealing with a discoverer of "perpetual motion."

Not many years ago an amazing and humiliating amount of public attention was devoted to an arithmetical problem concerning the age of a supposititious Ann. Its difficulty would not, should not, have daunted, and certainly would not have foiled, the intelligence of any fairly bright child of ten, boy or girl, yet hundreds and even thousands of American adults sent in solutions of the problem to whatever newspaper they happened to read, and did it with a gravity that too plainly showed their belief that they had done something wonderful. Many of the solutions, too, were wrong!

Phenomena such as these are disquieting. Also, they are dreadfully explanatory of many things observable in the domains of politics, economics, and art.

Benjamin Franklin on Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see your editorial approval of Dr. Tucker's article in The Atlantic Monthly. No one admires the author more than I do, but there is one error in his article which ought to be corrected, in justice to the memory of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Tucker states that Franklin in 1780 repudiated his statement, "There never was a good war or a bad peace." Unfortunately for the truth of this remark, so late as Sept. 11, 1783, in a letter to Josiah Quincy, Franklin wrote: "The definitive treaty was signed the 3d instant. We are now friends with England and with all mankind. May we never see another war, for in my opinion there never was a good war or a bad peace." The latest edition of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations erroneously gives this date as 1773. Besides the instance I give here, E. L. Pond of Hartford has shown that Franklin used this expression two separate times after Dr. Tucker said he had vehemently repudiated it. Let me add one other instance, out of a number, where Franklin expressed himself as an uncompromising pacifist. On Jan. 27, 1783, he wrote to Mrs. Hewson: "All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration? Were they to do it, even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other." These citations may be found on Pages 238 and 216 of the third volume of J. Bigelow's "Life of Franklin," fourth edition.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.
Yale University, April 17, 1916.

DISCOURAGED.

After the war is over—after the end has come,
When the fields bloom again with clover and the bees in the meadows hum,
After the gloom has been lightened and victory welcomes peace,
Think you, O brave and unfrightened, that here shall man's rancor cease?

You who have watched and waited, you who have hoped and prayed,
Waiting while hater and hated their game of destruction played,
Think you that strife will be ended—that man will be man for aye?
That the beast blood, with human blended, will run from his veins away?

After the slain have been counted, after the tears have been dried,
Will never a throne be remounted, to fatten a monarch's pride?
With the stream of earth's profits flowing, with the gold of earth's coffers, bright,
Will avarice reap this last sowing and dream not of future might?

Not in the stretches eternal—not in the ultimate span,
Reaching to vistas infernal or regions celestial, will man
Cease from his joy and his sorrow—ingrained in each sinew and bone—
That look for a warfare tomorrow, for yesterday's war to atone.

LURANA SHELDON.

CZAR TO MONTENEGRIN KING

Sends Greetings by Special Envoy as Answer to Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last mail from France brings us a fresh and most convincing proof of the sympathy extended to the King of Montenegro, so odiously libeled by the Teutonic news agencies.

Not only did France receive him and offer royal hospitality to him at the Château de Marignac, near Bordeaux, but Czar Nicholas, Emperor of Russia and protector of the Slavs outside of Russia, has, by sending a special envoy to Bordeaux to greet the Montenegrin King, dispelled any doubts that may have remained as to his attitude. That is to say, Emperor Nicholas, the man in the best position to be informed and the best judge of Slav interests, resolved by this mark of his confidence to put an end to the baseless gossip that has been current.

On March 18, at Bordeaux, M. Islavine, the Russian Minister, in presenting his credentials to the King of Montenegro, recalled the origins of the war. He showed that the King of Montenegro was one of the first to draw his sword for his brother Serbs, and said that all Russia had welcomed with satisfaction his firm determination to continue the struggle after the invasion of his kingdom. He concluded:

> Providence will surely bless the efforts of the King, and the future, no matter what obstacles must be surmounted, can be faced with confidence. In any case, the present ordeal should serve to consolidate the ties that bind the Slav countries—ties which, drawn closer, will be an element of strength in times to come.

The King replied that he could not help but think of the destiny which had led to his accepting the credentials of an envoy of the Czar, protector of all the Slavs, far from his own country where had floated that most dear flag, sacred symbol of faith, liberty, and independence, of which Montenegrins were so proud and so jealous. Heaven had guided his steps to the noble and generous land of France, who, friend and ally of Russia and the Slavs, had stretched forth her hand to him and offered him a safe refuge.

In conclusion the King expressed his faith in the complete success of the just cause of Russia and her powerful allies "who would assure the accomplishment of the noble task of sustaining liberty and justice and maintaining the independence of countries which by their past had acquired the right to existence."

CAPTAIN A. V. SEFEROVITCH,
Consul of Montenegro in New York.
New York, April 17, 1916.

Colonel Wingate's Regiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no desire to reply to the statements relating to myself contained in the letter of the retired army officer in your issue of this morning signed "G.," but the interests of my regiment and of the National Guard require that I should reply to the misleading statements in his attack on the Second Field Artillery.

The "last official Government inspection" of the regiment was held from Feb. 28 to March 9 of this year, and the report thereof has not been published. The strength of the regiment at that inspection was 670, a gain of fifty-six over the previous year. There were only four absentees, all from one battery. "G." evidently refers to the inspection of 1914, the strength of 582 given by him being printed on Page 217 of the report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for that year.

The men reported as not attending twenty-four drills at the time of inspection consisted almost entirely of the recruits who had not served during a period in which twenty-four drills had been held, of which in a rapidly growing organization there are always a large number; and were not men who throughout the year had neglected to attend to their duties.

As indicating the growth of the Second Field Artillery, I draw attention to the fact that it was formed Jan. 10, 1913, by combining the Bronx battery of 5 officers and 119 men, the three Brooklyn batteries, which had been formed eight days before by dividing a battery of 5 officers and 148 men into three, and the Syracuse battery that was transferred out of the regiment on May 19, 1913. The Bronx battery was divided into three on June 24, 1913, and from these Brooklyn and Bronx batteries has been built up the present regiment of 35 officers and 603 men, an increase of 24 officers and 336 men in three years.

The development of this new material into batteries, all of which the Army Inspector rated as at least "good," was due to hard and conscientious work by the officers and men, for which they deserve much credit. In addition to this, the civil organizations of the regiment have provided and maintain 106 horses at their own expense.

GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE, Colonel.
Brooklyn, April 19, 1916.

Spying by Telephone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "Telephone Secrets to be Guarded" you say: "It would be regrettable, however, if, because a single abuse of power were proved, (it hasn't been yet, by the way,) measures so drastic should be taken as to deprive the police of one of their not too many means of tracing out crime and hunting down criminals."

Has any one suggested that the police be deprived of the right to tap wires in tracing out crime and hunting down criminals? What is the parity of reasoning between such a case and the present one in which no criminals are involved? Had the gentlemen comprising the State Board of Charities or those interested in defending from defamation the high character of the services rendered by private institutions resorted to this despicable means of obtaining information for defense, it requires no stretch of imagination to describe the outburst of indignation that would be forthcoming.

WINIFRED HIGGINE.
Brooklyn, April 18, 1916.

Von Igel's Threat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are occasionally indebted to the Germans for flashes of illuminating commentary on their view of Americans. Herr Wolf von Igel, secretary to Captain von Papen, when arrested today, is reported to have said: "Go ahead and shoot. It will only cause war between the United States and Germany."

Thus we see that in the opinion of the secretary to a former colleague of the German Ambassador, the mere mention of war is expected to send cold shivers down the back of any American—even when he happens to be an agent of the Department of Justice.

It is curious that Herr von Igel's assistant should have made such strenuous efforts to telephone to von Bernstorff since it is unthinkable, at least for a single-track mind, that the Count could have known anything of Herr von Igel's conspiracies against the peace of this country.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
New York, April 18, 1916.

For Justice Hughes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public demand for Charles E. Hughes as Republican candidate for President of the United States is a shining example of how the public remembers the worth and work of a man of high character and great ability.

As Governor, the work of Hughes stands out. It was epoch-making in this State. He is by far the clearest thinker in public life today. His independence and justice appeal to the best elements of all parties, and that is why he would be elected. It would be a case of let the best man win, and that man would be Charles E. Hughes.

JOHN B. CREIGHTON.
Brooklyn, April 11, 1916.

THE CONFESSION OF A DEHYPHENATED AMERICAN.

A College President, of German Descent and Once Devoted to German Ideals, Denounces Prussianism.

By Dr. JAMES A. B. SCHERER,
President of Throop College of Technology.

Pasadena, Cal., April 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I was told that a pro-German publication in New York has severely criticised the college of which I am President for having permitted the delivery before its assembly of what is characterized as an anti-German speech. Presumably the address to which reference is made was the one delivered by the Hon. James R. Garfield on the subject, "What This War Means to Us," on the morning of Monday, March 20. I heard that address, and it could not in fairness be called anti-German. It was a fearless and frank advocacy of preparedness; the two or three casual references to Germany, while they clearly indicated the direction of the speaker's sympathies, were temperate and polite. Any pro-German of Mr. Garfield's fame and ability is welcome to speak before a Throop College Assembly at any time in favor of American preparedness, if equally temperate and polite in his references to the Allies.

It seems to the writer that that much discussed person, the American college President, also has a right to his freedom. While not sympathetic with the occasion of President Lowell's recent declaration on this subject, I thank him for his statement of the principle. I intend to take advantage of this New York attack on Throop College to assume my full share of responsibility for Mr. Garfield's address, and also to go a bit further.

I knew of his sympathies when I invited him to speak, and that he was more than likely to express them—so much so that I let my good friend, our senior professor of German, know that if he came to assembly that morning his feelings might possibly be wounded. As already indicated, the speaker's sympathies were but mildly expressed, after all, as the German professor himself, who came to assembly in the finest spirit and took what little hurt there was, afterward said. I myself chose to announce, after Mr. Garfield had ended, that I fully indorsed his fundamental positions. And I do. Let this attack on Throop College be directed at me, and if the time has come in American institutions that a President may not have equal privileges with a professor in expressing individual opinions on subjects that he regards as profoundly important then let this particular office seek a new President.

Until a few weeks ago I had so far regarded President Wilson's early appeal for neutrality as to observe, with the most scrupulous care, in every public or published utterance, the strictest abstention from the expression of opinion on the war. I was the more ready to do this, not only on account of my present position, but also because of my paternal antecedents and former connections. Bearing a German name, ordained at the age of 21 to the Lutheran ministry, and President, before I came here, of a college established by German-Americans and maintained by their descendants, I have many dear friends and close kinfolk whom I would not lightly grieve by an open attack on positions which are presumably as vital to them as mine are to me. But the President's "neutral" course, which I have observed with a slowly waning confidence and a steadily increasing alarm, has at length disgusted me and filled me, as an American, with humiliation and shame; so that in February last I signed the declaration of the American Rights Committee, by which I will stand or fall.

The development of my anti-German position is of singular origin. For fully twenty years my education was solidly directed, without break or hindrance, to the glorification of everything German. Above all, I was taught to admire the German Reformation, and everything that came of it. Moreover, whenever it seemed to me, as sometimes happened, that its fruits in this country did not quite square with the claims that were made for the tree, I was told that in order for Teutonic institutions to be properly appreciated they must be observed growing on their own native soil; that the Vaterland, in other words, was a living witness to the spiritual power and pre-eminent ethical superiority of Lutheran Germanism. This I accepted, on faith. Any one curious to see the personal reaction produced by this kind of education may find it in my first published book, "Four Princes of the Church," (1903,) written on the basis of other books and of reverently received hearsay, and culminating in a treatment of German Protestantism as a shining example of "the full corn in the ear."

In 1907 I made my first visit to Germany. The result was a violent disillusionment. I went intent upon further studies of German Lutheranism, and I came back resolved never again to open my mouth in glorification of the pre-eminent spiritual and ethical power of modern Germany. In my opinion, it is wholly unfair to judge the Lutheran Reformation, as I had been told by dogmatic partisans to do, by contemporary Germany—clutched in the grip of a Prussianism which, so far as my own eyes can see, gives not a fig for Luther's faith or for vital Christianity of any kind. If a tree is to be judged by its fruits as I found them in Germany—Germany, contrasted with such countries as America and England, Holland and France—then the tree which I have been taught to regard as the veritable tree of life would seem to have had something wrong with it. Subsequent visits only confirmed the impression of the first one. Efficiency I found to an impressive and depressing degree; it did not take long to find out that Kultur is a very different product from culture. Prussianism I came up against, as against a solid brass wall, everywhere; but Lutheranism, as a spiritual power, had to be looked for. Far from being the obvious fountain head of dominant Teutonic conduct, as I had been taught to believe, it seems confined, as a vital religious power, to fruitful obscurity. I am aware that some of my best friends profess a different experience; I can only recount my own. The Germany I had been taught to believe in seemed, in a word, to have undergone a complete metamorphosis; the Germany of Luther and Goethe and Beethoven, big and warm and tender and free, has been shaped by the iron hand of the Hohenzollern into a marvelous but soulless machine, tended by a comfortable people going blind. That is the dominant impression Germany produced on me, utterly to my surprise, in the year 1907; and the pride I take in my German ancestors, who came to this country 150 years ago, is hardly diminished by the fact that they came from old Germany rather than new.

It is not easy, however, to throw off wholly the shell of a shattered tradition, and it is almost impossible to escape from the deep reverences and sympathies ingrained by prolonged education in one undeviating direction. I was in Europe in the Summer of 1914. Returning just before the war broke out, fresh from the liberalizing influences of European contact, which every traveler knows how to appreciate, and startled by the apparent rashness of the outbreak, I shut myself in my study for a fortnight and tried, for the sake of old blood and old ties, but above all for the sake of fair play and justice, to get the modern German point of view regarding this war. Not only did I read the White Paper when it appeared, but also, again, the history of modern Germany, the life of Bismarck, the speeches of the present Emperor, and the works—in part at least—of Bernhardi and Treitschke.

As for the German White Paper, no one, however sympathetic, can read it carefully without wondering over the cool suppression of fundamental parts of Serbia's amazingly acquiescent reply to the severe ultimatum of Austria, which reply is really the hinge in which turns the whole heavy responsibility for this war. The further I read into German books, seeking the German point of view, the more was I led by these writings themselves away from all possibility of sympathy to a conviction which has gradually become most profound, that the German Government, with its highly efficient Kultur, has, in deliberately willing this wholly unnecessary war, with its much boasted "frightfulness," reverted to a barbarism infinitely more revolting than that of the pre-Christian epoch. With a cynicism that strikes the heart cold, this Prussic Germania tears the sacred law of contract, on which all civilization is founded, into scraps of paper, massacres Belgium, stealthily murders American women and children on the high seas, and flirts with an effeminate Administration at Washington with small effort to hide her contempt.

To say that England and France are fighting our battle in behalf of freedom and justice is to state a truism. Yet Mr. Lansing impartially measures out multitudinous words of protest to England about mail bags and cotton bales with the same carefully calculated passion with which he addresses Germany on the subject of murdered infants; the whole policy of the present Administration, to which I remained loyal as long as I could and retain my own self-respect, being summed up in a certain famous proverb turned topsy-turvyward—"Talk loud and carry no stick at all!"

I think the time has come for us people who have been trying to maintain respect for the President of the United States to begin writing a few notes ourselves, and also to ascertain the whereabouts of a certain well-known Dutch gentleman who, whatever his faults, backs words with deeds, and believes unreservedly in that defensive Big Stick without which we ourselves shall certainly fall before Germany's sword and her defenders, France and England, fall.

JAMES A. B. SCHERER.

LADY PAGET IN SERBIA.

Evidence of Good Treatment at the Hands of the Bulgarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been said in the papers about the treatment Lady Paget's sanitary mission at Skopia (Usbub) received at the hands of the Bulgarians when they occupied that town. On the arrival of the mission in London some time ago a leading member of it denied the allegations of any ill-treatment and declared that the mission was given a great amount of liberty and that "Lady Paget was allowed the independent use of her stores in helping refugees." When Lady Paget and her mission arrived in Sofia from Skopia they received a most friendly and warm welcome from the Bulgarian Red Cross, and Lady Paget was entertained during her stay as the guest of the Bulgarian Queen. Bulgarian papers of March 22, which have just come to hand, publish the following information:

> It is well know that the maintenance of the foreign sanitary missions which have come to our country to look after our wounded and sick is at the expense of our Red Cross. As the two missions found by us in the conquered territory—the English of Lady Paget in Sofia and the Russian of Dr. Spaski at Nish—have tended a great number of our wounded and sick, a large part of their expenses have been paid by the Red Cross with the consent of the General Headquarters. On the day of their departure from Sofia, last Thursday, Lady Paget

MISS FILKINS WEDS AND WIRES PARENTS

Albany Girl, a Catholic, Marries Lieut. W. Douglas Lamont, U. S. N., a Protestant.

IN HOLY TRINITY RECTORY

Bridegroom, Former Intercollegiate Champion with Sword, to Return to Duty in Cuba.

Announcement of the wedding here last night of Lieutenant W. Douglas Lamont, U. S. N., who is stationed in Cuba, and Miss Kathryn May Filkins, a daughter of John Filkins, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mrs. Filkins of Albany, will come as a surprise to the friends of their families, for there had been no preliminary announcement, and the bride's parents had no knowledge of it until a telegram was sent them following the ceremony. Lieutenant Lamont and his bride have known each other for some time, but as she is a Roman Catholic, the faith of her family, and he is a Protestant, their attachment was not approved by her parents.

The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock at the rectory of the Holy Trinity Church, 216 West Eighty-third Street, the Rev. Father McCormack officiating. Mrs. John Lamont of Niagara Falls, the bridegroom's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. George Winchell Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell being a lifelong friend of the bride, with whom she had been spending some weeks, were the only witnesses, save the best man, Maurice Sturn, an old chum of the bridegroom. The honeymoon will probably be spent here, as Lieutenant Lamont is to leave on April 26 for Guantanamo Bay to take up his duties in charge of the gunboat Petrel, he having come here solely for his marriage to Miss Filkins.

Lieutenant Lamont entered the Naval Academy in 1906. He was intercollegiate champion with sword in 1910, when he received the championship athletic sword, and he also won the gold medal in 1910 as intercollegiate champion gymnast. He commanded the torpedo boat Craven during the disaster at the Savannah Inlet, Ga., in 1912. He was also one of the four air pilots at the capture of Vera Cruz, and received a medal from the Aero Club, of which he is a member, for his work there. He was until recently a member of the United States Navy aviation corps.

Mrs. Lamont is a descendant through her father of Martin Van Buren, and was graduated from the Academy of the Holy Name, Albany, in 1910, and made her début in 1911. She has been noted for horsemanship, and is highly accomplished.

Lieutenant Lamont and his bride were made more happy last night by receiving before midnight a telegram from the bride's parents in response to their dispatch announcing their marriage, sending their blessings and good wishes.

WEDS CAPT. DE TEISSIER.

Miss Katherine Seligman Marries Officer of Scotch Guards.

LONDON, April 19.—The wedding occurred today at St. Margaret's Church of Captain Geoffrey F. de Teissier of the Scots Guards and Miss Katherine Seligman. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Baron Henry de Teissier and the bride is the daughter of the late Theodore Seligman of New York.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Henriette Seligman, eldest daughter of the late Theodore Seligman of New York and daughter of Lady Waldstein, wife of Sir Charles Waldstein, to Captain Geoffrey Fitzherbert de Teissier of the Scots Guards, and eldest son of Baron de Teissier of 16 Eccleston Square, London, S. W., was announced in October last. Mrs. de Teissier is granddaughter of the late David L. Einstein of New York and of the late Jesse Seligman, and is a niece of Henry Seligman and a cousin of Mrs. Henri Wertheim and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn.

Her father died suddenly in Switzerland in September, 1907, and two years later her mother, Mrs. Florence Einstein Seligman, married Charles Waldstein, Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge University. Later he became Sir Charles Waldstein. Her father was a member of the Bar Association, the Harvard, Lotos, Groller, and Century Country Clubs. Lewis Einstein is her uncle.

MISS KATHRYN TODD A BRIDE.

Wedded to Edwin Sheild, Jr., in Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The wedding of Miss Kathryn Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Livingston Todd of Bellvale, N. Y., to Edwin Sheild, Jr., son of Edwin Sheild of this city, took place at 7 o'clock last evening in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with embroidered net and princess lace. Her tulle veil was held in place with a cap of the lace and she carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Marion Todd, acted as maid of honor and wore a gown of pink taffeta trimmed with gold lace and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Gladys Todd, wearing a white lingerie frock and carrying a basket of sweet peas, acted as flower girl.

M. C. Sheild was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Harold C. and Victor H. Todd, brothers of the bride. Following the ceremony a reception and dinner was held at the Hotel Astor. The couple left later for the South, where they will spend their honeymoon.

MISS DULLES WEDS MAY 31.

Plans for Her Marriage to Frederick Snare, Jr., at the Gotham.

The wedding of Miss Edith Rutledge Dulles, a daughter of Mrs. William Dulles of Philadelphia, who has been spending the last Winter at the Gotham with her family, and Frederick Snare, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snare of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, will take place at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, in the Gotham ballroom, and the Rev. Dr. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will officiate.

Miss Dulles will have her sister, Miss Dorothy W. Dulles, as her maid of honor and only attendant. Mr. Snare will have Dudley Fowler of New York as his best man, and his six ushers are to be Leon Fraser, Frank Scott, Robert E. Brown, and F. Rhea Dulles, all of New York, and Robert Pierce and William Pierce, Jr., of Englewood.

Miss Gladys Merritt's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Merritt, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Merritt of Shore Road, Whitestone, L. I., and C. B. Miller of 246 Central Park West, Manhattan, will take place in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Whitestone, next Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. William Jenkins. Miss Merritt is a granddaughter of the late I. J. Merritt, founder of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, and is well known socially on Long Island and in Manhattan.

TALKS OF BIRTH CONTROL.

Rose Pastor Stokes Defies Law at Emma Goldman Dinner.

At the Emma Goldman "Birth Control" dinner at the Hotel Brevoort last night, Rose Pastor Stokes, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, declared that because it was a public meeting, she wanted to give out to some woman in the audience information on birth control, as she had been honoring the law by thus breaking it for years. Many diners loudly applauded.

After finishing her talk, Mrs. Stokes went among the auditors and whispered to a number of women, saying afterwards she had given them information about birth control. She also handed out slips of paper on which, she said after the meeting, information about birth control was printed.

Immediately following her announcement to the effect that she had come prepared to give out informtion on birth control, Mrs. Stokes said:

"I'm not bidding for arrest. I want to do what Emma Goldman did. My being married and now having social standing makes a difference in a way. The press is represented here, but I'm not speaking in a tone of defiance. I want to give out to some woman in this, a public audience, the information that I possess.

"It's really nothing," interposed Mrs. Stokes, amid the deafening cheers of her hearers. "It'll merely break the law, and I choose to honor the law by breaking it, and I'm not the only one. There are many other women who'll do that very thing. The courts found it was best to quash the indictments against Margaret Sanger, and it may be that they'll quash the indictment against Emma Goldman. At any rate, we do know that the courts will have a bigger fight than they ever had before.

MOVIES AT MORGAN HOUSE.

Camera Takes Rehearsal of Vacation Association Festival.

There was a dress rehearsal last evening in the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, of a hundred or more young women, who, with some 400 others, are to take part in the Shakespeare ball and festival to be held by the Vacation Association on May 5 and 6. The principal interest of the evening was the taking of the pictures of the participants and a moving picture review of the pageant. Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., came down to the great room on the first floor to watch the scene, and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Maud Borland, Miss Ella Borland, Miss Caroline Shippen, Miss Mabel Beardsley, Miss Ponsonby Ogle, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Miss Robinson Smith took part in the pictures or looked on.

Miss Paula A. Matzner, who is coaching the girls, directed the posing under the supervision of several moving picture men. The girls trooped into the room through a side door and were grouped against the wall, which had been banked with ferns and greens. The costume effects were charming. There were trumpeters, witches, Morris dancers, fairies, jesters, kings and queens, a motley gathering.

The festival is to be given in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Tickets are on sale at the vacation stations in the large stores and at the headquarters of the Vacation Association, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

MRS. F. S. RUSSELL TO WED.

Engaged to Alexander S. Webb, President of Lincoln Trust Co.

The engagement of Mrs. Florence Sands Russell and Alexander S. Webb has been announced. Mrs. Russell is a daughter of the late James W. Sands and widow of William Hamilton Russell.

Mr. Webb is a son of the late General Alexander S. Webb and Mrs. Webb, and a brother of Mrs. John E. Alexandre. He is President of the Lincoln Trust Company.

The wedding is to take place on Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of Mrs. Russell, 271 Lexington Avenue.

Married In Grace Church Chantry.

Howard Forde Hansell, Jr., son of Dr. Forde Hansell of Philadelphia, and Miss Mildred Upton McArthur, daughter of Mrs. J. A. McArthur of Mount Clemens, Mich., were married at noon yesterday in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery. A breakfast followed at the Ritz-Carlton for the immediate families. Mr. and Mrs. Hansell have gone on a motor trip to White Sulphur Springs. The wedding was to take place next Summer in Detroit, but owing to the ill-health of the bride's mother it was decided to have a quiet ceremony now.

Werner-Haberle Wedding Date.

The marriage of Miss Leonora Haberle, a daughter of Colonel George W. Kavanaugh and Mrs. Kavanaugh, to Charles J. Werner, will take place at the home of the bride, 667 Madison Avenue, on Saturday, April 29, at 3:45 in the afternoon. Mr. Burns Lyman Smith of Syracuse will be her sister's matron of honor, and Mr. Werner will have Burns Lyman Smith as his best man. The immediate families only are to be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception.

Pearce-Schermerhorn Wedding Plans

The wedding of Miss Katharine B. Schermerhorn, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. Maus Schermerhorn, of 66 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, and Maurtan S. Pearce, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Douglas Pearce of Providence, R. I., will take place on next Thursday at 3 o'clock in the village church at Kingston, R. I. The Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, will officiate, and a small reception will follow at Homewood, Kingston. Miss Schermerhorn will have Miss Mary Waterman Comstock of Providence as her maid of honor and only attendant. Edward D. Pearce, Jr., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Frederick B. Ballou and Samuel B. Brown.

Tracy-Alexander Wedding.

Miss Ruth Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Gross Alexander of Redlands, Cal., and Howard Van Sinderen Tracy of Chicago, Ill., were married yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle by the Rev. Charles Jefferson. The wedding was a quiet one, with only immediate relatives and about twenty friends in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy will leave the Hotel Ansonia at 10 o'clock today for an extended honeymoon.

Young-Holden Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Young of Boston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Young, to Arthur Cort Holden, a son of Mrs. Edwin B. Holden of 323 Riverside Drive. Mr. Holden was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1912 and from the Columbia School of Architecture in 1915. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Dorothy S. Allen Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Allen of Ridgewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Sherman Allen, to Benjamin A. Conklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Conklin of Ridgewood, N. J., and formerly of Montclair. The date for the wedding has not been announced.

Beer-Heller Wedding on April 27.

The wedding of Miss Fannye F. Heller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor L. Heller, to Alfred K. Beer will take place on Thursday, April 27, at noon, at the Plaza. The Rev. Dr. Harris will officiate. Miss Mildred Y. Heller will act as maid of honor and be the bride's only attendant, and Sylvan M. Wolfsheim will be the best man.

MILLER ART SALE REACHES $49,736

"Gathering Apple Blossoms," by Knight, Brings Top Price, $1,210, at the Savoy.

BROWN'S "MY DOG," $400

A "Small Head," a Panel by Henner, Also Fetches $400, and A. L. Bouche's "Abreuvoir" $500.

The Daniel S. Miller art collection, selling at the Hotel Savoy, Samuel Marx, auctioneer, reached nearly $50,000 last night, the total to date being $49,736. Of the pictures sold in the evening the Ridgeway Knight brought the highest price, going to the Holland Galleries for $1,210. This was "Gathering Apple Blossoms," No. 855, a large picture, 47 by 35½. A French peasant girl who has been gathering flowers, iris, and lilacs, is standing by an apple tree, her arms upraised as she breaks a branch. Reds and yellows mingle in her dress. One of J. G. Brown's bootblacks, with a dog in his arms, brought one of the higher prices, "My Dog," No. 864, going to Klackner for $400. A "Small Head," No. 866, a panel by Henner, also brought $400, going to Henry Schultheis.

Following are some of the pictures bringing $200 and more with names of artists, purchaser, and price:

862—Charles Sprague Pearce, "Meditation"; Herman L. Heide..... $300
864—J. G. Brown, N. A., "My Dog"; Mr. Blacker..... 400
866—Jean Jacques Henner, "Small Head"; Henry Schultheis..... 400
867—E. S. Duplay, "The Luxenburg Gardens"; J. G. Oppenheim, agent.. 300
869—Henri Lerolle, "The Shepherdess"; C. W. Kraushaar..... 350
870—Franz De Beul, "Sheep"; Dr. H. C. Scobey..... 165
872—Walter McEwen, "The Secretary"; Clapp & Graham..... 210
873—Conrad Kiesel, "At the Masquerade"; Henry Schultheis..... 235
874—Alexander Louis Bouche, "Abreuvoir"; Kraushaar..... 500
875—Daniel Ridgway Knight, "Gathering Apple Blossoms"; Holland Galleries..... 1,210
877—E. Richter, "The Favorites of the Pasha"; C. G. Rice..... 180
879—Auguste Hagborg, "An Interesting Tale"; Prinz Brothers..... 350
880—Rudolph Epp, "Getting Up"; Arthur Eckstein..... 210
881—E. E. Bertier, "The Fortune Teller"; Judge Warren W. Foster..... 125
883—C. David Muller, "Old Friends"; J. G. Oppnheim, agent..... 200

In the sale of the afternoon No. 773, a carved and gilt wood table, with onyx top, went to Bandler for $175; a Gorevan rug, No. 801, went to Schwartz for $290, and No. 803, a Kurdistan carpet, to Rosenfeld for $210.

The sale will be concluded this evening with the final lot of pictures, including a Roybet, a pleasing Blommers, a Kever, and a Bouguereau among others. The afternoon sale will be important, including many beautiful jades and crystals.

WILL AID BLAKELOCK FUND.

J. W. Young to Sell Artist's Pictures at Chicago Exhibition.

In connection with the Blakelock exhibition soon to be held in Chicago in Young's Art Galleries, J. W. Young has announced that he will sell for the benefit of the Blakelock family any pictures by the artist which may be sent him by Eastern owners.

"In New York I met many of Mr. Blakelock's friends who bought his pictures years ago for little or nothing," said Mr. Young. "Since the value of the pictures has greatly increased. Some of these people have offered me the pictures to sell and will give the entire returns to the fund for the benefit of the family. Others have set a modest price on the pictures and the balance goes to the fund. I will take other pictures, selling them for as much as I can, the balance over a certain sum to go to the fund. Pictures can be sent to me direct, 908 Stevens Building, Chicago, Ill., or delivered to my shipping agents in New York, the Artists' Packing and Shipping Company, 159 West Fifty-fourth Street, and there they will be packed and shipped to Chicago at my expense."

Collectors' Art Objects at Auction.

Two Tanagra groups, and a figure, No. 256 of the catalogue, in the sale of the art objects of several collectors at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, went to P. E. Finger for $57.50. J. A. Conway paid $80 for No. 257, three Tanagra groups; G. Aharomas, $75 for No. 296, a large Corinthian hydra of water jar and an Corinthian amphiora, No. 298, went to J. Brummer for $105. A large Rakka jar with six handles, No. 339, went to C. E. Chapman for $85. The sale will be concluded this afternoon. The returns for the day were $2,509, and to date $4,098.

EMDEN OFFICER ESCAPES.

Lieut. Fikentscher Gets Away from British, but Is Caught by Italians.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 19, (via Paris.)—Lieutenant Fikentscher of the famous German raider Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney at Cocos Islands in 1914 after performing many daring exploits, made his escape from Malta, where he was taken as a prisoner by the British, but is being detained here by the Italian authorities.

"I will commit suicide rather than return to the hands of the British," the Lieutenant said. He maintains that as Germany is not at war with Italy the Italian authorities cannot surrender him to the British.

TO HIRE NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Switzerland Needs Bottoms to Carry Food from the United States.

BERNE, April 19, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government has directed its commercial department to charter a number of neutral steamers, especially American, exclusively for Swiss importations from the United States and Argentina. The names of the steamers and the sailing schedule will be communicated to belligerents for the purpose of preventing erroneous attacks.

Switzerland is virtually dependent upon America for her food supplies, which have been greatly restricted by the recent use of such large numbers of merchant vessels for war purposes.

DETAIN AMERICAN ENVOY.

Richard Westacott a Victim of New British Alien Regulations.

LONDON April 19.—Richard Westacott, Vice Consul at the American Consulate General, was the first prominent victim of the new alien restrictions regulations, having been arrested on the charge of failing to register and not having a police identification card in a prohibited area. Mr. Westacott was stopping in a small town in Wales because of illness.

The consulate learned of his plight and the Home Office was informed. It instructed the local authorities to withdraw the charge, as Mr. Westacott's consular position exempted him from compliance with the regulations.

SEIZE $1,200,000 BOND.

Action at Havana Against an American Sewering and Paving Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 19.—The Judge hearing the case of the alleged frauds in sewering and paving Havana today ordered the seizure of a $1,200,000 bond given as security by McGivney & Rokeby, the American corporation which contracted to do the sowering and paving work.

The McGivney & Rokeby Construction Company, a New Jersey corporation, of which Ralph I. Rokeby is President and F. Storer Brown Secretary, has an office at 1 Broadway.

WOOD CONFERS WITH BAKER

Both State They Discussed the Summer Camp Movement Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood conferred with Secretary of War Baker and with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, today. After the conference he said that the conference had no other significance than that it related to the Summer training camp movement which he fostered last year at Plattsburg and Chattanooga, and which has been approved by the Senate and House in the army increase bills. Secretary Baker also insisted that the conference dealt only with plans for thse Summer camps this year.

"I have a very keen interest in the Plattsburg idea," said Secretary Baker. "I was deeply impressed with the work accomplished in the camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere last Summer. I consulted with General Wood with a view to ascertaining how far these camps—which are to be repeated this year—might be prejudicially affected by the absence of the troops taken away from the Department of the East for service in Mexico or along the border. I did not gather the impression from General Wood that the plans would be seriously affected."

General Wood told Secretary Baker that from 10,000 to 15,000 men would be available for training in this year's Summer camps if provision is made for their training.

Troop A of the Second Cavalry, temporarily stationed at Fort Myer, Va., has been sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to take part in the Summer training camp to be opened at Chattanooga on May 3. Major Gen. Wood and his staff will visit the Chattanooga camp during the Summer. For the camp to be held at Plattsburg, it was explained, the balance of the Second Cavalry stationed at Forth Ethan Allen, Vt., will be available.

ITALY SENDS WAR FILMS.

Wants America to See What Her Army Is Doing.

Andrea Fumo, an Italian editor who went abroad six months ago, returned yesterday on the Italian liner America with 7,000 feet of film sent over by the Government at Rome to show Americans what Italy was doing in the war. Mr. Fumo said that there had been many expressions of opinion throughout the United States to the effect that Italy was not playing her part in the war.

The pictures he has brought with him, Mr. Fumo said, would show the difficulties that the Italians had to contend with in the Alps.

"One of the most interesting things about the Italian Army," Mr. Fumo said, "is the way in which the dogs are trained to carry ammunition to the front in response to signals. When one of the soldier trainers blows a whistle small dogs are put into cars loaded with small-arms cartridges, which they carry to the soldiers in the trenches. These dogs have been taught to drop on the ground at intervals, like soldiers, so that the enemy's bullets pass over them. Larger dogs are called by trumpet, and carry small shells for the quick-firing guns. They run on a zigzag course and drop down at intervals, as the small dogs do.

"The Italian Government is very much pleased with President Wilson's action in permitting merchant steamships to be armed for protection. It has been estimated that a quick-firing three-inch gun on a ship's stern, with a range of four miles, gives 95 per cent. of safety to a passenger liner, as a submarine's guns cannot carry that far, and their commanders will not risk an attack on any vessel carrying a gun."

The Captain of the America said that he received four warnings of submarines in the Mediterranean from warships and land stations, but did not sight any of the craft. The America carried two three-inch guns mounted at the stern for defensive purposes.

OFFER MOBILIZATION SITE.

General Hodges Inspects the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A., commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Totten, L. I., inspected the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Tuesday for the War Department, the purpose being to determine whether the area included in the Speedway would be available and suitable for mobilization purposes in the event such a step should become necessary.

General Hodges's visit to the Speedway followed an offer of the grounds for Government use, the offer being made by Harry S. Harkness to President Wilson. The President referred the matter to Secretary of War Baker, who instructed General Hodges to make the inspection.

After a careful survey of the 300 or more acres, General Hodges expressed himself as entirely satisfied. He said he was particularly interested in the proximity of the grounds to railroad and water transportation facilities, and commented on the foresight of the owners of the big automobile race course in providing a large emergency hospital there, as well as a thorough and complete system of modern sanitation.

General Hodges was accompanied on his inspection tour by Lieut.-Col. Edward K. Olmsted, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. J. C. McLeer of the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y.; Colonel John H. Foote, N. G. N. Y.; Colonel C. I. Debevoise, N. G. N. Y., and Major J. M. Hutchinson and Lieutenant Charles McDougall of the regular army.

GERMAN SOAP SUPPLY CUT.

Can Be Purchased Now Only on Presenting Bread Card.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Imperial soap ordinance just promulgated for the purpose of stretching Germany's soap supplies by limiting consumption fixes the maximum soap ration at 100 grams of toilet soap, about three and one-half ounces, per head per month. One is further permitted to purchase up to 500 grams of common soap monthly. Doctors, dentists, nurses, and midwives will be furnished on request with special permits entitling them to twice as much toilet soap as ordinary mortals will in future be able to consume.

A unique feature of the ordinance provides that the bread card serves at the same time as a soap card. Under a heavy penalty vendors are forbidden to serve soap except on presentation of a bread card on which they must mark in ink the quantity and quality of the soap purchased. Moreover, the monthly cake can only be bought during the fourth bread card week of each month; in other words, in April soap is purchasable only between the 23th and 30th.

Factories and laundries can cover their soap requirements only with the consent of the War Committee for Vegetable and Animal Fats and Oils, which institution will, through the distributing agency of the German barbers and wigmakers' unions keep barbers supplied with an irreducible necessary minimum.

Further ordinances provide for compulsorization of the importation of eggs, milk, condensed milk, and milk powder by the Central Einkaufgesellschaft, the great imperial war corporation for controlling the purchase and distribution of foreign foodstuffs.

Rev. John F. O'Hara's Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. John F. O'Hara, pastor of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, who died on Monday, took place at that church yesterday. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell and more than 200 clergymen of the diocese attended the requiem mass which was celebrated by Father Francis J. O'Hara, pastor of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, a cousin of the dead priest. The Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, pastor of St. Michael's Church, and the Rev. Francis X. Ludeke of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi acted as deacons of the mass. Mgr. Edward W. McCarty of St. Augustine's Church delivered the eulogy for the dead, and Bishop McDonnell pronounced the final absolution. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

4,000 COLLECT FUND FOR RELIEF OF POLES

Volunteer Solicitors, Active Throughout City, Take In Large Amount.

MME. PADEREWSKI CHIEF

Wall Street District, the Theatres, and the Hotels Prove Generous Contributors.

Volunteer solicitors were out yesterday 4,000 strong to collect funds for the destitute women and children of Poland. This unusual response was the result of an appeal made by Mme. Helene Paderewski, the wife of the famous pianist, who for more than a year has worked untiringly to enlist aid for her suffering countrymen, and who acted as President of the Lenten Offering for Poland.

Permission had been obtained from Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Aldermen and the campaign continued throughout the day. The greatest number of volunteers came from the Polish Falcons, an order for the physical culture and training of young men and women, and these were stationed all over the city, working from substations, all of which were under the direction of Mme. Paderewski. The men all wore khaki uniforms.

Armed with the pasteboard boxes which they hung from their shoulders, the solicitors patrolled Fifth Avenue, Broadway—in fact, all the thoroughfares, the subways, hotels, many of the principal shops, and a greater number of the theatres. A large contingent was sent to Wall Street, where a considerable sum was realized. Others were sent to the theatres and solicited in the lobbies, where permission had been granted. Only at the Galety and Empire Theatres was admittance refused the young women after they had been told they might solicit there. At the Hippodrome a letter of appeal from Mme. Paderewski was read from the stage and a collection was taken during the intermission. According to the report which was brought in last evening the only other places where the young women were not treated with extreme courtesy was at the Ritz-Carlton, where they were not even allowed to remain on the sidewalks outside the hotel.

The different Polish relief committees in Brooklyn also gave their aid. Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski attended the baseball game in Brooklyn as guests of Charles Ebbets and saw the collections taken there. Dr. F. Ignatius Drobinski, the Brooklyn Branch Director, was in charge of the collection. It is believed that several thousand dollars were collected, although the exact sum will not be known for several days.

Ziegfeld Protects "Follies" Title.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty yesterday granted F. Ziegfeld's application for an injunction to restrain a burlesque organization from advertising its show as "The Follies of 1916." Before it came to the Yorkville Theatre several weeks ago the burlesque was announced as "The Big Revue," but upon its arrival it was advertised in the newspapers as "The Follies." Mr. Ziegfeld once instituted proceedings to protect his title, which is copyrighted, through his attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Fishel & Khon. Recently Mr. Ziegfeld won a suit against a burlesque company that pirated one of the songs from his "Follies."

H. P. Thorne, Art Critic, Dies.

LONDON, April 19.—The death is reported at Florence of H. P. Thorne, one of the foremost British art critics.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BENEDICT, an actor, was found dead last night in a furnished room at 105 West Thirty-eighth Street, which he had occupied for about a week. He had relatives at 20 Marshall Street, Rochester.

JOHN SPAVIN died at his home, 19 East Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, aged 77. He was one of the best quoit players in the country when he was in his prime, and even only late years defeated some of the younger crack players. He was pensioned by the Standard Oil Company in 1910 after thirty-five years' service.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE BEDELL, 49 years old, a missionary connected with the Union Gospel Mission in Elizabeth, died yesterday at his home, 1652 Nostrand Avenue, from heart disease. He left a widow and son.

Mrs. ADELE FLEMING, for many years active in church and charitable work in the eastern district of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her residence, 471 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixtieth year. She was born in Nova Scotia, and had lived most of her lifetime in Brooklyn. She was a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Home for the Aged, and was formerly on the board of the Trinity Hospital. Mrs. Fleming was for many years a member of the York W. C. A., and of the First Baptist Church, where she was a teacher in the Sunday school. She is survived by her husband, Dr. James W. Fleming, a former President of the Kings County Medical Society, and a daughter, Miss Florence A. Fleming.

WILLIAM CHARLES WEBBER, Superintendent of the Red D Line of Steamships, and in the employ of that company for thirty years, died in the Bainbridge Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. Webber was 49 years old and lived at 713 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. INEZ FRENCH TOWL, wife of Daniel O. Towl, Vice President of the Tuscarora Oil Company of Pennsylvania, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 794 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, from hobnail disease. She was born in Underhill, Vt., and was a daughter of Darwin G. French, President of the Arnold Print Works of North Adams, Mass.

Mrs. MARIA LOUISE GUBBINS, widow of William Gubbins, a builder in Brooklyn, died at her home, 16 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 71 years. She left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET TOWNSEND HORSFIELD MULLER, wife of Alfred W. Muller, who is connected with the Adams Express Company, and an active member of the Forest Park Reformed Church, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Tuesday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her mother, 25 Bradford Street, Brooklyn. She was 30 years of age.

JOHN J. WEST, a clerk in the Bureau of Combustibles at Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, is dead at his home, 8565 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

WILLIAM B. HOUGHWOUT, for many years chief engineer on the Elizabethport-Staten Island ferryboat, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth. He was born in New York City and was a veteran of the civil war.

ANDREW McKNIGHT, a gardener and truck farmer in Greenville, N. J., is dead at the age of 94. He was born in Scotland and came to this country when he was a young man.

JOHN DOHERTY, a builder of New Rochelle died suddenly of heart disease Tuesday night as he was running to catch a trolley car. He was 43 years old. Mr. Doherty was a brother-in-law of former Mayor Michael J. Dillon.

FREDERICK BOLZE, who had florist shops in this city for many years, is dead at Pleasantville, N. Y., at the age of 69. He formerly ran shops at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue and at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. He was born in Hanover, and was educated at the Royal College of King George of Hanover.

EDWIN WESLEY DEANE, for thirty-seven years with the rubber goods firm of John W. Buckley & Co., is dead at his home, 133 Dresden Street, Brooklyn. He was 49 years old.

Mrs. OLGA SCHMIDT, formerly a concert singer, who had appeared in many concerts in this city, is dead at her home in North Bergen, N. J. She was the wife of Henry Scmidt, a florist.

JOHN C. SAHM, an upholsterer, of Great Neck, L. I., died Tuesday at his home there, aged 54 years. He left his widow, three sons, and two daughters.

JAMES G. DARCY, who was in the printing business, died at the home of his father, Thomas Darcy, at 47 Union Street, Flushing, yesterday. Besides his parents he left two sisters.

The Rev. JOHN Q. A. FULLERTON, a retired minister of the Larison's Corners Presbyterian Church and a civil war veteran, died Tuesday night at his home near Larison's Corners, N. J. He was 71 years old. Mr. Fullerton was graduated from Princeton in 1869 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873.

HENRY SIMPSON, the oldest resident of Nutley, N. J., is dead from paralysis at the age of 94. Mr. Simpson was a farmer, and retired several years ago.

ANDREW McKENNA, formerly a political leader in Passaic County, N. J., is dead in his seventy-fifth year, at Kearny, N. J.

ATTACK MILK FREIGHT RATE.

Interstate Commission Hears That Consumers May Soon Pay More.

The Interstate Commerce Commission continued its investigation at the Waldorf yesterday of complaints of milk shippers throughout the country that railroad rates are too high. The commission last week examined witnesses in Boston, and on Monday it will take up the same question in Philadelphia.

It was contended at Tuesday's hearing that the present retail price of Grade B milk, 9 cents, was not exorbitant because of the present shipping conditions, and yesterday representatives of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company asserted that the public might consider itself lucky if there was not an increase soon in the price.

W. S. Kallman, assistant freight manager of the New York Central Railroad, said that of all the milk and cream transported to New York Harbor terminals the New York Central and the West Shore handled approximately 38 per cent.

The number of cars of milk and cream per train on the New York Central and the West Shore, Mr. Kallman said, ranges from nine to fourteen. It had been considered impractical, he said, to make up larger trains because of the need for high speed and early delivery.

A feature of the hearing yesterday was the declaration of the representative of a large milk dealer that the restrictions imposed upon dealers by the Board of Health were more rigid than in any other large city in the country.

WAITE DENIES SMUGGLING.

Poison Case Prisoner Questioned by Federal Agents About Gems.

A rumor that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite had boasted to friends that he had smuggled into this country a large quantity of uncut diamonds from South Africa caused Isaac Wilson and W. H. Williams, agents of the Department of Justice, to pay him a visit in the Tombs yesterday. They questioned the dentist who is awaiting trial for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, with regard to a turquoise ring, set with a large diamond, which he presented to Mrs. Margaret Horton.

Dr. Waite told them he had purchased the large diamond in New York and had had it cut down and set in the ring. He denied he had ever smuggled any jewelry from Africa, or that he had made any such boast. The ring about which he was questioned is now in possession of the Federal authorities.

Although Dr. Waite manifested a desire to talk yesterday with reference to a report from Grand Rapids that he had fed typhoid germ, to his wife, his lawyer, Walter R. Deuel, would not permit him to make any statement.

"I must prevent it," said Mr. Deuel. "He has had too much publicity already."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LINETZKY.—Dr. and Mrs. Linetzky of 48 St. Mark Place, city, announce the birth of a son, on April 19, (nee Miss Rose Melmick.)

Engaged.

NIELSON—WALDEN.—Eleanor Walden to William C. Nielson.

Married.

BERNAYS—CAVALLI.—On Tuesday, April 18, at 5 East 9th St., by the Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., Luise Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cavalli, to Eric Bernays of St. Louis.

WOODRUFF—SHERMAN.—On April 15, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, Miss Mary Sherman, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Bagley of Detroit, Mich., to John E. Woodruff, II., of Elizabeth, N. J.

YALE—HARDY.—Monday, April 10, 1916, at the Episcopal church, Ancon, Canal Zone, Theodore Humphrey Yale to Mary Hardy. No cards.

Brooklyn.

DAVIES—TABOR.—April 18, Anne O. Tabor to Ralph P. Davies.

PECK—LAUSSER.—April 18, Charlotte C. Lausser to Harry A. Peck.

PERRY—GREENIDGE.—April 18, Jennie B. Greenidge to Russell E. Perry.

Died.

BATES.—At Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, Dr. J. Ferdinand Bates, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Friday at 4 P. M. Interment Caroline Church Cemetery, Bennington, Vt., papers please copy.

BURCHILL.—On Tuesday, April 18, 1916, Caroline M. E., beloved wife of the late George Burchill. Funeral from her late residence, 689 East 240th St., Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 19, Alexander Campbell, in his 76th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHATFIELD.—On Wednesday, April 19, 1916, Mary Anna Chatfield, at her residence, 729 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill. Funeral services Friday, April 21, 8 P. M.

CORNELL.—On April 19, Theo Frelinghuysen Cornell, son of the late Rev. Frederick Frelinghuysen Cornell, D. D., and Elizabeth C. Cornell. Funeral from his late residence, Northwood, Somerville, N. J., 2:30 P. M. Saturday, April 22. Carriage will meet C. R. R. of N. J. train leaving Liberty St. at 1:10 P. M.

CREAMER.—Julia Cliceas, widow of Horatio M. Creamer, suddenly, at her residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1916. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DOHERTY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on April 18, John Doherty. Funeral from

YANKEES TAKE FIRST PLACE IN AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT RACE

MACKMEN EAT OUT OF MARKLE'S HAND

They Lunch Frugally, Too, for Donovan's Recruit Allows Only Three Singles.

YANKS WIN AND TAKE LEAD

Local Clan Hoisted to Top of Standing by 2 to 1 Victory Achieved in the First Inning.

The Yankees this morning find themselves perched on the dizzy heights at the top of the American League. It's a novel experience for the Clan Donovan, and if they can keep cool and don't get excited maybe they'll be able to stay there awhile.

It was by beating the Athletics by a score of 2 to 1 at the Polo Grounds yesterday that Willyum Donovan's play boys scrambled to the peak of the league and realized a little ambition which has been vaguely outlined in Yankee dreams for a long time. Their chief wish now is that no one should come along with a clamorous alarm clock and wake them up.

The season is young yet and a lot of things will happen before next October. But this, at least, is certain—Cliff Markle of Waco, Texas, can always look back with joy to April 19, when he held the Athletics to three hits and shoved the Yanks up to the peak. His hurling was the neatest shown by any of the Donovan staff up to date. At times he was a bit wild, but the five passes he granted were scattered. He fanned seven of the Macklan batters. And in addition this Markle showed just how a pitcher should field his position. He covered everything within an acre of him as briskly as a short stop.

The game was all over after the first inning. After that both Markle and Crowell pitched the kind of ball that the batters couldn't break up with a stick of dynamite. Minnott Crowell is the youth from Brown University who took high honors in Sanscrit, poetry, calculus, and baseball. Baseball isn't mentioned on his diploma, but it is quite likely to be mentioned in his biography.

The support which the Athletics gave the young professor was bad enough to justify charges of disorderly conduct and violating the peace. Rube Oldring out in left field had a merry time with the sun and the wind and dropped two flies as if they were rattlesnakes. Pick and Witt on the left wing of the infield also failed to do the right thing by Crowell. It cannot be said that the Athletics yesterday were any worse than usual, but it might be mentioned that they were as bad as ever.

Frank Gilhooley got frisky with his bat and took his first step toward living up to the reputation Scout Joe Kelley gave him as being a second Willie Keeler. Wee Francis spilled three hits around the inner lawn yesterday, and beat every one of them out to first. Baker was the only other Yankee who could connect with Crowell's spins, and he got one rap off the collegian, and another off Myers, who pitched the eighth inning for Mack. These hits went to right field, which shows that Baker is slowly getting the range on that right field grand stand. Perhaps he has a home run or two on his mind.

While most of the Athletics were fumbling the ball Lajole at second gave a pretty exhibition of how that position should be played. This is Larruping Larry's twenty-first season in the major leagues. He was playing in the big show two years before young Witt, who is playing shortstop alongside of him, was born. And yesterday the big Frenchman uncorked two or three fielding gems, which showed just as much agility, mental and physical, as the youngster could boast of.

The Athletics wasted no time in doing their sparse share of the scoring. In the first inning Witt was patient and got a pass. Walsh laid down a pretty sacrifice and Amos Strunk poked one of Markle's shoots for a single to centre, which brought Witt over the plate.

Maisel walked in the Yankees' portion of the same session. Gilhooley deposited a nice bunt down the third base chalk mark and Pick made a weird toss far beyond McInnis at first. Maisel scored and Gilhooley scampered around to third. Magee was tossed out at first by Witt and Baker lifted an easy fly to Oldring in left field. Oldring stumbled around under it for several minutes, then grabbed it brutally with both hands and spilled it all over the lot. Gilhooley scored and Baker gets the credit of making a sacrifice fly.

After that both pitchers buckled down to such effective work that there was never a semblance of another run. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf	3	1	0	0	0	Witt, ss	3	1	0	1	4
Gilh'y, rf	4	1	3	2	0	Walsh, rf	1	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	3	0	Strunk, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	2	1	1	Oldring, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Gedeon, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b	2	0	0	11	0	McI'g, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Peck, ss	2	0	0	1	2	Pick, 3b	2	0	0	1	3
N'maker, c	3	0	0	8	3	Meyer, c	2	0	0	2	2
Markle, p	2	0	0	0	3	*Thom'son	1	0	0	0	0
						Murphy, c	0	0	0	0	0
						Crowell, p	2	0	0	0	3
						†Schang	1	0	0	0	0
						Myers, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	5	27	12	Total	28	1	3	24	15

*Batted for Meyer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Crowell in eighth inning.
Errors—Oldring, (2.) Witt, Pick.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Stolen bases—Baker, Walsh. Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double plays—Gedeon, Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 5; off Crowell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 3 hits, 1 run; off Crowell, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Myers, 1 hit in one inning. Struck out—By Markle, 7; by Crowell, 2. Passed ball—Murphy. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

BROWNS HAMMER CICOTTE.

Chicago Pitcher Ineffective and St. Louis Wins 6 to 2.

CHICAGO, April 19.—St. Louis hammered Cicotte today and defeated Chicago 6 to 2, while Wellman, except in the third inning, had the White Sox at his mercy. A home run by Felsch following a pass to Terry accounted for the two Chicago runs in that inning. Layan's fielding was a feature. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Felsch, cf	4	1	1	4	1
Tobin, rf	4	1	1	1	0	W'ver, 3b	4	0	0	3	3
Sisler, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	E.C'ns, 2b	4	0	2	5	2
M'sans, cf	4	1	2	4	0	Fuller, lb	3	0	0	9	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	J.Ki'son, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Deal, 3b	3	2	1	0	1	J.C'ns, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Sever'd, c	3	1	2	3	1	Schalk, c	3	0	0	3	4
Layan, ss	3	1	0	1	7	Terry, ss	2	1	1	1	1
Well'n, p	3	0	0	0	3	Cicotte, p	1	0	0	1	3
						Russell, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Scott, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Wolf'g, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	10	27	13	Total	29	2	4	27	17

*Batted for Russell in eighth inning.
Error—Wellman.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—6
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Marsans, Shotten, E. Collins. Three-base hit—Tobin. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—Deal, Fournier, Jackson, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Layan, Cicotte. Sacrifice fly—Wellman. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 3; off Cicotte, 3; off Scott, 1; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Wellman, 4 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Cicotte, 9 hits and 3 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Russell, no hits and no runs in one and a third innings; off Scott, no hits and 1 run, (none out in ninth;) off Wolfgang, 1 hit and 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Wellman, 2; by Cicotte, 2. Wild pitch—Wellman. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 2; Washington, 0.
Detroit at Cleveland—rain.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	3	1	.750
Boston	5	2	.714
Chicago	5	3	.625
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Washington	3	3	.500
Detroit	3	4	.429
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	0	5	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Boston	2	2	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Chicago	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	1	2	.333
New York	1	3	.250

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

HONORS EVEN AT BOSTON.

Red Sox and Senators Each Win a Patriots' Day Game.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Boston Red Sox and the Washingtons divided honors here today in Patriots' Day games, the Senators winning in the morning, 3 to 2, and the world's champions taking the afternoon game, 2 to 0.

In the morning the Washingtons gained a lead in the fifth inning by bunching a two-bagger and Williams's double for two runs. In the ninth Barry tripled and attempted to equal Washington's score by a squeeze play, but the batsman, Manager Carrigan failed to hit the ball and the runner was out at the plate.

Leonard pitching his first game of the season, held Washington to three hits in the afternoon. Morgan, who led off with a double in the second inning and advanced on a sacrifice, was the only Senator to reach third base. Timely hitting enabled the Red Sox to score their runs. Henriksen singled during the second inning, advanced on a sacrifice, and scored on Gardner's triple to right field. In the sixth inning Henriksen walked, went to second on a put-out, and scored when Barry doubled. The scores.

MORNING GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Hoper, rf	4	1	2	3	0
E. Fr'r, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	Scott, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Milan, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Hoblitzel, 1b	2	1	1	11	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	0	13	1	Lewis, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Foster, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Hooper, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Rondeau, ss	4	1	1	0	0	Barry, 2b	4	0	1	0	0
Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	2	5	Henriksen, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wms, c	3	0	1	4	1	Gard'r, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Henry, c	0	0	0	2	0	Barry, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
McB'e, ss	2	0	0	2	5	Cady, c	3	0	0	8	1
Boehl'g, p	2	0	0	1	2	Agnew, c	2	0	0	1	0
						Fr'r, p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	31	3	6	27	17	*Haley	1	0	0	0	0
						†Carigan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	2	7	27	12

*Batted for Shorten in eighth inning.
†Batted for G. Foster in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, Cady.

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—E. Foster, Williams, Lewis, Hooper. Three-base hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Lewis, Gardner. Double plays—E. Foster, Morgan, and Judge; Scott and Barry. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; off G. Foster, 1. Earned runs—Off G. Foster, 2; off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Boehling, 4; by G. Foster, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	0	1	4	0	Moeller, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Scott, ss	4	0	0	4	4	Foster, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Hob'ell, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	Milan, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Hen'sen, cf	3	0	2	2	0	Judge, 1b	3	0	1	14	0
Shorten, lf	3	0	0	0	0	R'deau, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Gard'er, 3b	3	0	2	0	0	Morgan, 2b	3	0	1	2	1
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	Henry, c	1	0	0	1	4
Thomas, c	2	0	0	4	1	McB'e, ss	2	0	0	1	4
Leonard, p	3	0	0	0	2	Gallia, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Ayers, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	27	2	6	27	11	*Shanks	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	0	3	24	14

*Batted for Gallia in eighth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

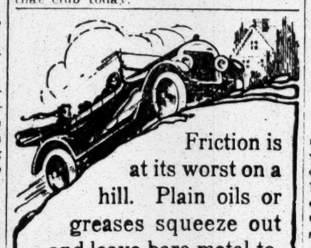
Two-base hits—Morgan, Henriksen, Barry. Three-base hit—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Henry, McBride, Shorten. Double plays—Barry to Scott to Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 7; off Ayers, 1; off Leonard, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 6 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Ayers, 0 hits, 0 runs in one inning. Struck out—By Gallia, 2; by Leonard, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Devore Plays with Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 19.—John Devore, formerly of the New York and Philadelphia National League Clubs, played the outfield today for Milwaukee in the American Association. Devore was purchased outright, according to Manager Clark of the Brewers. His first day's record in the association was one hit in four times at bat.

Red Sox Return Bader to Buffalo.

BOSTON, April 19.—Lore V. Bader, a pitcher obtained by the Boston Americans from the Buffalo Club of the International League, was returned to that club today.



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SHAKEUP BRINGS DODGERS VICTORY

Olson and Mowrey Supplant O'Mara and Getz—Giants Play Poorly and Lose.

The Giants had three games scheduled with the Dodgers this week which they thought would be good practice for the opening of the season at the Polo Grounds today with the champion Phillies. Rain prevented the first game on Monday, a cold wind interceded Tuesday and caused a postponement, and the Giants now wish that some one of the elements had stopped yesterday's game. In the first clash of the season the Dodgers trounced their neighbors of Manhattan by a score of 7 to 3 in a contest that did not reflect any glory to the defeated.

Somehow the Robins have a way of bobbing up with unexpected ability to cause chagrin to the New York team. When they came up from the South the team was practically the same as last year, and with all of the others strengthened, there was a lot of talk that Brooklyn would be rather easy. Yesterday Wilbert Robinson made a discovery. He found that some of his best players had been sitting on the bench and he proceeded to put them into the game against the Giants with the result that has been mentioned in the score.

Ollie O'Mara, who has been playing at short for quite a while, gave place to Ivy Olson, and Getz was displaced at third by Mike Mowrey. O'Mara sat on the bench and watched Olson play the shortstop position as it should be played. Ollie learned a lot but it isn't likely he will get a chance to show how much he has profited for quite a while. The way Olson cut up around second has given him a mortgage on the location and O'Mara will evidently have to get a lot of assistance to pry him loose.

Chief Meyers was told by the Giants that as a major league ball player he was through. Yesterday was the first time he has had an opportunity to show McGraw that he was wrong in selling him. The Chief did some nice work behind the plate, but what pleased him most was the fact that he got a crashing double in the seventh inning that paved the way for the run which tied the game.

Mowrey played a good game at third in place of Getz. In fact, the whole Brooklyn team did just that thing, but the real shining light was Olson. In the first three innings he had seven chances and he handled every one perfectly. In the first inning and again in the second he figured in a snappy double play, and he hit just about as well as a ball player can be expected to do. He had two singles in three times at bat, and three of the Brooklyn runs were driven in by him, and he scored one himself. That made quite a party for the new shortstop.

The Giants didn't play good ball. Larry Doyle had one of his bad days, and Rariden and Tesreau failed to show to advantage. Larry was particularly erratic. He fumbled Cutshaw's hit in the eighth, and this, combined with wildness by Tesreau and a streak of hitting by the Dodgers, broke up the game.

Sherrod Smith was on the mound for Brooklyn, and it looked for five innings as if he might at any time go up among the clouds. The Giants pounded him fairly hard, and he couldn't keep the ball under control. Several times he was in trouble. In the fifth he filled up the bases by giving passes to Burns and Doyle. Tesreau also being on as a result of a forceout of Rariden. Two runs were gathered in this session, and it looked to be a good time to put somebody in for Smith. The scare he got then, however, sobered the Dodger moundsman and he pitched excellent ball during the remainder of the game.

Instead of Smith blowing up it was Tesreau who supplied the balloon exhibition. He was fairly steady until the eighth and then he bounded into the air. After Stengel had fouled out Jeff passed both Wheat and Mowrey, and that sailed the trouble that ended in the defeat of the Giants. Cutshaw slashed one at Doyle and Larry shunted it off to right field. With the bases loaded Olson came to bat. He bumped the ball for a sizzling single to centre and Wheat and Mowrey galloped home. McCarty hit one to Merkle, who failed in an effort to throw out Cutshaw at the plate, Olson going to second. Smith forced McCarty and Olson went along to third. He took a lead off the sack and Rariden tried to nail him. He tossed the ball out to left field and Olson scored the fourth run.

Brooklyn scored the first run in the second inning. Mowrey was hit, took second on Cutshaw's infield out and came to the plate on a single by Olson. In the third inning, with one down, Smith singled to right centre and went to second when Doyle fumbled Myers's hit. Daubert forced Myers and what eventuated in a double steal was worked by Daubert and Smith, Rariden's wild throw aiding in the result. Meyers led off with a double in the seventh, advanced to third on Smith's sacrifice and scored when Myers singled to left field. This run made the score a tie.

Doyle scored the first run for the Giants in the third. He hit safely through short and a single by Kauff and a sacrifice fly by Kelly brought him in. In the fifth inning Rariden singled and was forced by Tesreau. Smith passed Burns and Doyle and Fletcher's single accounted for two runs. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	0	2	5	0	Burns, lf	4	1	3	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	5	0	Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	4	4
Stengel, rf	4	0	0	0	3	Fletch'r, ss	4	0	1	2	7
Wheat, lf	3	1	0	1	0	Kauff, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Cut'w, ss	3	0	2	2	1	Kelly, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Olson, 2b	3	1	2	3	5	M'K'e, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Myers, c	3	0	1	4	0	Rariden, c	4	0	2	4	4
O'Mara, ...	0	1	0	0	0	Tesr'u, p	3	0	0	0	2
McCarty, c	0	0	0	2	0	*Wendell	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	3	1	1	0	0						
Total	30	7	9	27	7	Total	34	3	11	24	19

*Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.
†Ran for Meyers in seventh inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	...—7
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Tesreau, Meyers. Stolen bases—Daubert, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Olson, McCarty, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Kelly. Double plays—Olson and Daubert, 2; Stengel and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Smith, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 9 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Smith, 11 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Mowrey.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 3; by Smith, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

MAYOR MITCHEL TO PITCH.

Will Toss Out First Ball at Giants' Opening at Polo Grounds Today.

The Giants will open their home season at the Polo Grounds this afternoon with the Philadelphia National League champions, chaperoned by Patrick Moran. Mr. Moran is the only man who ever brought a National League title to Quakertown in thirty-three years of strife.

If the day is fair there will be a big crowd out to see what Manager McGraw's new men have to offer this season. Kauff, Roush, and Bill McKechnie are the three new players on whom the Giants are banking to help them out this year. The Seventh Regiment Band will be there early to entertain, and the game will start at 3:30 o'clock.

Mayor Mitchel will toss out the first ball. He has been training for some days, because he will endeavor to make a better throw than Sheriff "Al" Smith made for the Yankees when they opened last week.

One of the striking features of today's game will be the new Giant uniforms. Secretary John B. Foster stated last night that they were the last word in baseball sartorial invention.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 15; Mobile, 0.
At Chattanooga—Nashville, 8; Chattanooga, 3.
At Little Rock—Memphis, 9; Little Rock, 7.

HITS FOLLOW PASSES.

Boston Pitchers Wild and Phillies Take Game, 6 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Wildness on the part of Boston's pitchers proved very costly today, the home players hitting the ball hard after batsmen had been given passes, Philadelphia winning by 6 to 5. Boston sent in three pitchers in the eighth inning and all of them were ineffective. Bender made his first appearance as a National Leaguer in the ninth and prevented Boston from scoring. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	3	0	1	1	4	M'v'le, ss	5	0	1	6	2
B'c'ft, ss	3	1	2	2	2	Evers, 2b	4	0	1	3	1
Pask't, cf	3	2	1	2	0	W'lt, rf	3	0	0	0	0
C'vath, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Gilm'e, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Good, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Magee, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b	2	1	1	15	0	K'chy, 1b	4	1	2	9	2
W'ted, lf	3	0	2	1	0	Smith, 3b	5	2	2	0	1
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	C'ton, cf	2	0	1	1	0
E. R's, c	4	0	1	3	0	S'dg's, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Mayer, p	0	0	0	0	1	Cowdy, c	4	0	0	3	3
Rixey, p	2	0	0	0	3	Hughes, p	3	0	1	0	4
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	1	K'tzer, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Tyler, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	6	10	27	14	R'bach, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*F'pat'k	0	0	0	0	0
						†Egan	1	1	1	0	0
						‡Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	37	5	11	24	13

*Batted for Wilhoit in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hughes in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
Error—Nichoff.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	x—6

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Magee, Smith, Hughes, Nichoff, Burns. Stolen bases—Maranville, Evers, Egan, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Konetchy, Stock, Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Nichoff. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy; Nichoff and Bancroft. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Tyler, 1; off Mayer, 2; off Rixey, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 8 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, 2 runs, (none out in eighth;) off Tyler, — no hits, no runs, (none out in eighth;) off Reulbach, 1 hit, no runs, 1 inning; off Mayer, 6 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Rixey, 4 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Bender, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Luderus.) by Bender, (Magee.) Struck out—By Hughes, 8; by Mayer, 1; by Rixey, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Passed ball—Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

N. Y. U. ESCAPES SHUTOUT.

Errors Give Lafayette Easy Victory of 4 to 1 on Ohio Field.

A run scored by Tetelman in the ninth inning saved the New York University 'Varsity baseball nine from a shutout at the hands of the Lafayette College team yesterday on Ohio Field, where the Pennsylvania collegians defeated the Violet by a score of 4 to 1. Errors in the early part of the game were responsible for the New Yorkers' downfall.

The Lafayette players began their scoring in the second ninning when Blackburne was safe on Keating's fumble. Wolf, the Violet twirler, walked Brown, while Martin, who bunted, was safe on Wolf's throw which was wide. Brown and Martin succeeded in crossing the plate as the result of Gerard's single.

The Pennsylvanians tallied their fourth run in the sixth inning when Brown singled and Martin hammered out a three-bagger. More consistent fielding on the part of the New York players during the latter part of the game prevented the Lafayette nine from contributing further to the score. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clough, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	T'man, 2b	4	0	1	9	2
Hunt, lf	5	0	0	0	0	P'au, c	3	0	1	9	2
Tyell, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	Egan, lb	4	0	1	8	0
Meyers, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Draper, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Rikh'n, cf	3	1	0	4	0	King, ss	4	0	0	1	4
T. Rh, ss	4	0	0	1	3	M'M'n, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
M'tin, 2b	4	1	1	0	3	O'Neil, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Rhner, c	4	0	0	8	2	McCh, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Gerard, p	2	0	1	0	1	M'ney, rf	1	0	0	0	0
						Mog'k'rf	1	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	4	27	10	Wolf, p	3	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	1	5	27	13

Errors—Keating, (3.) Wolf, Gerard, Clough.

Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs—Brown, Martin. Three-base hit—Martin. Sacrifice hit—Mogelesky. Stolen bases—Hunt, P'au, Martin. First base on errors—Blackburne, Rubiner, Meyers. Tetelman, Mendelsohn. Left on bases—New York, 5; Lafayette, 5. Double play—Clough to Troxell to Clough. Struck out—By Wolf, 6; by Gerard, 8. Passed balls—Rubiner, Wolf, 7; off Gerard, 2. Hits—Off Gerard, 5 in nine innings; off Wolf, 4 in nine innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swenson.

Harvard Victory Causes Squabble.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 19.—Though outbatted by the Midshipmen more than two to one, Harvard won a ten-inning game of baseball here this afternoon by 4 to 3. A heated controversy followed the decision of Umpire Billy Betts allowing Knowles to score in the tenth. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Navy	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3	10	4	
Harvard	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4	5	3	

Batteries—Blodgett, Connolly, and McReynolds; Whitney and Hart.

AT ITHACA, N. Y.

										R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	6	3	
Bucknell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	2	

Batteries—Russell and Clary; Brenner and Baldt.

AT BROOKLYN.

										R.	H.	E.
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	6	1	
St. John's	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	5	

Batteries—Thomas, Rosenberg, and Goldberg; McMahon and Goethe.

Scores of Other Games.

At Worcester, Mass.—Pennsylvania, 6; Holy Cross, 0.
At Worcester, Mass.—(Morning.) Providence, 10; Worcester, 4. (Afternoon.) Providence, 10; Worcester, 2.
At Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell, 2; Bucknell, 1.
At Waterville, Me.—Maine, 8; Colby, 4. (Twelve innings.)
At West Point, N. Y.—Tufts, 5; Army, 1.
At Elmira, N. Y.—Rochester, 17; Elmira, 6.
At Washington, D. C.—Lehigh, 6; Catholic University, 5.
At Lewiston, Me.—Bates, 9; Bowdoin, 8.

HARVARD CREWS TO RACE AGAINST PRINCETON ON LAKE CARNEGIE TODAY

CRIMSON OARSMEN BEARD TIGER TODAY

Harvard and Princeton Crews Ready and Fit for Races on Lake Carnegie.

SPAETH'S MEN SHOW FORM

Have Mastered Coaches' Stroke and May Play a Waiting Game, Depending on a Final Spurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—With a benignant sun and an unruffled surface replacing the tempestuous conditions of yesterday the Harvard and Princeton crews took today their final practice rows in preparation for the opening contest of the season tomorrow afternoon. The Crimson coaches gave their men the usual two workouts, while Dr. Spaeth merely ordered afternoon work for the Tigers. Both coaches watched their men row back to the Princeton boathouse with slow, sure strokes and pronounced them ready for the encounter. Coach Herrick may have his eights out for a short spin tomorrow morning, but it will not only be to keep them accustomed to the shell. The real work is done.

With all preliminaries finished, a comparison of the two crews as they have rowed in their practice on Lake Carnegie here is possible. The observer cannot help feeling that the green Tiger eight has a much better opportunity for victory tomorrow than seemed possible at the start of the week. Although weight, power, and experience favor the Cambridge oarsmen, the Princetonians have mastered the stroke that Dr. Spaeth teaches so thoroughly that they are believed here to be able to make the race a very close one. It will be entirely on form that the Tigers will make their showing tomorrow.

It is prophesied that Princeton will fall behind right at the start tomorrow, saving their spurt until later, and will keep up a steady, persistent stroke throughout the greater part of the race over the mile and seven-eighths course. With a full slide forward, a long steady pull back, a quick shoot of the arms, and a slow, steady recovery, they will pit form against the shorter slide, quicker pull, and faster recovery of the Harvard eight. Harvard handled a thirty-six stroke this afternoon in splendid style, but Princeton will probably attempt fewer pulls to the minute.

The Tigers have only two men on the crew that will row tomorrow who took part in the races of last year, and around these two Dr. Spaeth has been forced to build. Captain Cochran at stroke and Lee at No. 4 are the mainstays who are depended upon to keep the crew together, if the rest of the men have learned their lesson well enough—and they have been going very well in practice—they will have more than a fighting chance.

At stroke Captain Cochran, the lightest man on the crew and newly moved up to the stroke position, will oppose C. C. Lund, a veteran, who rowed with the Harvard crew that Herrick and Haines took to England. Whether Cochran can make up in strength and nerve what he lacks in weight, the outcome of the race tomorrow will tell.

Otis, rowing at 3 on the Tiger eight, never made a Freshman or a junior crew, and merely on his showing in recent workouts has Dr. Spaeth chosen him for the 'Varsity. He knows his stroke and has strength and nerve, but his inexperience has made it hard for him to follow Lee in his stroke. His mates, Gadebusch, Paull, Savage, Ingersoll, and Delanoy have had racing experience.

Against this crew Harvard sends eight men, six of whom were 'Varsity oarsmen last year, while the others have taken part in either Freshman or junior races.

Coach Herrick devoted most of the morning to his second crew, while Dr. Spaeth kept his juniors out for half an hour after the 'Varsity went in. The Harvard crew has been rowing together for some weeks, while the Princeton eight shifted as recently as yesterday.

The races are scheduled to start at 4 P. M. tomorrow, the junior race coming first. For both races the Princeton crews have the southern course, next to Canal towpath, a course over which the Princeton crews have never lost a race. The referee is to be Lieutenant Ingram of Annapolis, while the judge at the finish will be Alfred Noyes, the distinguished English poet, who was a crewman in England in his undergraduate days.

The boating order of the crews follows:

	Height.	Weight.	Age.
HARVARD.			
Bow—Potter, '17	5.11	169	20
2—Parson, '16	5.9	178	22
3—Cabot, '17	5.9	174	21
4—Taylor, '18	6.0½	189	20
5—Stebbins, '17	6.3	189	20
6—Morgan, (Captain,) '16	5.8	169	22
7—Talcott, '16	6.1	180	22
Stroke—Lund, '16	6.1	172	22
Cox—Kreger, '17	5.6	118	22
Average	6.0	175½	21
PRINCETON.			
Stroke—Cochran, (Captain,) '17	6.2	180	23
7—Paull, '17	6.2½	165	20
6—Gadebusch, '16	6.3½	183	21
5—Ingersoll, '17	6.5½	177	22
4—Lee, '16	6.4½	185	21
3—Otis, '16	6.2½	180	20
2—Delanoy, '17	6.2	167	21
Bow—Savage, '17	5.10	162	20
Cox—Sikes, '16	5.4½	106	20
Average	6.2	167	21

Princeton Junior—Bow, McCann; 2, Moore; 3, Starr; 4, Chester; 5, Loeb; 6, Ten Broeck; 7, Jewett; stroke, Sturgess; cox, Harrison.

Harvard Junior—Bow, Higginson; 2, Busk; 3, Herrick; 4, Wright; 5, H. Middendorf; 6, H. Middendorf; 7, Quimby; stroke, White; cox, Cameron.

Harvard Beats Norfolk at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 19.—Harvard tennis players today defeated the Norfolk team six out of seven matches in easy fashion. The summary:

Singles.—Williams, Harvard, defeated Neff, Norfolk, 6—4, 8—6; Bundy, Norfolk, defeated Coner, Harvard, 8—6, 6—3; Rand, Harvard, defeated Tunstall, Norfolk, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2; Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated Whitehead, Norfolk, 6—2, 6—1; Kelleher, Harvard, defeated Lewis, Norfolk, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Doubles.—Williams and Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated McIntosh and Bunday, Norfolk, 6—4, 6—3; Rand and Coner, Harvard, defeated Whitehead and Taylor, Norfolk, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

N.Y.A.C. Defeats B.A.A. at Traps.

BOSTON, April 19.—Trap shooters from the New York Athletic Club in two teams of ten men each defeated the Boston Athletic Association team in matches held in Newton today. The score of the first match was 1,814 to 1,806, and of the second, 1,778 to 1,751. The tournament will be completed at Travers Island on May 5.

Yule of New York was high gun for the day with a score of 245, and Spotts of New York, second, with 244.

Stroke Collyer Returns to Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 19. Stroke John Collyer of the Cornell first 'Varsity crew today returned to his seat following a week's absence because of blistered hands. High winds have kept the crew off Cayuga Lake for two days and yesterday afternoon the oarsmen had to row in semi-darkness. Many shifts are being made among the freshman candidates in order to find the best combination. Coach Courtney is now coaching the men regularly.

Harvard Lacrosse Team Defeated.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The Mount Washington lacrosse team defeated the Harvard twelve here today by a score of 4 to 3. The teams were so evenly matched that the result was in doubt until the closing whistle. The Mount Washington players proved a bit more powerful and finished on the attack than the visitors.

YALE AND PENN ON RIVER.

Crews Work on Schuylkill Preparing for Saturday's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—While eight husky oarsmen wearing the blue jerseys of Yale rested in their shell upon the Schuylkill River here today Pennsylvania's watermen went through their last workout before the big race Saturday. The 'Varsity and junior crews of the Red and Blue held a race over the national course for the final test, and the remainder of the week will be spent practicing starts and sprints.

The weather was ideal for rowing, and the Pennsylvania men appeared in better form than ever before. Guy Nickall's Yale rowers, who arrived here late Tuesday night, donned their working clothes this morning, and just before noon launched their frail craft.

Yale started with a strong stroke and, followed by their own coach and Joe Wright, the Pennsylvania coach, swept up the river to the head of the course. The spin did not assume the aspect of a speed trial, as it was the crew's first time on the course this season. A slight head wind blew, but coming back it made the work easier.

"It's going to be a great race," said Wright to Nickall. "You have a powerful body of men here."

"Yes," replied the Eli coach, "our boys are all in excellent condition, but I am not altogether optimistic."

The Pennsylvania crew is undoubtedly physically outclassed by Yale. Pennsylvania has but two heavy men in its shell, Pepper and Woll. All of the Yale men seem to have remarkable strength, too, to back up their weight.

Four of the members of the Yale 'Varsity crew which will compete with Pennsylvania on Saturday rowed in last year's race, when the Blue downed the Red and Blue on a wintry Saturday in April, with wind and snow beating in the scullers' faces. When they arrived here and found a youthful gale whipping the waters of the Schuylkill into a froth they were much discouraged, but this morning the wind had abated to a slight breeze. The coaches of both teams make no predictions, but the members of both crews are airing their opinions freely, each assured of victory.

In the race with the junior crew this afternoon the Pennsylvania 'Varsity oarsmen took matters easily until near the finish, and then they put on a spurt that showed excellent form. Coming back, they did not lag a minute, and shot down the river at a rate which they had never before attained this season.

If there is any betting going on it is being kept quiet. Little or no money is being posted at this time, unless it is in the frat houses at the University. When asked about it, the students remark: "Oh, we are going to wait until the whole Yale crowd gets here and then watch things break."

The Yale shell is being kept at the Undine Barge Club, where hundreds of Pennsylvania students gathered today. The Yale men have a brand new boat that is pronounced by all to be a "hummer."

ARION CUE STARS BEATEN.

Liederkranz Club Wins Team Match and Leads in Series.

The third interclub billiard match of the season between the representatives of the Liederkranz Club and the Arion Society was won last night by the Liederkranz players in their own clubhouse, only two of the eight matches going to the Arion contestants. The Liederkranz Club won the first competition for the trophy and the Arion players took the second. The victory last night places the Liederkranz Society in the lead.

Chief interest in the event last night centred in the contest between Edward W. Gardner of the Arion Society and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club. Gardner won by a score of 200 to 180. Poggenburg started well, clustering a run of 51 in the first inning, and he maintained the advantage uptil well along in the match. In the twelfth inning the score was 121 to 67 in his favor, but after that Gardner began to overtake his rival. Poggenburg several times near the end, had favorable positions, but he displayed a tendency to miss by the narrowest of margins when playing for the edges in close nurse work. Gardner gradually drew up until he took the lead in the twenty-ninth inning, the score then being 167 to 161 in his favor.

Near the close Poggenburg cut down his opponent's advantage and once or twice threatened to run out the match. Gardner averaged 7 11-27 and made high runs of 39, 33, and 29. Poggenburg made a flat average of 7, and his best runs were 51, 30, and 18. The team summary follows:

Edward W. Gardner, Arion, defeated J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Liederkranz, 200 to 180; Walter Semon, Liederkranz, defeated Louis Reusche, Arion, 100 to 92; Berthold Beck, Liederkranz, defeated William Vogel, Arion, 100 to 92; Theodore Maettenhauser, Liederkranz, defeated William Iverson, Arion, 100 to 67; Alexander Mitzel, Arion, defeated Arthur L. Keller, Liederkranz, 75 to 64; Oscar Seltz, Liederkranz, defeated Fred J. Daniels, Arion, 75 to 61; Albert Firk, Liederkranz, defeated Henry Mesinger, Arion, 75 to 50; Albert Foggenburk, Liederkranz, defeated John P. Waldolph, Arion, 75 to 24.

May Invite Swedes Again Later.

No steps will be taken at this time by the New York Athletic Club toward issuing another invitation to the Swedish athletic authorities to send a team of representative track and field men to this country either before or after the ending of the European war. The Mercury Foot authorities expect any day to receive official confirmation of the report that the Swedes will not come here until after the war. It is the present intention of the N. Y. A. C. authorities to issue another invitation, but it will not be forwarded until after the coming outdoor season, if then.

Cassignol to Undergo Operation.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiardist who came to this country during the Winter in the hope of obtaining a match with Willie Hoppe for the championship of the world, will undergo an operation this afternoon at a private hospital in this city. He has not been well for some time, but the trouble did not become acute until recently when he was in the West playing exhibition matches with Welker Cochran. He immediately canceled all of his engagements and came to New York, determined to leave for France. He was prevailed upon to stay here, his physicians fearing that an ocean voyage might be attended with serious results.

Trial for Rutgers Relay Team.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 19.—In the trials for the Rutgers team for the Pennsylvania relay carnival next week the four men picked this afternoon averaged 52 seconds flat for the quarter mile. The best time was made by Bellerjeau, a freshman, who beat out Bowles, last year's Captain, for a place on the team. The other men picked were Coleman, Reed, and Wettyan. The team looks like one of the best Rutgers has had in years. Frank Hazel of Montclair has been engaged as the new track coach. He was on hand yesterday for the first time and was much pleased with the big squad of track men.

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NO CONFLICT IN GOLF DEBARMENTS

Massachusetts Association Will Not Oppose Action Against Ouimet and Others.

It was learned in this city yesterday from an authoritative source that the officials of the United States Golf Association did not take definite action in the case of Francis Ouimet and the other debarred golfers without the assurance that their action would be approved and sustained by the officials and the prominent golfers in the Massachusetts Golf Association. This disposes of the rumors of conflict between the national and the sectional organizations, and it may be predicted on the same authority that the New England golfers will back up the action of President Woodward and the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A.

It was pointed out that dispatches from Boston indicate that the supporters of the debarred golfers claim to be surprised by the treatment accorded to Ouimet, Tewksbury, Sullivan, and Lockwood, while as a matter of fact it has been common knowledge since Ouimet first announced his intentions of opening a sporting goods store that he would come under the ban. Golf News, a new publication edited by and for New England golfers, contained the information in its April issue that, for obvious reasons, Francis Ouimet would not be able to play in the Massachusetts amateur championship this year. Before the adoption of the rigid amateur rule at Chicago the opinions of the delegates from all sections of the country were taken on the subject, and it was on this basis that the rule was drawn up.

With this fact in view, it will be left to the Massachusetts Golf Association to handle whatever problems may arise in the event of Ouimet or any of the other debarred golfers playing in amateur tournaments which come under the jurisdiction of the sectional golf association. This means that the U. S. G. A. will take no official action against the clubs in Massachusetts and Rhode Island which are reported to have invited Ouimet to play as an amateur, regardless of the U. S. G. A., unless the Massachusetts organization fails to live up to its promises.

LET DEBARRED GOLFER PLAY.

Commonwealth C. C. Officials Grant Sullivan Right to Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—The issue over the question of the amateur status of the golfers recently debarred by the United States Golf Association was put squarely up to the Massachusetts Golf Association today by the action of the officials of the Commonwealth Country Club, in allowing John H. Sullivan, Jr., the business partner of Francis Ouimet, and one of the players under the ban, to play in a club tournament. Ouimet played at Woodlawn, but not in competition. Paul Tewksbury, another of the debarred golfers, played in the club tournament at Woodland in a four-ball match, getting a score of 79, but the club officials did not take up the question of his eligibility to compete.

At the Commonwealth Country Club, however, the eligibility of Sullivan was debated by the committee in charge of the tournament, and it was decided that since the player was on the official handicap list of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and all tournaments within the State had come under the jurisdiction of this body, Sullivan was eligible to compete, which he accordingly did and finished with a score of 83, just one stroke too high to win a prize.

Although the Commonwealth Country Club officials base their decision on the handicap list of the State organization, President Harry L. Ayer of the Massachusetts Golf Association recently made it clear that the association gave no assurance as to the amateur status of the players rated, and only took official cognizance of the players and their scores as furnished on the authority of their home clubs. Mr. Ayer contends that the State association will only take note of the debarment of a player when notified by the individual clubs or by the officials of the U. S. G. A. Although the partisans of the disqualified golfers are endeavoring to gain support in a movement against the action of the U. S. G. A., it is expected that the State association will stand behind the national body in its ruling in the matter.

Public Links Open May 1.

Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx Department of Parks has announced that, owing to the late snow and the frequent rains in the last few weeks that have softened the ground, it will be impossible to open the public links in Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks until May 1, instead of on Saturday, as was originally intended. This will give the turf a chance to stiffen, and will also give the workmen a longer opportunity to finish the grooming of the courses for the Spring drive.

Siwanoy's Big Membership.

It was announced at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Siwanoy Country Club last night that the club has a membership of 4,400 members and a waiting list of twenty-five, making it one of the largest country clubs in the metropolitan district. Among the new members admitted last night is T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del.

Long Hike for Schoolboys.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 19.—Thirty-six boys from 13 to 16 years old left here this morning on the last lap of a walking trip from Philadelphia to New York. They are students in the northeast High School of Philadelphia and are making the trip in charge of Professor Oscar E. Cerney of that city. They left Philadelphia on Monday morning. They stopped at Trenton Monday night and stayed here last night.

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BRONX A. L. TO JOIN A. A. U.

League Plans Energetic Move in Interests of Athletics.

At the election of the Bronx Athletic League, held at the headquarters of the Pennant Athletic Club recently, Casper P. Kirschner of the Pennant A. C. was chosen President. The other officers were selected as follows: John Lagas, Mohawk A. C., Vice President; L. Deehan, Martinique A. C., Treasurer; C. Tracy, Bronxdale A. C., Financial Secretary; H. R. Milligan, Bronxdale A. C., Recording Secretary; H. Bochert, Neutral A. C., Corresponding Secretary, and B. C. Crossen, Pennant A. C., delegate to the A. A. U.

The Bronx League has been organized only a few months, and has the leading clubs of the Bronx among its members. Applications of a number of new organizations are expected this week. Road races of about four miles are held weekly from different club houses, and more than 100 runners compete in them under favorable conditions.

The Bronx organization will shortly affiliate with the Amateur Athletic Union, and will then begin a campaign for the purpose of arousing more interest in track and field sports in its district. The league intends arranging a set of games, in which clubs in the Harlem, Yorkville, and Long Island Athletic Leagues will be invited, to compete, to take place this Summer at Pelham Bay park. It also has under consideration the promotion of an open meet, to be conducted under A. A. U. sanction.

The B. A. L. will follow its application for affiliation with the governing amateur body by opening permanent headquarters.

LAST TOY DOG SHOW.

Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Broomwood Tess Best at McAlpin.

Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Broomwood Tess, a black Pomeranian, took the trophy for the best dog in the show at the final indoor exhibition of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. This dog also won the McAlpin trophy when Mrs. Clarke captured the third and final leg on the cup. A dozen different breeds were represented, and in every one of them there were dogs which had won ribbons at many of the larger shows.

Mrs. L. Bassett took first honors with Hiram Bassett in the King Charles class. In the ruby bitches class Mrs. Orville Tobey carried off the blue with Rosemary Red Rosette, one of the finest specimens of this rare breed. Chang captured the first prize in the chow-chow division. He is owned by Miss C. Bowers.

There was a large representation of Pekingese, the puppies being particularly numerous. In the latter class Mrs. Hunt's San Toy carried off the honors. The honors for the best American-bred went to Mrs. Bennett's We We. Mrs. Hodge's Buzzi of Westcote won in the open dogs and also took the prize for winners dogs. Cedar Binks was adjudged the best Griffon, and Mrs. Greenwood's Cho Cho San was declared the winner among the Japanese spaniels.

To Aid In Gymnastic Title Meet.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, yesterday appointed the following local committee to assist the National Championship Committee in arranging for the promotion of the national gymnastic championships, which are to be held in connection with the 250th anniversary celebration at the Newark Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening, May 13: B. T. Pest, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Roy Moore, New York Turn Verein; Matthew P. Halpin, New York A. C.; G. T. Hajbron, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Fred Metz, Prudential Insurance A. A.; Henry Klee, Newark Turn Verein; John Metzger, National Turn Verein; Olaf Hertzwig, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, Charles Elbert, Anchor A. C.

The first meeting of this committee will be held at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters, 21 Warren Street, on Monday afternoon.

TWO NEW RECORDS IN Y. M. C. A. HEXATHLON

Platt Adams of New York Sets Mark in Standing Broad Jump to 10.9 Feet.

Two new track and field records were made in the second international hexathlon athletic contest of the Young Men's Christian Association, contested throughout the country, the results of which were announced from Y. M. C. A. headquarters here yesterday. Platt Adams of the New York A. C. and Newark Y. M. C. A., raised the record in the standing broad jump to 10 feet 9 inches, while A. J. Connor of the Army and Navy branch at Newport, R. I., broke the national record in the 220-yard potato race when he triumphed in 57 4-5 seconds.

The results of the first annual contest for boys were included in the final reckoning in the announcement yesterday. One hundred and twenty-seven branches of the Young Men's Christian Association were represented in the competition. Five thousand young men participated in the senior contests, while 106 associations represented by 10,052 boys took part in the junior hexathlon.

The events in the senior contests were: Sixty-yard potato race, 220-yard potato, running high jump, fence vault, standing broad jump, and shotput. The associations taking part were divided into three groups. Class A included those having a general membership of 2,000 or more; Class B, those having a membership of more than 750 and under 2,000, and Class C, those having a membership of 750 or under.

The Central Branch of Brooklyn finished second in the Class A competition to the San Francisco Branch. The Westerners totaled 5,205 points against 4,901 for the Brooklyn Central athletes. The East Side Branch of this city took second in the boys class.

The full results were as follows:

Class A—San Francisco, 5,205 points; Central Branch, Brooklyn, 4,901; Central Branch, Toronto, 4,479; Louisville, 4,297.

Class B—Army and Navy Branch, Newport, R. I., 4,292 points; West End Branch, Toronto, 3,965; Springfield, Mass., 3,960; Rochester, N. Y., 3,946.

Class C—El Paso, 2,663 points; Morristown, N. J., 2,626; Flint, Mich., 2,521; Macon, Ga., 2,489.

The highest average scores were: Army and Navy Branch, Newport, 536 points; San Francisco, 520; West End Branch, Toronto, 495; Rochester, 493.

The boys' contest resulted as follows:

Class A.—Wilkes-Barre, 20,367 points; East Side Branch, New York, 20,217; Central Branch, Toronto, 19,780; Hamilton, Ohio, 19,640.

Class B—London, Ontario, 12,803 points; Montgomery, Ala., 11,808; Tulsa, Okla., 11,796; El Paso, 11,602.

Class C—Youngstown, Ohio, 6,536 points; Batavia, N. Y., 6,402; Quebec, 6,323; Laurel, Miss., 6,296.

Lehigh Sophomores Win on Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 19.—Paul Hanway of Philadelphia, President of the junior class at Lehigh University, by his splendid performance during the annual interclass track meet, was the highest scorer with 18¾ points. The sophomores won the meet with 42¾ points, the juniors were second with 30½ points, the freshmen third place with 26 points, and the seniors fourth with 23¾ points. The day was too windy and the track slow for fast time. The freshmen made an encouraging showing.

Intercollegiate Conference Election.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Vernon C. Ward, Jr., Ohio State University, has been elected President of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and Avery Brundage of the University of Illinois, Secretary and Treasurer, it was announced today.

BOXING GAVE STATE $50,686.

New York's Share of Receipts for Fiscal Year Broke Record.

The financial report submitted to the Legislature yesterday by the State Athletic Commission shows that boxing netted the State a profit of $50,686.10 in the fiscal year which ended Nov. 30, 1915. This is $18,000 more than the income from the previous year, and it is expected that the receipts of the State from the present fiscal year will increase nearly 50 per cent. over last season's total.

The gross receipts from boxing in this State during the fiscal year were $804,101.81, and of these receipts the State received 5 per cent. up to May 22 and 7½ per cent. from that time on. The 5 per cent. revenue amounted to $19,243.07 and the larger percentage to $31,443.03, making a total of $50,686.10, which is the largest amount received by the State in one year since boxing was legalized by the Frawley law in 1911. The total recorded receipts from boxing since it was legalized in this State are $3,435,812.26, of which the State has received $182,274.14. The commission recommended that the State Controller's office be empowered to act in conjunction with the State Athletic Commission in checking and collecting the State's share.

LEONARD A BUSY BOXER.

Will Meet Bloom Tonight and Cline Within Two Weeks.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who defeated the champion, Freddie Welsh, recently, will meet this evening Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn Boxer, in a ten-round bout at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. Bloom, who has trained faithfully and is said to be in far better condition than when Leonard beat him in Boston, maintains that the action of the referee in this bout, in stopping it before the completion of the scheduled number of rounds, was unwarranted. Leonard is fit, though, and expects to repeat his victory over Bloom.

In the semi-final ten-round bout Young Brown of the east side and Jack Brazzo, a Philadelphia boxer, will be the opponents.

Arrangements have been completed for a ten-round bout between Benny Leonard and Patsy Cline, the Harlem lightweight. The managers of both boxers met last night and agreed upon the terms for the bout which will be decided at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. No definite date has been set as yet, but the contest will be held within two weeks.

BOY BOXER CASE HEARD.

Club's Manager Says Lad Was Togged in Father's Trousers.

Although Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission held a hearing yesterday in the case of Irving Wolkow, who is alleged to have boxed at the Broadway Sporting Club, though less than 18, the age required by the regulations, the results of the inquiry will not be made known until after the matter is thrashed out today in the Gates Avenue Court, where the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will present its case against the club officials.

John Weismantel, manager of the Broadway Sporting Club, was one of the witnesses examined yesterday, and he testified that not only had the boy insisted that he was 18 years old, but that he had borrowed a pair of his father's trousers to lend credibility to his assertion. The report that the boy had appeared at the club in short trousers was asserted by Weismantel to be false.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Three Cigarette Faults to Avoid

First, avoid cigarettes that don't just suit your own taste.

Second, avoid those that bother your throat or tongue.

Third, avoid those that make you "feel mean" after smoking all you want.

If Fatimas, for instance, seem to *you* to be guilty on any one of those three counts, we say, *avoid Fatimas.*

We mean what we say—for, when it comes to the *taste*, Fatimas can't possibly please *everybody*—no cigarette can do that. But Fatimas *do* please more men than any other cigarette costing over 5c.

That's one reason why you should *try* them.

Another reason is because they are so SENSIBLE—so free from any "after-feeling."

If you want to know exactly what a "sensible" cigarette is, just try Fatimas by these two tests. Do that little thing today—you'll be glad.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke.

If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel COOL and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains interior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper" tickle in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobaccos in the cigarette include a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobaccos are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima.

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Distinctively Individual"

20 for 15¢

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THE TURKISH BLEND
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"I don't understand it," he said, "but I can hardly ever get a pint of oil into my new Hupmobile. It burns so little oil that it gets my goat."

And yet, friends and fellow citizens, the Hupmobile is the most thoroughly and efficiently lubricated mechanism I ever had to do with.

Chas. E. Riess

The Car of Real Economy

The mark of superior motor car service.

SIMPLICITY of construction is an important point when adjustments and repairs are needed—and adjustments and repairs will eventually be needed on whatever car you buy.

The four-cylinder motor presents no difficulties to the average mechanic. Herein lies a saving of time and money.

Gasoline is a big item in the debit column of your automobile investment. The series "N" Hupmobile averages from 16 to 18 miles to the gallon of gasoline. These figures are from cars in service and not from "tests." They are extraordinary for a car of Hupmobile size.

These are but bare outlines and statements of what the Hupmobile can do, but we are here to back them up to the limit.

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1690 Broadway, at 53d St. Phone Circle 1816

Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1085. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1225. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

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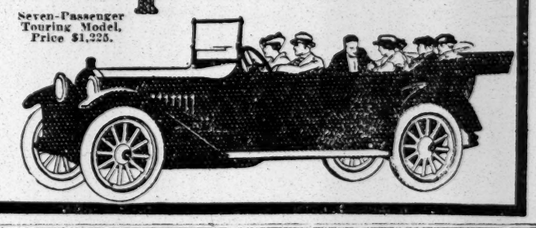

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A few bottles of Rheingold Beer will supply to any meal the sociable and friendly touch which is necessary to make that meal a pleasant gathering of friends. Get it off your own dealer and always have it in the house.

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OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

RECORD PRICES PAID FOR NEW CITY BONDS

Bids Held Back Pending Wilson's Address—City Gains $1,262,060 Premium.

OFFERS TOTAL $162,645,090

Bulk of Big Issue Goes to Syndicate —Salomon Brothers & Hutzler Take $13,500,000 Serials.

Ten bidders bought yesterday at record prices the latest bond issue put forth by New York City. The offering consisted of $40,000,000 of fifty-year 4¼ per cent. bonds and $15,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. bonds maturing serially through fifteen years. The average price for the fifty-year stock was 102.618 and for the fifteen-year serials 101.432.

The city's premium on the sale of the former will amount to $1,047,140.28 and on the latter $214,919.85, a total of $1,262,060.13. There were eighty-six bids and the total of the amounts bid for was $162,645,090. The fifty-year bonds will yield 4.125, and the fifteen-year serials 4.03.

A syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. took $39,593,900 of the fifty-year stock at 102.617. The rest went to the Fidelity Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the New York Railways Association, and Dorus Healy, Frank Hedley, and Mrs. Bertha Mayer, as individuals. The bulk of the fifteen-year serial bonds, $13,500,000 worth, went to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler at 101.41711. The other successful bidders for these bonds were the Atlantic National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

For the first time in years "all or none bids" were not allowed. Two offers for the entire issue were made, but were not allowed by the Controller. A. B. Leach & Co. put in a bid for the $15,000,000 serial issue at 100.42, and the firm of Alexandre & Burnett offered to take all of the $40,000,000 issue at prices ranging from 102.47 to 103.07. Both bids were thrown out, however.

A feature of the sale was the fact that the tense diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany had a direct effect upon the disposal of the bonds. Up to 1:45 P. M. no bids had been received from large concerns, and Controller Prendergast was on the point of calling the sale off altogether. It later came to light that the firms were waiting to hear from Washington in regard to the President's speech in Congress. As soon as the President's words became known bids began to pour in, and within the following fifteen minutes all had been received.

Controller Prendergast expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the sale, and issued this statement:

"The average price offered by the successful bidders for 4¼ per cent. New York City bonds is the highest that has ever been paid for a bond bearing that rate of interest. This is significant, because it indicates the demand that exists at the present time for high-grade securities, and it is needless to say that no better evidence of the estimation in which New York City's bonds are held could be offered than the figures of today's sale.

"I have been asked a good many times this afternoon to account for the small number of bids received—eighty-six in all. It is a very small number compared with the experience of the city in the past eight years. The point in which we are most interested, of course, is to get a good price for our bonds, and it is apparent that, although the number of bids made and the gross amount of the offerings are both small, this has not affected the price we have secured, and that is, after all, the most important consideration."

The announcement on Tuesday night of President Wilson's intention to go before Congress to make plain his stand on the submarine question intensified the uneasiness over the German diplomatic situation and caused many eleventh-hour changes to be made in the bids. Had the sale been set for Monday instead of Wednesday, it was said in bond circles, not only would the number of bids have been much larger but the average price might have been materially higher.

As evidence of this it was said yesterday that one of the syndicate bids for all or part of the bonds was reopened a few minutes before 2 o'clock and the offer lowered by three-quarters of a point to take cognizance of the unfavorable developments arising from the dispatch of the President's ultimatum.

The Western syndicate, which had planned to put in an offer for the bonds, dropped out when it was seen that the international troubles were likely to take a more serious turn. Nevertheless, bids for small amounts of the bonds were reported after the sale at 103¼.

A syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., Harris Forbes & Co., the National City Bank, and the Guaranty Trust Company offered to take the entire issue of fifty par bonds at 101.7037. The same syndicate offered to take the serial issue at 101.3037, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. also put in a bid for the latter issue at 101.317.

The successful bidders for the fifty-year bonds, with the amount taken and the prices bid, are:

Fidelity Trust Co.	$145,000 at 102.71
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	200,000 at 102.701
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	6,000 at 102.625
Dorus Healy	20,000 at 102.637
Dorus Healy	20,000 at 102.675
Frank Hedley	10,000 at 102.755
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wm. A. Read & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.	$39,593,900 at 102.617
Mrs. Bertha Mayer	60 at 103.
Mrs. Bertha Mayer	20 at 103.125
Mrs. Bertha Mayer	20 at 103.25
New York Rys. Ass'n	5,000 at 102.755
Total	$40,000,000

The successful bidders for the fifteen-year serial bonds with the amounts and prices are:

Atlantic National Bank	$150,000 at 101.74
Atlantic National Bank	150,000 at 101.62
Equit. Trust Co., N. Y.	300,000 at 101.66
Equit. Trust Co., N. Y.	450,000 at 101.56
Equit. Trust Co., N. Y.	450,000 at 101.46
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	13,500,000 at 101.41711
Total	$15,000,000

The unsuccessful bidders for the fifty-year bonds and their offers were:

Lottie Albert	2,500 at 100.50
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.26
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.13
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.07
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.03
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.02
Bank of United States	5,000 at 102.01
Bank of United States	5,000 at 101.98
Bank of United States	5,000 at 101.76
Bank of United States	5,000 at 101.51
Bank of United States	5,000 at 101.38
Bank of United States	10,000 at 101.26
Bank of United States	20,000 at 101.13
Bank of United States	10,000 at 101.03
Bank of United States	10,000 at 101.02
Bank of United States	10,000 at 101.01
Beverley Bogert & Co.	20,000 at 100.84
Beverley Bogert & Co.	20,000 at 100.62
Beverley Bogert & Co.	20,000 at 100.81
Beverley Bogert & Co.	20,000 at 100.98
Beverley Bogert & Co.	20,000 at 101.01
Beverley Bogert & Co.	10,000 at 101.10
Beverley Bogert & Co.	10,000 at 101.30
Blake Brothers & Co.	50,000 at 102.13
Blake Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 102.05
Blake Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 102.01
Johnstown (N. Y.) Bk., for acct. of Kate Y. Boshart	1,200 at 101
Wm. H. Brinckerhoff, for acct. of Catholic Women's Benev. Leg'n	10,000 at 101
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 100.881
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.015
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.131
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.381
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.511
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.631
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.761
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	10,000 at 101.881
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	20,000 at 101.261
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	30 at 101.30
Jonas Cohen	10,000 at 102.50
Wm. A. Campbell	10,000 at 101.75
Chapman & Seaman	10,000 at 101.625
Chapman & Seaman	20,000 at 101.50
Chapman & Seaman	10,000 at 100.75
M. & H. Clarkson	10,000 at 101
M. & H. Clarkson	10,000 at 101.25
M. & H. Clarkson	10,000 at 101.50
M. & H. Clarkson	10,000 at 101.75
M. & H. Clarkson	2,000,000 at 102.20
Empire Trust Co.	100,000 at 101.517
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 101.617
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 101.717
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 101.817
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 101.917
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 102.001
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 102.077
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 102.177
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 102.277
Farson, Son & Co.	100,000 at 102.357
Fitch & Tarbell	20,000 at 101.765
Fitch & Tarbell	20,000 at 101.885
Fitch & Tarbell	20,000 at 102.035
Fitch & Tarbell	20,000 at 102.135
Fitch & Tarbell	20,000 at 102.255
John Flanagan	100,000 at 102.51
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co.	200,000 at 102.31
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co.	200,000 at 102.16
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co.	200,000 at 102.09
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co.	200,000 at 101.76
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co.	100,000 at 101.51
Gillespie, Livingston & Co.	100,000 at 101.50
Gillespie, Livingston & Co.	100,000 at 101.625
Gillespie, Livingston & Co.	100,000 at 101.75
Gillespie, Livingston & Co.	100,000 at 101.875
Gillespie, Livingston & Co.	100,000 at 102
Greenpoint Savings Bk.	25,000 at 102.25
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.351
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.301
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.251
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.201
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.151
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.101
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.051
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 102.001
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 101.951
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 101.901
Gude, Winmill & Co.	25,000 at 101.851
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.801
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.751
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.701
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.651
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.601
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.551
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.501
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.451
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.401
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.351
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25,000 at 101.301
Harvey Fiske & Sons	2,000,000 at 100.
Marcus Healy	20,000 at 101.84
H. Herskowitz	10 at 102.
N. S. Hottenstein	50 at 100.
Kings County Trust Co.	100,000 at 101.625
Kings County Trust Co.	100,000 at 101.75
Kings County Trust Co.	100,000 at 101.875
Kings County Trust Co.	100,000 at 102.
Kings County Trust Co.	100,000 at 102.125
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wm. A. Read & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co.	406,100 at 102.617
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 101.8125
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 101.875
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 101.9375
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.0625
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.125
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.1875
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.25
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.3125
Lederer's Banking House	25,000 at 102.375
B. Lewison, for Bertha Braunschweiger	500 at 102.40
Lewisohn Brothers	250,000 at 100.77
Ludwig & Prane	200,000 at 101.77
Albert Mason	1,000 at 101.88
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.287
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.456
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.50
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.731
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.801
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.851
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	50,000 at 101.876
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	100,000 at 102.001
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	25,000 at 102.251
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	25,000 at 102.300
Peter Messer	200 at 101.
Howard J. Miller	5,000 at 102.3753
Howard J. Miller	10,000 at 102.2516
W. A. Mitchell	20,000 at 100.25
W. A. Mitchell	20,000 at 100.50
W. A. Mitchell	20,000 at 100.75
W. A. Mitchell	20,000 at 101.
W. A. Mitchell	20,000 at 101.80
J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Bank, Guarantee Trust Co.	40,000,000 at 101.7087
William C. Mundt	40,000 at 102.
L. H. Reinig	2,000 at 100.25
Wm. Salomon & Co.	1,000,000 at 101.
Wm. Salomon & Co.	1,000,000 at 101.25
Wm. Salomon & Co.	1,000,000 at 101.50
Karl Schenck	3,000 at 101.125
Scott Brothers	25,000 at 102.25
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.381
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.331
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.281
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.231
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.181
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.131
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.081
Robert M. Shaw	25,000 at 102.031
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.	25,000 at 101.50
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.	25,000 at 101.625
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.	25,000 at 101.75
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.	15,000 at 101.875
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.	10,000 at 102.
The State Bank	10,000 at 101.25
Henry G. Schneider	1,000 at 101.50
Henry G. Schneider	500 at 101.75
Sutro Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 102.272
Sutro Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 102.022
Sutro Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 101.772
Sutro Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 101.522
Sutro Brothers & Co.	100,000 at 101.272
Joseph A. Young	2,000 at 100.
Zimmermann & Forshay	25,000 at 101.
Zimmermann & Forshay	5,000 at 101.00
Zimmermann & Forshay	5,000 at 101.

The unsuccessful bidders for the fifteen-year bonds and the amounts were:

M. Berardini State Bk.	1,000,000 at 100.50
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.01
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.04
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.08
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.12
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.14
Beverley Bogart & Co.	20,000 at 100.20
Blake Brothers & Co.	225,000 at 100.82
Rosa Brock	10,000 at 101.
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	15,000 at 100.535
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	15,000 at 100.645
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	15,000 at 100.765
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	22,500 at 100.885
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	22,500 at 101.011
Joseph L. Buttenweiser	15,000 at 101.111
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 101.23
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 101.20
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 101.10
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 101.14
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 101.
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.95
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.90
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.85
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.80
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.75
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.65
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.60
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.50
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.45
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.40
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.35
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.30
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.20
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.10
Coal & Iron Natl. Bank	15,000 at 100.
Equitable Trust Co.	450,000 at 101.36
Equitable Trust Co.	600,000 at 101.26
Equitable Trust Co.	900,000 at 101.06
Equitable Trust Co.	750,000 at 100.76
Equitable Trust Co.	750,000 at 100.56
Equitable Trust Co.	750,000 at 100.26
N. W. Halsey & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co.	2,000,000 at 101.126
N. W. Halsey & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co.	3,000,000 at 101.0625
N. W. Halsey & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co.	4,000,000 at 101.
N. W. Halsey & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co.	6,000,000 at 100.9375
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wm. A. Read & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co.	15,000,000 at 101.317
Maiden Lane Sav. Bank	60,000 at 100.50
Merchants Nat. Bank	150,000 at 100.01
Merchants Nat. Bank	150,000 at 100.43
Merchants Nat. Bank	150,000 at 100.92
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	60,000 at 100.776
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	60,000 at 100.576
William A. Mitchell	15,000 at 100.25
William A. Mitchell	15,000 at 100.50
William A. Mitchell	15,000 at 100.75
J. P. Morgan & Co., First Nat. Bank, Nat. City Bank, Brown Brothers & Co.	15,000,000 at 101.3037
David E. Murphy	15,000 at 100.
H. I. Nicholas & Co.	15,000 at 100.50
H. I. Nicholas & Co.	15,000 at 100.75
H. I. Nicholas & Co.	15,000 at 101.
H. I. Nicholas & Co.	15,000 at 101.125
A. S. Rosenthal & Co.	50,000 at 100.
Solomon Bros. & Hutzler	1,500,000 at 101.41711
Sutro Bros. & Co.	100,000 at 101.252
Sutro Bros. & Co.	100,000 at 101.192
Sutro Bros. & Co.	100,000 at 101.132
Sutro Bros. & Co.	100,000 at 101.072
Sutro Bros. & Co.	100,000 at 101.012

The record of previous bond sales from 1907 follows:

Date of Sale and Amount.	Rate.	Average. Price.	Total Amt. Bid For.
Sept. 10, 1907—			
$5,000,000	4½ per cent.	102.063	
5,000,000	4½ per cent.	100.30	$160,382,080
Feb. 14, 1908—			
$47,000,000	4½ per cent.	104.22	
3,000,000	4½ per cent.	100.90	271,676,130
Nov. 23, 1908—			
$12,000,000	4 per cent.	102.385	
500,000	4 per cent.	101.52	148,266,030
Mar. 2, 1909—			
$10,000,000	4 per cent.	101.57	43,068,130
June 8, 1909—			
$38,000,000	4 per cent.	100.71	
2,000,000	4 per cent.	100.14	68,777,330
Dec. 10, 1909—			
$12,500,000	4 per cent.	100.34	43,747,700
Mar. 21, 1910—			
$50,000,000	4½ per cent.	101.28	194,562,650
Jan. 24, 1911—			
$80,000,000	4½ per cent.	100.904	326,322,180
May 7, 1912—			
$85,000,000	4½ per cent.	100.747	265,388,870
May 20, 1913—			
$45,000,000	4½ per cent.	100.137	76,083,010
April 15, 1914—			
$85,000,000	4½ per cent.	101.45	193,187,350
June 29, 1915—			
$40,000,000	4½ per cent.	101.253	109,406,960
25,000,000	4½ per cent.	101.356	115,113,040

It was explained at the Controller's office that, for the first time in the history of city bond sales, negotiable receipts given to the successful bidders for the bonds were split into convenient amounts so that the bonds in any amount could be traded on the market today. Heretofore it has been the practice to give only one receipt to a firm or individual, which resulted in delay in putting the bonds on the market. The receipts take the place of the actual bonds.

Mayor Mitchel was an interested spectator when the bids were opened. He remarked:

"Under existing circumstances I think this has been an entirely successful sale, especially when the serious situation which developed in Washington within the last few days is taken into account."

DEMANDS OATH OF ROHRER.

Banking Department Attorney Insists Charges Be Sworn To.

Joseph G. Deane, attorney for the State Banking Department, filed an affidavit with Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, stating that Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Depositors Committee of the defunct Union Bank, had failed to comply with an order of the court directing him to put into regular affidavit form charges which he had made of alleged mismanagement in connection with the liquidation of the Union Bank. According to Mr. Deane, Dr. Rohrer should have filed his affidavits on Tuesday.

In his affidavit Mr. Deane pointed out that Dr. Rohrer had "made an oral statement to the court in which, by a reckless and vicious mixture of facts, misstatement of facts, suppression of facts, innuendo and absolute false statement, he made it appear that he was charging the Superintendent of Banks, and those employed by him in handling the liquidation, with improvidence, extravagance, and negligence."

"Mr. Rohrer should be compelled to support his charges with affidavits which would make him accountable for all his statements."

Mr. Deane, in his affidavit, declared also that Dr. Rohrer's charges were groundless, and pointed out that Dr. Rohrer, in the Fall of 1915, had filed similar charges with the Governor, and that an investigation had proved them to be entirely unfounded.

USE PISTOL TO ROB LAWYER.

Thomas F. Turley Held Up on Bridge in the Bronx.

Thomas F. Turley of 861 Manida Street, the Bronx, a lawyer with offices at 161st Street and Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was crossing the Whitney Street Bridge at Garrison and Whitlock Avenues, last night, when two young men stepped out of a shadow toward him and struck him with a blackjack. Turley is more than six feet tall, while his assailants were considerably shorter, and the blow fell upon his shoulder. The other man then jammed a revolver against the lawyer's abdomen and took $150 in cash and his watch from his pocket, but gave the watch back.

Turley hastened to the Simpson Street police station, where he described both men as about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing about 140 pounds, and wearing black suits and black soft hats.

200 Newsboys Dine.

Two hundred newsboys who live in the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home were guests at a dinner in the home at 14 New Chambers Street last night. The feast concluded a week of festivity known as the annual Springtime celebration. Athletic events, sports, and other amusements were provided for the boys all week and a sumptuous dinner was provided last night. William Lewis Butcher, Superintendent, was toastmaster and the speakers included Robert N. Brace, Tilden Collar, and State Senator Loring M. Black, Jr.

Bleecker Street Has $25,000 Fire.

Fire in the women's hat factory owned by David Lawrence on the fifth floor of the six-story loft building at 104 Bleecker Street caused damages estimated at $25,000 last night. Because of the thickly settled neighborhood two alarms were sent in. The origin of the fire was not determined.

SM

Final Sessions

The Daniel S. Miller Art Collection

(Brother-in-Law of the late Jay Gould)

at Unreserved Auction Sale

Management of SAMUEL MARX

Hotel Savoy (Louis XV Ballroom)

Fifth Ave. at 59th Street.

This Afternoon at 2 o'clock

CRYSTALS, JADES, CHINESE PORCELAINS & IVORIES

Imperial Rock Crystal Palace Vase, Rare White Jade Hanging Vase, Rare Carvings of Rich Carnelian, Emerald Green Jade Screen, Mandarin Amber Jade Necklace, Snuff Bottles of Jade, Crystal and Amber,

Oriental Ceramics in Monochrome and Polychrome.

Ivories, Lots 403 to 458, will be sold after Lot 1,067.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK

SALE OF IMPORTANT PAINTINGS BY

Bouguereau, Ridgway Knight, Boudin, Monchablon, Blommers, Fantin-Latour, Monticelli, Bail, Henner, Marie Dieterle, Clays, Roybet, De Bock, Kever, Pieters, Tromp, Chelminski, Von Blass, Berne-Bellecour

MILITIA QUELLS RIOT IN MUNITIONS STRIKE

Guardsmen, Called by Sheriff, Patrol Streets About Big Conduit Plant at Hastings.

MACHINE GUN STANDS READY

Bloodshed and Disorder Feared—Soldiers Make Quick Time After Mobilization Order.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 19.—Four companies of the New York National Guard, each member of which carried 150 pounds of ammunition and three days' rations, reached this village at 6 o'clock this evening in response to a call from Sheriff Ulrich Weisendanger, after rioting strikers had attacked employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company with clubs and stones, and after the Sheriff had been informed by the civil authorities that they were not able to control the situation.

A machine gun built for the British Government was wheeled into position on the grounds of the factory immediately after the arrival of the militia for use if the strikers, who were in an ugly mood tonight, should attempt to storm the company's property.

Details of militiamen were counted off to patrol the streets adjacent to the big munition plant, and the village tonight is practically under martial law, although no formal proclamation to that effect has been issued.

Two hundred and seventy militiamen, mobilized in what the officers said was record time, under Colonel J. F. Klein, responded to the strike call. The four companies were 1 of Flushing, under Captain T. J. Dooley; H. of Mount Vernon, under Captain Charles Canfield; L of White Plains, under Captain F. W. Cobb, and G of Yonkers, under Captain C. Bagert.

Fighting about the factory at 7 o'clock this morning, in which two Deputy Sheriffs attempted to use their revolvers, was an immediate cause for the militia call. The bridge crossing the railroad to the property of the company was the scene of the trouble. The strikers, about 1,800 of them, gathered, and as those who had not struck attempted to cross they were met with a volley of stones.

A deputy attempted to draw his revolver, but it was taken from him by the strikers. Another deputy did get his revolver out, and, firing in the air to disperse the rioters, fired two harmless shots. The weapon was taken from him by Sheriff Weisendanger.

Thomas J. Goodwin, President of the village, called a meeting of the Trustees, and they decided that the five village policemen were not enough to handle the strikers, even with the aid of deputies and private guards employed by the company, so Sheriff Weisendanger was asked to call the militia.

The Sheriff, acting under a new law that gives him authority to call the militia in cases of emergencies, sent the following dispatch to Major Glover:

Pursuant to Section 113 of Chapter 4 of the laws of 1909, being Chapter 38 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled An Act in Relation to the Militia, you are hereby requested and directed, as commanding officer of the National Guard stationed within this county, to proceed with your command to aid the civil authorities to preserve the lives and property of the peaceful residents of this county and to overcome the resistance to process of this State at the village of Hastings-on-Hudson, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, where acts constituting a breach of the peace, tumult, riot, and resistance to process exist, owing to conditions growing out of differences between the employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company and the company at and adjacent to their factory at Hastings aforesaid.

ULRICH WEISENDANGER,
Sheriff of Westchester County.

Major Glover called each armory of the four companies by telephone, and such members as responded went by trolley and train to Yonkers, where the special train was made up. This was the first time that the militia had been thus summoned under the new law.

Following the arrival of the guardsmen, the strikers held meetings at Sikerzycki Hall, where they were addressed by Village President Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin urged the men to accept less than the 3-cents-an-hour increase demanded, declaring he was ready to serve as mediator between them and the company, but the strikers rejected his suggestion.

Several inflammatory speeches were made by leaders of the strikers and they voted to stand to their original demand. There is fear of further trouble and bloodshed tonight, for L. D. Van Aken, Superintendent of the National Conduit and Cable Company, has announced that an effort will be made to resume operations tomorrow.

STRIKES SPREAD IN QUEENS.

Trouble in Three Plants in Long Island City and Astoria.

Shorter hours are being demanded by employes of different concerns in Astoria and Long Island City, and yesterday three different strikes were reported to the police. The biggest strike occurred yesterday morning, when fully 400 employes of the Astoria Silk Mills at 7,127 Steinway Avenue quit work. In addition to shorter hours the weavers demand an increase in piece work, which will enable them to make $20 a week, while the loomfixers want their wages increased from $17 to $20 a week.

Forty employes of the Tisdale Lumber Company in Orchard Street, Astoria, are on strike for fifty hours a week, which will provide a half holiday Saturday, at the same rate of $18 a week now being paid.

Forty boys, known as package carriers, went on strike for higher wages at the big National Sugar Refinery in Front Street, Long Island City, yesterday morning, and a call was sent to Captain McNally, in charge of the Hunters Point Precinct, for extra patrolmen to do duty in the vicinity of the sugar works.

STRIKE MAY DELAY LINERS.

Seamen on the Morro Castle and Monterey Ask Higher Pay.

G. R. Brown, local Secretary of the Eastern & Gulf Seamen's Association at 51 South Street, said yesterday that sixty of the crew of the Ward line steamship Morro Castle, due to sail at noon today for Vera Cruz, and also the crew of the Monterey sailing today for Havana, had refused to sign articles unless there were paid the new union rate of wages. The Ward, Mallory, Clyde, and Morgan lines still hold out from the agreement he said.

The Morgan line steamship El Dia sailed on Tuesday night, the Secretary added, with a crew of longshoremen from the pier hired at $3.50 a day and their keep.

L. S. Chanler to Defend Mrs. Rogers.

When Mrs. Ida Sniffin Walters Rogers is called upon to plead on Monday before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Bronx to the charge of having killed her two small children by giving them bichloride, she will be represented by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. Abraham Levy, who has been her lawyer, announced his withdrawal from the case yesterday. He had been practically dismissed because he could not agree with Lorlys Elton Rogers, the prisoner's husband. In announcing the disagreement yesterday, Mr. Levy gave out a letter from Mr. Rogers in which the latter said that as they were at variance it was best that they part. Mr. Rogers said that, being the husband of Mr. Levy's client, he thought the final responsibility rested upon his shoulders. He expressed to Mr. Levy his appreciation for his kindness and courtesy extended to Mrs. Rogers.

HEAR NEW ARNOLD STORY.

Woman Tells Police Missing Girl Died in This City.

Detective Inspector Joseph Faurot received yesterday from John A. Maury, Superintendent of Police in Providence, R. I., a typewritten copy of the confession alleged to have been made by a convict in the penitentiary there, who says he aided in the burial of Dorothy Arnold. The statement was dated April 17 and is substantially the same as has been published here.

Inspector Faurot said he had detailed a number of detectives to work on the case. He thinks that perhaps a woman's body was surreptitiously buried, but believes it was not Dorothy Arnold.

A detail which seemed to the police to dovetail into the story told by the convict at Providence developed last night when a woman, who gave her name as Mary Kenlon, 35 years old, a hairdresser, who had become ill at her home at 310 West 129th Street, was removed to the Harlem Hospital.

The woman, according to the police, told Policeman Gallagher of the West 123d Street Police Station, that she had been well acquainted with Dorothy Arnold; that the latter frequently visited a hotel where she was employed as a hairdresser; that Miss Arnold later became ill, and, after an operation, died in a house in this city.

The woman told Gallagher, according to the police, the name of a theatrical contractor with whom Miss Arnold was acquainted and named a physician with an office in this city, who, she asserted, attended Miss Arnold. The police are seeking for another hairdresser whose name is known to them and who, Mary Kenlon says, can corroborate her story.

RESISTS KOENIG'S PLEA.

Governor Withholds Emergency Message to Aid Aldermanic Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, labored with Governor Whitman today in an effort to have him send an emergency message to the Legislature to make possible the passage at the present session of the Mills bill providing for a readjustment of the Aldermanic districts in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Governor refused to heed the demand of Chairman Koenig, who, however, at a late hour tonight had not given up hope entirely of getting the Governor to change his mind. The bill is supported by a majority of both the Republican and the Democratic members from New York City.

The bill after its introduction on Monday night was sent to the printer with a hurry order in order to make it possible to comply with the constitutional proviso that bills must be before the lawmakers in printed form for three legislative days before they are put on final passage. The concurrent resolution calls for final adjournment tomorrow noon. For some reason the bill did not come back from the printer until this morning. This made an emergency message necessary if the bill was to be passed, and it was.

A sad blow to the Republican machine of New York County is the Governor's absolute refusal to approve a proposed constitutional gerrymander creating a safe Republican Congressional district on the upper west side for Albert Ottinger, one of the Republican leaders in that part of the city.

The proposed gerrymander, which the Governor has threatened to veto if the Legislature should pass the bill, affects the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Congressional Districts. All these are represented by Democrats at present. The gerrymander would make the Seventeenth safely Republican. That is the district now represented by Congressman Carew.

MAY ENJOIN CITY BANDS.

Musical Union Protests Their Use in Police Parade.

Following a letter sent to Mayor Mitchel protesting against having the Firemen's and Street Cleaners' Bands play in the police parade on May 6, D. Edward Porter, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, has put an advertisement in this morning's TIMES warning all members of the union who are also members of a city department band not to play instruments in the parade.

In his letter to the Mayor Mr. Porter said he did not think it fair to those whose livelihood depended upon their work as musicians to bring the bands of other departments into the police parade. He said that ultimately the amateur band in the Borough President's office would be used in parades and then more professional musicians would be excluded.

Unless the Mayor takes some action the union will try to enjoin the firemen's and street cleaners' bands from playing, Mr. Porter said. Police bandsmen who belong to the union will be allowed to march, although the organization will not allow them to play, he said.

Police officials last year refused to heed the demand of the organization and its musicians did not play. The attitude of the police has not changed.

RAISING $5,000 FOR GROUT.

To Pay ex-Controller for Getting Eastern District Subway.

Business men who will benefit by the East New York-Union Square Subway, which was started ten days ago, are being invited to contribute to a fund to pay Edward M. Grout, ex-Controller, and Ernest Gilmore Gardner for work done in connection with the subway. The amount it is expected to raise for Mr. Grout is said to be $5,000. George W. Kenyon, formerly of Sackett & Williams, a large Williamsburg lithographing firm, is in charge of the fund. Last night he said:

"When the subway to connect with the Williamsburg Bridge was first suggested seven years ago and a proposed route left the Eastern District out in the cold, I got several of my neighbors together to agitate for a subway for the Eastern District. It was then I hired Mr. Grout and agreed to pay him for his services in trying to get a subway for the Eastern District.

"After several years of hard work on our part and by Mr. Grout and Mr. Gardner, the Eastern District has got a subway. Many business men have benefited, and the men who worked for the improvement

For Investors in Preferred Stocks

We recommend strongly the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan). This company is showing a continuous and substantial growth in earning capacity. The sources of income are divesified. The duplication value of its property is in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock. Present price to yield over 6%.

Authorized by Michigan Railroad Commission

Send for Circular No. A-78, which gives full information.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Good 5% Bonds
Still Selling Below Par

possess these advantages:

1. Higher return on your capital
2. Opportunities for appreciation

There are excellent opportunities available for investment among the class of bonds favored by

Banks in the year 1915

according to the higher ratio of increase in the holdings of such bonds by all banks reporting to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Send for List AG-96

N.W.Halsey&Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco Cleveland

United States Bonds
New York City Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities

Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

Great Western Power Company of California Convertible 6s

EARNINGS
(As officially reported 12 months ending Feb. 29, 1916)

Operating Revenues	$3,209,940.12
Operating Exp. & Taxes	1,033,774.27
Earnings Over Operating Expenses and Taxes	$2,176,165.85
Other Income	237,584.09
Total	$2,413,749.94
Interest on Funded Debt	$1,352,586.70
Surplus	$1,061,163.24

Price 99½ and interest To yield 6.07%
Circular on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Denver San Francisco

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

In successful operation for more than 65 years. The great possibilities of this stock at present market price are fully set forth in our circular "W 129."

Bought—Sold—Quoted

ROBINSON & CO.
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

The Best Viewpoint

is that of the investor. Outright ownership avoids worry over temporary influences. Our

Partial Payment Plan

enables you to possess income-yielding Securities by utilizing small means. We can help you at once.

Send for our free Booklet A.

Degener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Fear of Break with Germany—Results of the City Bond Sale.

Wall Street was taken by surprise by the news that President Wilson had decided to go before Congress in regard to the submarine controversy. This news swept from their moorings most of those who had steadfastly adhered to the belief that a break with Germany was unlikely. Even after the President's address to Congress had been read, and after it had been learned that our note to Germany, in effect though not in form, an ultimatum, had already been sent, there were some who thought that a backdown by Germany, or a renewal of diplomatic interchanges would avoid a severance of relations, but those who held this view were very clearly in the minority at the end of yesterday's trading.

The first effect of the day's news was a selling movement which lasted throughout the first hour. This included a good deal of commission house selling as well as of traders' selling. Then the market as a whole halted, and later prices recovered. Another selling movement ensued in the afternoon, in the course of which most stocks returned to their low prices of the morning, or went below those prices. In only a few cases did the final quotations show much improvement over the worst of the day's quotations. Practically none of the active stocks escaped losses, the chief of which ranged from a point, or a little over in such stocks as Steel, to an extreme of 22½ points in Bethlehem Steel.

This second selling movement seemed to be made up largely of short selling by traders who came to the conclusion that when the news of the day had spread throughout the country it would lead to a renewal of the liquidation which had been encountered in the early trading yesterday. It is an old saying in the market, and one which has been borne out more often than not in such situations, that what everybody expects never happens. If a trader expected a decline they would be short of stocks and prepared to buy stocks on a break. That might not prevent a break, but might do a great deal to lessen its severity.

Every one in the financial district was asking the question yesterday, "Is a break with Germany now inevitable?" In most cases the answer was, "Yes." The further question, "Would a break in relations lead to war?" was answered more varyingly. Opinion on this point was divided, but the discussion of that possibility was one of the factors which found reflection in the decline, and it was one of the things upon which traders based their operations on the short side. In the immediate market outlook the chief thing against the market is the uncertainty regarding Germany's response to the stand which the United States has taken regarding her submarine warfare against merchant ships. Against this influence are the favorable technical position of the market recently fortified by a good deal of liquidation, and just now strengthened by a substantial increase in the short interest, and the inherent strength of the American financial and business situation. This must count for much in shaping the course of prices, even should those traders be right who assumed yesterday that the market had not yet fully discounted a possible break with Germany and the possible consequences of that.

The financial community was forcibly reminded of the restrictive and unsettling influence of the international crisis by the results of yesterday's bidding for the new issues of city bonds. A price which both the city and the market regarded as very satisfactory was obtained, but the number of bids and the amount of the subscriptions were much smaller than had been expected. This was directly traceable to the unsettlement of the overnight developments in our international relations, while from some points of view the results of the city sale were disappointing, they were of decidedly favorable import from another point of view. The fact that a high price was obtained at the public sale, and that the bonds sold in the open market yesterday at a higher price than any since the offering was announced, showed the confidence of bankers in the stability of the money market and investment position, notwithstanding the existence of a grave international situation. Under the circumstances if there was any cause for surprise at all it was that the city received as many bids as it did rather than that the bids were fewer than on the occasion of the last public sale. For it was in everybody's mind yesterday, even though all were not in agreement as to the course events would take, that we are facing the possibility of a break with Germany, and the further possibility of participation in the war. The two things are not necessarily associated, but one might without difficulty flow from one to the other. Under these conditions both the action of the stock market and the results of the city bond sale, instead of being disconcerting, supplied confirmation of the inherent strength of the business and financial situation and of the existence of widespread confidence in that strength.

STEEL EXPORTS MAY DROP.

But Republic Company Expects Demand from Outside After War.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at the annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, told an inquiring stockholder that the Directors had considered the question of paying back dividends on the preferred stock, but had decided for the present to fortify the company's position by adding to its cash resources. He explained that it was reasonable to expect a decrease in the export business in steel and iron after the war.

"Those countries now at war," he said, "as a result of impoverishment and because they have steel plants, will produce their own steel. There will be an outside demand, however, from Canada, South America, Africa, and other countries, and we can expect a share in that business."

Mr. Topping also said that since issuing the annual report the company's expectations relative to the improvement in business had been more than realized.

Goodyear Co. Raises $10,000,000.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, has provided funds for extension and improvements by the sale of $10,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock to a banking syndicate headed by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of New York and Borton & Borton of Cleveland. The terms of sale required that the company set aside each year a sinking fund sufficient to retire the stock at 112 in twenty-three years and to maintain its net quick and total net assets at not less than 115 per cent. and 200 per cent., respectively, of the preferred stock outstanding. The company was organized in 1898, and, according to its officers, has an output of about 2,000,000 tires a year.

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Capture of Trebizond Creates a Cheerful Tone.

LONDON, April 19.—The capture of Trebizond created a cheerful feeling on the Stock Exchange, especially in the foreign section, where Russian issues were prominent. Enemy stocks and Scandinavian bonds were more active than recently, British funds were maintained, and shipping shares were firmer Kaffirs, oil, and low-priced rubber stocks were the best of the speculative section. Little attention was paid to American securities, which closed quiet and steady.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

The sale of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds last week amounted to £25,000,000.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 19.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 32½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.22	75.61	76.70	—.85
25 industrials	92.27	90.35	90.59	—2.08
50 stocks	84.24	82.97	83.14	—1.97

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 18	84.24	82.97	83.14	—1.97
April 18	85.62	84.74	85.11	—.48
April 17	86.16	84.41	85.59	—.41
April 15	86.24	85.80	86.00	+.05
April 14	86.17	84.92	85.95	+.13
April 13	87.13	86.65	85.82	—1.09
April 11	87.88	87.31	86.91	—.59
April 10	88.00	87.18	87.50	—.28
April 8	87.46	86.90	87.18	—.55

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	88.87 3	82.97 19	83.14
1915	78.38 30	64.54 1	72.60
1914	70.06 2	65.24 25	67.26
1913	62.51 4	56.44 30	56.68
1912	71.18 26	68.05 1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	82.97 Apr. 19	83.14
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30 Jan. 21	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	697,781
Same day last year	973,289
Year to date	50,608,019
Same period last year	82,337,172
Average price and change 50 stocks	83.14 —1.97
Same day last year	71.55 — .81

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	82.97	Apr. 19
Same period last year	72.06	Apr. 19	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	142	100	Adams Express	140	140	140	140	—3
19¼	19¾	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	—½
25½	25¾	4,800	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
73½	73¾	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	75	75	73½	73½	—1¾
67¾	67¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	—¾
66½	66¾	3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65¾	66	—1½
100	100	100	Am. Br. S. F. t. r.	100	100	100	100	
56¾	56¾	10,350	American Can	57¾	57¾	55¾	56½	—1⅛
111½	111¾	300	American Can pf.	111½	111½	111	111	—1
61¼	61½	6,600	Am. Car & F'dry	63	63	61	61½	—2½
145½	147	1,205	Am. Coal Products	149	149	146	146	—3
51¾	52¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
99	99¾	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	94	94	94	94	—1
49½	50	300	Am. H. & L. pf.	50	50	50	50	—1
26¾	27	500	Am. Ice Securities	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	—1¼
23½	23¾	4,300	Am. Linseed	23¾	24	23¼	23¾	—¾
40¾	50½	2,500	Am. Linseed pf.	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	—⅞
66½	67	18,300	Am. Locomotive	70	70¾	67	67	—4
33½	34	100	American Malt pf.	34	34	34	34	
95½	96	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¼	97	95½	95½	—2½
47	48	1,500	Am. St. Foundries	49	49	48	48	—1
107	108	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	108	108	107¾	—1
127¾	128¼	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¾	128	127¾	128	
44⅝	45½	1,400	American Woolen	45¾	45¾	44¾	44⅞	—1⅝
96½	98	200	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97½	97	97	—⅞
17½	18	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	18	18	18	18	—⅝
90¾	91	10,600	Am. Zinc Lt. s.	91¼	91¾	90½	90¾	—2⅝
83¼	83½	15,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84	84½	83	83½	—2
5	6	100	Assets Realisation	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
66	68	100	Associated Oil	65	65	65	65	
101¼	102	2,800	At., Top. & S. F.	102¾	102¾	101¼	101¼	—1⅝
100¼	100¾	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+⅞
106¼	106¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	106¾	106¾	—2½
88	88¼	60,200	Baldwin Loco.	92	92	86¼	88	—5½
108	110½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108	108	108	
84¾	85¼	1,500	Balt. & Ohio	85¼	85½	85	85	—½
76½	76¾	1,100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76½	76½	76	76	—½
2½	2¾	600	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2	2	—⅛
415	425	1,220	Beth. Steel	425	425	417½	417½	—22½
130	138	100	Beth. Steel pf.	134	134	134	134	
84⅞	85	100	B'klyn Rap. Tran.	85	85	85	85	—⅛
127	129	200	B'klyn Union Gas	128½	128½	128	128	—1
55	57	7,900	Brown Shoe	55	55	55	55	—2
90	90½	1,700	Butte & Sup.	90¼	91¼	90	90¼	—2⅜
22	22½	300	Cal. Petroleum	22	22	21¾	22	—⅛
49¼	50	1,950	Canadian Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	49	—⅛
165	165¼	1,900	Cent. Leath. Co.	166¼	168¾	165	165	—2½
91	91½	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	51¼	51¾	51	51	—1½
59	59½	800	Chandler Motor	110¼	110¾	110½	110½	
33¾	34	2,900	Ches. & Ohio	92¼	92¼	90¼	90½	—3⅝
92¾	92¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	60	60½	59	59	—2½
128	129	100	Chi., Mil. & P.	84	84	83¾	83¾	—1
16⅜	17	4,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	93	93	92¼	92¼	—1
22¼	22¾	1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	—1
52⅝	52¾	4,500	Chile Copper	17	17	16¾	16¾	—⅛
40¾	41	7,200	Chino Copper	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	—½
132	133	800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	53	53	52¾	52¾	—¾
81½	83	900	Consol. Gas	40½	42	40½	40¾	—1¼
18⅝	19	2,000	Continental Can	132¾	132¾	132	132	—1
93	94	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	81½	81½	81	81¼	—¾
82	82¼	63,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	19¼	19¾	18¾	18¾	—⅝
208	225	400	Crucible Steel	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	—¾
9	10	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	82	84½	81¾	82¾	—1¾
21	22	100	Den. & Rio Grande	208	210	207¼	210	—2
13¼	13½	100	Den. & Rio G. pf.	10	10	9	9	—1⅝
106¼	108	85	Detroit Edison	21	21	21	21	—1
44½	44¾	200	Diamond Match	132¼	132½	132½	132½	
24½	24⅝	4,900	Distillers Sec.	106¾	107	106¾	107	+ ⅝
50	60	100	Dome Mines	44¼	45¼	44¼	44¼	—2¼
34	34¼	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
49¾	49¾	5,900	Erie	60	60	60	60	—¼
41	44	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34¾	33¾	34	—¼
14	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	—1⅜
12½	13	400	Fed. Min. & Sm.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1⅝
33	39	100	Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	100	100	100	100	—1
163	164	300	General Electric	165	165	164½	164½	—1½
111¼	116½	600	Gen. Motors pf.	111	111	111	111	—1
74½	75	12,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	75¾	78¾	74½	74½	—2½
118¾	119¼	800	Great North. pf.	119	119¾	118¾	118¾	—1½
40	40¼	80	Do. odd lot	119	119¾	118¾	118¾	—1½
45	46	3,100	G. N. Ore Ctf. for O. P.	47	47	47	47	—1¼
99½	100	900	Greene-Cananea	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1¼
44	44¾	800	Illinois Central	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1¾
16¾	16¾	7,300	Inspiration Cop.	100	100	100	100	—1
72½	73	900	Inter. Cons.	44¾	45	44	44	—1¼
17	17¼	200	Inter. Cons. pf.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	—¾
50	50	200	Inter. Agricul.	73	75	72½	72½	—1½
109½	111	600	Inter. Agri. pf.	18	18	17½	17½	—1½
115¼	119	200	Int. Harv. N. J.	57¾	57¾	55	55	—2½
203½	207½	100	Int. Harv., N.J. pf.	110	110	110	110	—2½
73	73¾	20,800	Int. Mer. M. tr. r.	119	119	118	118	—1
46	46¼	53,300	Int. M. M. pf tr. r.	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	—1
10¾	11	6,100	Int. Nickel	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	—1
108	108	100	Int. Paper	47	47	46	46	—2¼
24	24¼	400	Jewel Tea pf.	105	105	104½	104½	—⅝
54¼	54⅝	700	Kan. City South.	110	110	109	109	—½
69	70	16,900	Kennecott Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	—⅛
50	50½	5,700	Lackawanna Steel	55	55	54¾	54¾	—1¼
76	76¾	1,350	Lee Rubber & Tire	72	72	69	69	—4
22½	23	1,200	Lehigh Valley	51¼	51¾	50	50	—⅞
17	21¼	300	Long Island	76½	76½	76	76	—1
54	59	100	Loose-Wiles Bis.	22½	22½	22½	22½	
72¼	72½	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ½
82½	83	7,100	Maxwell Motors	54	54	54	54	—2
53½	54	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf.	72¼	73¾	70¾	72¼	—4¼
90¾	96¾	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	83¾	84	82¾	82¾	—2
37¾	37¾	21,300	Mexican Petroleum	53	54¾	53	53¾	—3½
10¼	15	2,500	Miami Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	—2¾
4	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
77	78¼	200	Missouri Pacific	4	4¼	4	4½	
112	113	800	Do. trust rcts.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¼	—½
119	120	100	Montana Power	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	
22	22¾	300	Mon. Power pf. s20f.	119	119	119	119	—3
63	63¾	600	Nat. Biscuit Co.	23	23½	23	23½	—1⅛
114	115	2,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	65½	65½	65	65	—1⅝
17⅜	17⅝	200	Nat. Lead Co.	114½	114½	114	114	—1⅝
129½	130	3,800	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
100¾	101¼	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	—1⅜
61½	62	4,050	N. Y. Air Brake	107	107	106¾	106¾	+⅞
27	27¼	2,800	N. Y. Central	131	131	128¾	129¾	—1⅝
120¾	121¾	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H.	101¼	101¾	101	101¾	—1½
66½	67	2,000	N. Y. Ont. & West.	61	63	61	62	+½
110½	111	300	Norfolk & Western	27¼	27¼	27	27	+½
		900	North American	121¾	121¾	120¾	120¾	—1⅝
	8¾	100	Northern Pacific	66	67	66	67	+1
33	34	500	Ontario Mining	69½	69½	69½	69½	—½
56¼	56½	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	85	85	85	85	—1
40	45	6,400	Penn. R. R.	33	33	33	33	—⅛
67½	68	300	Pettibone, M. & Co.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	—⅛
25¾	26	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	50	50	43¾	43¾	—1¼
100¾	101	102	Pittsburgh Coal	41	41	40	40	—1¼
157⅛	158	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	26	+ ⅜
		18	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
		1,200	Pressed Steel Car	157½	157½	157½	157½	—⅛
		100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	48	48	47	47	—2
		800	Railway Steel Sp.	101	101	101	101	—2
38¾	39	2,250	Ray Con. Copper	38¾	38¾	35¼	35¼	—2
82¾	83	15,700	Reading	23¼	23½	22¾	22¾	—1⅞
47½	48	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	83½	84½	82¾	82¾	—1⅝
108	108¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	49	49	47¾	47¾	—1⅝
		600	St. Louis & San Fr.	108¼	108¼	108	108	—1⅝
14½	14⅞	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	—⅛
84½	85	100	Seaboard Air Line	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
31	31¼	3,000	Seab. Air Line pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
50	51	100	Shattuck Arizona	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
91	100	100	Sloss-S. S. & T. Co.	31	31½	31	31	—1¼
95¼	95⅝	5,400	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	—1¼
185	190	375	Southern Pacific	93	93	93	93	—1¼
10⅛	10¾	1,100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	96¼	96¾	95	95	+1½
58	58½	100	Southern Railway	106	106	106	106	—1⅞
93	95	200	Southern Ry. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅝
131¼	132	11,500	Standard Milling	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1½
46¾	47	5,700	Studebaker Co.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1½
184½	185	1,600	Tennessee Copper	135	135	131	132	—2½
8¾	9¼	200	Texas Co.	48¼	48¾	47	47	—1¾
92	93	100	Texas & Pacific	187½	187½	184¾	185	—3
6	6	100	Underwood Typew.	9	9	9	9	
94¾	94¾	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	6	6	6	6	
6	6	100	Union Pacific	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅝
130¾	130¾	5,800	Union Pacific pf.	131	131	130¾	130¾	+ ⅝
82¾	83	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—1⅝
61	62	100	United Cigar Stores	61	61	61	61	—1⅛
91¼	92¼	700	United Cigar Stores pf.	92¼	92¼	91¼	91¼	
145¾	146	6,800	United Fruit Co.	146¾	147	145¾	146½	—2⅝
27½	28	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	28	28	27¾	27¾	—⅞
18¾	20	900	U. S. Ind. P. & F.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—⅞
50	51	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	—1⅛
147	147¾	11,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	140	140¾	140¾	140¾	—1⅝
51¾	51¾	2,700	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¾	51¾	51¾	—1⅝
107	108¾	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¼	—1½
70½	71	5,000	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	71	71¾	70	70¾	—2½
51¾		400	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
116¾	81¾	84,500	U. S. Steel	82	82¼	81¾	81¾	—1⅝
79¾	117	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	116¾	117	—⅛
17¾	80	3,500	Utah Copper	80	80	79½	79½	—1¾
41⅝	18¾	100	Utah Securities	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
46	42¾	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	41¼	41¾	—¾
14½	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48	48	48	48	—2
43¾	14½	300	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
25½	44	700	Wabash pf. A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—⅛
29¾	25¾	900	Wabash pf. B	26	26	25¾	25¾	—⅛
89½	30	500	Western Maryland	29¾	30¾	29¾	30	+⅛
58⅜	89¾	800	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	—⅛
69⅜	58⅞	30,500	Westinch. E. & M.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	—1
69¾	75	200	Westingh. Air pf.	72	72	70	70	—3
218	75	50	Do., odd lot	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	—2¼
103¼	222	600	Willys-Overland	220½	223¾	220	220	—5½
32	104	28	Willys-Overland pf.	104	104	104	104	
126¾	36	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	—1¼
	127¼	900	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	128¼	128¼	126¾	126¾	—1¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Low Average Price.

Yesterday's decline carried the average price of fifty railroad and industrial stocks down to a new low level for the year. The price was 83.14, compared with the old minimum figure of 83.49, established March 4. The falling off for the day was 1.97 points, most of which was accounted for by the slump of industrials. The day's decline in the twenty-five industrial issues used in the tabulations in these columns was 3.08 points. Bethlehem Steel's gross shrinkage of 22½ points was the most important individual factor in the retreat, its movement accounting for .90 point of the fall of the average quotation.

***

Traders and Stale Accounts.

Managers of a number of commission houses were asked yesterday if the number of customers doing business with them was as great as a year ago, which was a time when the hankering for war stocks was becoming keen. Without exception the reply was that customers were more numerous, but that the transactions were much less frequent. In all of the houses there were scores of customers who had done no trading for weeks and whose names profited the houses nothing except in the interest account. Practically all of them were men who had secured handsome paper profits in last year's unprecedented bull movement but had failed to take them down, had got into some things at the top, or had doubled on their profits and let the string run too long. For weeks these traders have clung stubbornly to stocks which have continued to decline in the hope that the market would turn and permit another realization of hopes which might once have been turned into cash.

***

A War Scare Hurts War Stocks.

Many a perplexed trader was heard to inquire why a war scare should hurt war stocks. Very likely, if he had been permitted to look over the books of his own broker, he could have found a convincing answer. At any rate, if he had looked over the books of many of the active houses he would have found a large number of accounts closed out in the course of the day for lack of margin or on which additional margin had been asked. The fact that every successive decline uncovered more and more of the margined accounts in war stocks carried since the turn of the market last Fall was a force much more impelling than was the argument that the demand for munitions would increase by leaps and bounds if such another belligerent as the United States entered the conflict. The technical condition, as was appreciated by the great majority of professionals, was much more potent than any market theory.

***

Opinions of Teutonic Brokers.

A floor trader whose experience has taught him to beware of hasty market deductions from international difficulties closed all his trades before the President's address came out and listened to the comments of active brokers who were connected with German houses or who were themselves of German origin or descent. His idea was to secure the German opinion of the effect of the President's note, as it was expressed in the parlance of the market place and in actual transactions. The broker's quest left him of two minds. He found a considerable faction of the Teutonic brokers arguing that the party in Germany favoring a prosecution of submarine warfare at all cost had gained in numbers and power steadily in recent weeks. These brokers believed that, since the submarine arm was the only naval arm which the Germans had found at all effective, it would not be abandoned at the request of a nation whose resources had been so heavily drawn on to equip the Allies with money, munitions, and supplies. Among these brokers there was substantial selling of stocks, the selling increasing in the late trading after time had been given for consideration of the President's utterances.

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The Chance of German Selling.

Quite as many of the brokers of German birth or descent adhered to a belief that another conciliatory note would come from Germany. They based this belief principally on the long-range assumption that Germany would not care to have this country as an enemy in the trade war which is expected to follow the struggles at arms. They were not buying stocks, they said, because of the uncertainties of the situation, but they pointed out that the liquidation of stocks for German account proceeded so far immediately before and in the months immediately succeeding the outbreak of the war that no great amount of such selling need be ap

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WAR STOCKS DOWN AFTER THE MESSAGE

Wall Steet Discounted a Possible Diplomatic Break with Germany.

DROP OF 20 IN BETHLEHEM

Reichsmark Exchange Rises—Opinions of Financiers Vary on the Probability of War.

The stock market made swift progress yesterday in discounting a possible diplomatic break with Germany. Starting lower than Tuesday's closing level, the war stocks swung downward with occasional slight recoveries until the final accounting of the day's business showed net losses extending from 2 to 10 points. Bethlehem Steel, moving with its usual abruptness, was weaker than its fellows, dropping 20 points.

The receding movement was not limited to the shares of companies with large war orders, but there was far less selling in the railroad group than in the industrials. According to gossip on the Stock Exchange the short sellers were active all the way along, yet their efforts to force prices down did not supply more than a large fraction of the force applied to quotations. Holders of Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel, American Locomotive, Studebaker and others which were especially prominent in the big bull market last Summer decided to lessen their commitments, and selling of this sort was especially noticeable after the President's message appeared on the news tickers.

For a half hour before the message was spelled out on the tickers trading became dull. A feeling of tension was evident in brokerage offices and the man who advanced the opinion that the decline so far this week had pretty well discounted a discontinuance of relations with Germany received a small hearing. In banking offices, partners and employes gathered around the news ticker. The message ran along for some time before the most serious part of the President's remarks appeared, and in this period of five minutes or so the stock ticker stood practically dead.

Stocks Tumbled After Message.

The tone of prices was considerably better than the lowest of the morning at the time the message appeared. Afterward, a fresh wave of selling began which continued until the close of business. The final prices were close to the bottom in the case of the war stocks and the railroads also failed to regain any of their late afternoon loss. The story of the day in the market is told in this table:

	High.	Low.	Net Chg.
American Can	57¾	55¾	2¼
American Locomotive	70⅜	67	4
American S. & R.	97	95⅜	2½
Baldwin Locomotive	92	90	2½
Bethlehem Steel	425	417½	20
Crucible Steel	84	81⅝	3½
Lackawanna Steel	72	68	4
Mexican Petroleum	101	99	2⅝
Pressed Steel Car	48	46	1½
Reading	84½	82¾	1¾
South Porto Rico Sugar	196	191	10
Studebaker	135	131	6⅝
Texas Co.	155	151	3
Union Pacific	131	130⅝	1⅝
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	140½	140½	1⅜
U. S. Steel	82⅜	81⅝	1⅜
Westinghouse	60⅝	58⅞	2⅜

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MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con.	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.19
Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.10
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.04
Confidence	.15	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.12	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.43
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con.	.12
Justice	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	Field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.16	Florence	.39
McNamara	.13	Gold Mount.	.85
Midway	.31	Gold Reserve	.12
Mispah Exten.	.32	Gold Wedge	.03
Montana	.76	Jumbo Exten.	.70
North Star	.03	Lone Star	.05
Rescue	.50	Red Lion	.23
Tonopah Exten.	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nevada	.06	Spearhead	.97
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.80
Atlanta	.14	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.27	Nevada Packard	.42
Combs. Extention	.06	Rochester Mines	.06
Comb. Fraction	.09	Round Mountain	.70
Diamond Field	.04	Whitecaps	.20
Gold Bar	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. Pepper	10¼	Granite	68
Elkton	25½	Isabella	17½
El Paso	.85	Jackpot	09
Findlay	4½	Mary McK.	.31
Golden Cycle	22¼	Portland	166
Gold Dollar	4	Vindicator	240
Gold Sovereign	4½		

DEFER MARINE CO. PAYMENT.

Judge Hough Sets Hearing on Receiver's Motion for April 27.

Another adjournment was taken yesterday, when the motion of Receiver Franklin to pay an installment of the defaulted interest and bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company was called before Judge Hough in the United States District Court. The date for the argument was fixed as April 27. Meanwhile another effort will be made to reach an agreement not only about the payment of money to bondholders, but also upon a reorganization plan acceptable to the three committees of security holders.

Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel of the company, took exception yesterday to a published statement that Lord Pirrie, Bruce Ismay, and Charles Steele, voting trustees, had received bonuses of about $100,000 each at the time of the expiration of the voting trust in the early part of last year. Mr. Stetson said the facts were as follows:

Under the express terms of the voting trust agreement of 1902 each of the voting trustees was entitled to receive an annual compensation of £2,500, or $12,500. The public received no stock except under and pursuant to this voting trust agreement, which was referred to in every stock trust certificate. At the expiration of the five-year term of the original voting trust, in October, 1907, this stipulated compensation was paid to and received by the voting trustees. This, however, was the last and only such payment ever made to or received by the trustees, as I am informed by the accounting officer of the company.

Thus it will appear that the payments did not constitute a bonus, but were regularly stipulated compensation for services rendered under the original contract, and, furthermore, that these payments were made not after or in connection with the bond default, but nearly seven years before the occurrence thereof.

The voting trustees at the time of the payments of $62,500 each were the late J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, Bruce Ismay, the late P. A. B. Widener, and Lord Pirrie.

Yokohama Bank Earns $10,443,822.

The report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last showed gross profits of $10,443,822, and net profits of $1,768,358. The Directors added $200,000 to the reserve fund, declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calling for $900,000, and carried $668,358 forward to the next account. Deposits at the end of the year were $166,128,492, and assets $182,061,029.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	...	4	4	4
Atlanta	...	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	...	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	5	5½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3	3½

*Up to 20 days, over 30 to 60, 4½ per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2⅜
60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 months	2¼@2⅜
5 months	2¼@2⅜
6 months	2¼@2⅜

*Regular mixed collateral; all Industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	2¾@3
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.96	5.99⅝	5.98¾	—.01⅛
Cables	5.95¾	5.95⅞	5.95¾	—.01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	74.75	74.25	74.50	+.75
Cables	74.81¼	74.37½	74.50¾	+.68¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange as many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76½	4.77
5.1825 Paris	5.96⅛	5.95¾
95.28 Berlin	74.50	74.50¼
20.20 Austria	13.60	13.05
26.70 Scandinavia	29.65	29.70
19.20 Spain	19.52	19.57
5.1826 Switzerland	5.89	5.18
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19 Holland	42.31¼	42.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.48⅝	6.47¾
51.45 Russia	..	31.37½
China—		
... Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
.... Shanghai	70.50	70.62½
India—		
52.44 Bombay	33.00	....
52.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.36	42.41
82.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72½	$4.70½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $472,407,104; balance, $54,823,136; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $538,801.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c/15c discount; San Francisco, 30c; premium; Montreal, $4.06⅛ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, up 5-16d; New York, 64½c, up ¾c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@51⅜c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107	107⅛	106½	107
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
4½s	May, 1957	106⅛	107⅛	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101	..	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅜	..
4½s	Apr., 1966, w. i.	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	99⅞	100¼	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89½	90	89½	90
3½s	May, 1954	89½	90	89½	90

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.05	4.00
4s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1950	4.06	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.06	..	4.05	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
2d week April	$2,577,000	$876,000
July 1-April 14	99,141,820	19,191,989
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
2d week April	912,582	116,253
July 1-April 14	37,468,362	7,164,827
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
2d week April	211,345	10,580
July 1-April 14	8,626,401	408,078
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
2d week April	221,180	31,493
July 1-April 14	8,421,582	*1,834,742
*Decrease.		

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—	1916.	Increase.
2d week April	$1,381,663	$202,003
July 1-April 14	54,575,922	4,861,612
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—		
2d week April	103,211	12,052
July 1-April 14	4,298,627	658,217
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—		
2d week April	280,403	59,849
July 1-April 14	8,565,859	1,183,882
MOBILE & OHIO—		
2d week April	239,183	4,867
July 1-April 14	9,130,703	502,895
VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN—		
2d week April	37,117	*4,367
July 1-April 14	1,543,468	91,982

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE CO.—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$630,780	$347,372	$292,408
Net after exp.	620,702	355,057	285,645
Surp. aft. chgs.	575,986	294,254	281,761
Bal. aft. pf.divs.	407,134	163,391	243,743
3 mos. gross	1,976,720	1,161,436	815,293
Net after exp.	1,921,079	1,123,147	797,932
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,789,211	1,000,647	788,564
Bal. aft. pf.divs	1,280,432	608,148	672,284
12 mos. gross	5,252,963	3,041,425	1,353,668
Net aft. exp.	5,104,877	3,810,153	1,294,724
Surp. aft. chgs.	4,405,500	3,355,153	1,250,350
Bal. aft. pf.divs	2,925,223	1,737,158	1,188,065

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY AND LIGHT for March—	1916.	1915.	Gain Over
Gross	$1,353,713	$1,147,713	17.99%
Net	698,762	592,162	18.00%
Surplus after charges	202,439	178,939	26.14%
Bal. after pf. dividends	122,439	92,139	32.93%
Three months gross	4,124,260	3,555,260	16.01%
Net	2,177,095	1,860,295	17.09%
Surplus after charges	717,377	576,777	24.72%
Bal. after pf. dividends	477,377	333,377	42.83%
Twelve months gross	15,192,163	14,033,763	8.21%
Net	7,643,251	7,030,451	8.70%
Surplus after charges	2,437,797	2,309,197	8.55%
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,477,797	1,284,197	14.92%

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for March—	1916.	Pc. Gain Over 1915.
Gross	$374,835	24.03
Net earnings	229,144	8.76
Surplus after charges	130,691	13.22
Balance after pf. div	92,286	12.97
Three months' gross	1,161,227	23.28
Net earnings	760,501	16.13
Surplus after charges	460,700	25.12
Balance after pf. div	350,575	30.96
Twelve months' gross	4,121,346	18.71
Net earnings	2,695,749	17.74
Surplus after charges	1,507,490	30.51
Balance after pf. div	1,062,490	40.18

RIO TINTO for year ended	Dec. 31— 1915.	1914.	1913.
Bal. forward	£162,439	£185,872	£194,596
Profit of year	1,129,821	737,379	1,557,877
Total	1,292,260	923,251	1,752,473
Writings off	29,393	23,312	76,101
Avail. for div.	1,271,767	£899,939	1,676,372
Pf. dividends	81,250	81,250	81,250
Ord. dividends	*1,031,250	†£56,250	‡1,406,250
Surplus	159,267	162,439	185,872
Sul. acre del. (tons)		21,515	825,408
Cop. sold (tons)			36,329
Av. price stand. cop. (per ton)	£72 12 8	£59 9 4	£68 5 9

*55 per cent. †35 per cent. ‡75 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅜	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt.	Diac.	Feb. 21, '17	95¼	95½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101¼	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100⅞	101⅛	5.60
City on Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.85
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¾	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	98	98¼	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅜	99	5.05
Italian Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.90
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '18	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1929	100⅜	101	4.30
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101	101⅛	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	101⅛	101½	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅝	102⅞	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	104½	105½	5.20
†Ches. & O.	5	May, 1930	101⅜	101⅝	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	98⅞	4.30
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99	19.00
Chile Copper	5	Mar., 1923	102⅛	102½	5.10
†Cons. Power.	6	May 1, '17	100⅜	100⅝	5.00
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102⅜	2.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	101	4.65
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.40
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.50
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	..
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.00
Mo. Pacific	5	Light, '49	80½	81	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅜	99¼	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Y. L. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.25
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Nor. S. Power.	6	Apr. 1, '20	98⅜	99¼	6.10
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1, '17	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	101½	101¾	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Typ.	6				
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅝	99	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1919	100¾	100½	2.00
U. S. Rubber	6	Feb., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101¼	1.50
Wayne El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101½	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
W. U. T. & D.	5	June, 1917	97	98	7.40
††Wes. Pow.	6	May 15, '17	100⅜	100⅝	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100⅜	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½, for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100¼.

CHINA CABLE SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that telegraph communication with Canton and other places in the Province of Kwangtung, China, has been interrupted, and that there is a heavy delay to Tientsin. There is no communication at present with Hankow.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. L. of C.	112½	112½	112½	112½
50	Arun. S. & G.	37	37	37	37
10	Bank of Balt.	155½	155½	155½	..
85	Balt. Tube	114	114	114	..
10	Balt. Tube pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
20	Con. Power	110	110	109⅝	109⅝
1,730	Cosden Ref.	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20½
835	Cos. O. & G.	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾
415	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
227	Davison Chem.	59½	59¾	58	58
100	Elkhorn Coal	17	17	17	17
10	Maryland Cas.	82	82	82	82
14	Mt. V. C. M. pf.	51	51	51	51
10	Nor. St. R. & L.	25½	25½	25½	25½
15	North Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
30	Penn. W. & P.	74	74	73⅝	73⅝
1,224	Wayland Oil	6	6	5	5⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. S. P.	4½s	97	97	97
1,000	Balt. Elec.	5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Chi. Rys.	5s	97½	97½	97½
1,500	C. of Balt.	4s	91.100	100	100
500	C. of Balt.	3½s	93½	93½	93½
4,000	Con. Pow.	4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Con. Gas	4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Coal & Iron Bank
200 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Electric Properties Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
25 German-American Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
100 Bronx National Bank
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
500 City & Suburban Homes
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd.
125 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Salt
10 Niagara Insurance
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Telegraph-Typewriter
Amer. & Brit. Mfg. Pfd.
Amer. Tube & Stamp. Pfd.
Belding Bros. Common
Cushman's Sons Stocks
Capewell Horse Nail
Claflin (H. B.) First Pfd.
Cleveland Auto. Mach. Sec.
Eastern Steel Stocks
Elsner-Mendelsohn Pfd.
Gen'l Baking Co. Stocks
Great Northern Paper Pfd.
Genl. Gas & Elec. Stocks
German-American Coffee
Hart-Parr Pfd.
International Power Com.
Lord & Taylor Stocks
Mich. Limestone & Chem. Stocks
Rockwood Co. Stocks
Standard Assets
Splitdorf Elec. Com.
Genl. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1925
Philippine Ry. 4s, 1937
Webster Coal & Coke 5s, 1948

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Miss. Valley Gas & Elec. 5s
Eastern Penn. Ry. 5s
Colum. Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s

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Specialists in Public Utility Securities
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Eastern Steel

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

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Commercial Accounts
are invited by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. Careful and courteous attention and efficient service are assured those who establish such accounts.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Decline In Prices Throughout the Curb List—Trading Moderate in Volume.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 886,434 shares of stock and $895,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 98,128; oil, 31,896, and mining, 256,410. The range of prices of all issues qin which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Aeolian-Web..	15	15	12	12
7,600	‡Aetna Exp....	22	22	21¼	21⅝
650	Alax Rub. Inc.	67⅛	67⅛	*65½	67⅛
3,500	†Alaska-B. C. (a prospect)..	65	68	65	68
600	‡Am. D. Syn..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½
50	Am. Nav.	11	11	11	11
625	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	33	*33½	32¾	32½
500	A.,G.&W.I.S.S. pf.		49	49	48¾	48¾
830	‡Butler Chem..	6½	7	6	6
50	‡Can. C. & F...	72	72	71	71
1,200	†Car L. & P....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
350	Carwen Steel..	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
4,500	Chevrolet M...	180	180½	178	180
140	Cons. Ord.....	25	25	25	25
13,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	59	59⅝	57⅝	57⅝
3,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	92⅞	93	92¼	92¼
10	Curtiss Aerop. com. v. t. cfs.	45	45	45	45
140	DavidsonChem. v. t. cfs.....	58	58	58	58
600	‡Elec. Gun.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Emerson Phono	13	13	12¾	12⅝
10	Gen. Ry. Sig..	97	97	97	97
8,000	‡Gaston, W. & W., w. i....	65	65	64	64½
2,000	Grant Motor C.	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
200	Hartman Corp.	70	70	70	70
600	Haskel & Bar. Car. Co.	39¾	39¾	39	39½
110	Hendee Mfg....	30	30	29	29
105	Holly Sug. Cor.	*45	45	43	43
200	Holly S. Cor.pf	97½	97½	97	97
210	Intercon. Rub.	13¾	14	13¾	14
50	‡Int. Motors...	20	20	20	20
500	Kath. Br. pf..	24	24	23	24
2,700	Kenefick Zinc	13¾	14⅞	13¾	14⅜
100	‡S. S. Kresge..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
300	‡Lake Torp Bt.	8½	*9	8½	9
2,300	‡Lynn Phono..	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
5	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs....	29	29	29	29
1,100	‡Maxim Mun...	6¾	6⅞	6	6
25,000	‡Midvale Steel	58½	59¼	57¼	58¼
800	‡Perlman Rim.	118	118	115	115
62	‡P. E. & M.Co.	110	110	105	105
221	Corp. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	Rock Isl. pf....				⅝
450	‡Saxon M. Car.	67	67	65	66¾
240	Spring. Body..	59	59	57¼	58¼
100	Sp. Body pf....	101	101	101	101
1,000	‡St. J. Lead....	16¾	16	16	16
200	St. L. R. M.& F. pf.		75	75	75
1,100	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs....	36½	37	36½	37
2,500	†Tob. Products	40¾	41	39½	41
800	Un. Profit Sh..				⅛
200	U. S. L. & H.	3⅝	3⅝	3	3
200	Univ. Motors..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
800	White Motors.	50	50	49¼	49¾
800	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	1	1	1	1
7,000	‡Zinc Concent.	5	5	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Ohio Oil	224	220	223	— 7
28	Prairie P. L..	208	208	208	— 7
40	S. O. of Cal..	239	235	235	— 6
28	S. O. of N. J.	500	495	498	— 7
24	S. O. of N. Y.	203	201	203	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
725	Am. Oil & Gas.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	†Bar. O. & G..	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
700	†Cosden & Co., (oil refining).	21	21	20½	20½
800	†Con. Tex. Co..	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
3,800	‡Federal Oil...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Houston Oil..	16	16	15¾	15½
400	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
7,700	‡Midwest Oil.	50	50	48	47
500	‡Mid. Kans. Oil	7	7	7	7
335	‡Midwest Ref.	64	64	62	62
3,400	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	Okla. P. & R..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
200	Pan-American.	48	48	48	48
500	‡Sap. Oil & R.	11¼	11¼	11	11
500	‡†Un. West. O.	75	75	75	75
2,500	†Vacuum G. O.	50	50	50	50
20	Ventura	9½	9½	9½	9½
900	Victoria Oil..	17⅛	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛
7,500	Way. O. & G.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

6,300	‡‡Atlanta	15	15	14½	15
2,000	‡Bally Cobalt.	8	8½	8	8½
1,000	‡Big Ben Min.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
4,500	‡‡Booth	*20	*20	19	19
11,200	‡Boston & M..	75	75	71	71
350	Brad. M., Ltd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Bull Mines...	1	1	1	1
300	Butte & C. Z.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
450	‡Calaveras C.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	‡Caledonia ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡Canada Cop.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8
500	†Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
4,500	‡Cashboy	8½	8½	8	8
1,035	‡‡ de C. & C.	37⅛	37⅝	36¾	36¾
3,800	Con. Aris. S..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
2,000	Con. Nev.-U..	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	‡Crown Res..	55	55	55	55
529	Dupont Cop..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Eagle & Blue	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	‡‡Emma Cop.	52	52	48	49
1,800	First Nat C..	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
2,100	‡Fort. M. Cor.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	90	90	88	88
9,500	‡Goldf'd Mer.	13	13	12	12½
1,600	‡Granite G.M.	75	75	72	73
1,100	Howe Sound..	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
900	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,100	‡Int. Mines..	18	18	18	18
5,000	Jerome Verd..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Jim Butler..	96	96	94	96
5,000	‡Jumbo Exten.	77	77	75	76
13,400	‡‡Kerr Lake ..	13¾	14	13¼	13½
47,900	‡La Jara G..	40	46	40	45
200	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Magma Copper	16¾	16¾	16	16¼
1,000	‡Main Reef..	4	4	4	4
9,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	23¾	24	23½	24
1,400	†McKin.-Darr.	50	50	48	48
850	‡Mojave-Tung.	5¼	5½	5	5¼
2,200	‡Montana Con.	8	8	8	8
9,000	‡‡Nevada Wonder Con.	34	34	32	32
300	Nipissing M..	7⅞	7¾	7½	7¾
2,000	†North Star...	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,500	†Oat. A. Con.	39	40	39	40
2,000	‡Oat. Gold K., (a prospect).	24	25	24	25
....	‡Oat. Larry B., (a prospect).	....	....	....	32
1,800	‡Oat. Lex., (a prospect)	66	66	66	66
1,800	‡Oat. Nellie, (a prospect)....	30	30	30	30
13,000	‡‡Oat. South..	46	48	44	45
2,000	‡‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,000	‡Peterson L..	28	29	28	29
1,700	‡Pines Con....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	‡‡Rex C. Min.	16	16	15	15
6,000	‡Rochester M.	60	63	60	61
500	‡‡Round Mt...	68	68	68	68
500	‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
500	‡San Toy.....	17	17	17	17
4,100	‡Scratch Grav.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡S. Tr. Coall.	37	37	37	37
8,700	‡Silver Pick..	11½	11½	11	11
3,100	Stan. Silver-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
8,500	‡‡Success Min.	69	69	67	68
100	Tintic Copper..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,100	Tonopah Ext...	6¾	6⅞	6	6¼
100	Tono. Mining...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6,060	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	†Tono. Midway	34	34	32	32
17,100	†Tono. Res. Rula	49	52	48¾	51
40	Utah Apex	5	5	5	5
1,000	‡‡U. S. Cont...	13	13	13	13
10,575	‡U. Verde Ext.	26	26	23¾	24½
750	‡W. End Con..	80	81	80	80
1,500	‡White Oaks...	15	15	12½	14½
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	‡C. & O. cv.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
30,000	‡C.,M.& St.P.4s	95	95¼	95	95¼
20,000	‡Chicago Union Sta. 4½s ...	100	100	100	100
12,000	Cuban M. Bk. 6s	92	92½	92	92½
5,000	Leh. Val. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
25,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s, w.i.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
750,000	N.Y. City new 4½s, 1966 ...	102¼	103⅝	102½	103
80,000	St. L. & S. F. 4s, Ser. A..	70	70	69	69
18,000	‡Sulzberger & Sons 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-dividend. yEx-rights.

Note.—The low sale in Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Tuesday was 65½ and the closing on Magma 17@17⅛.

* * *

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	16	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
International Motors	14	16	14	16
Lima Loco. new.....	39	42	40	..
Can. Nat. Gas Corp..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Driggs-Seabury	140	145	148	148
Int. Arms & Fuse...	14½	16	14¼	16
Marlin Arms cfs. pf..	80	..	..	..

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Petrol.....	7	7¼	7	7¼
Pierce Oil	12⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅝
Savoy	10½	12¼	10½	12

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Lazy Boy	33	81	33	81

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	83	85

* * *

MUNITION STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	78	81	78	81
American Brass	274	279	275	282
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf....	101	105	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.).....	380	395	380	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg..	180	200	170	190
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arm	750	780	750	785
Du Pont Powder.new.	335	345	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	375	385	375	380
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	170	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	560	570	560	570
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,850	1,950	1,900	1,925

NO SLUMP IN WAR STEEL.

Makers Expect Demand to Continue Indefinitely.

Market observations from steelmaking centres this week generally predict that, whether or not the allied nations slacken their purchases here of "finished units" in munition lines, the demand for steel for shell and ordnance manufacture will continue heavy for some time to come. The Iron Age says:

The conclusion arrived at in some quarters of an early falling off in exports of war steel are far astray. Buyer's finesse is no new thing. It is quite well established that British contracts already closed, including a large one placed late in March with the Steel Corporation, call for practically all the shell and shrapnel steel this country can supply in 1917. Offers of further large amounts chiefly for France and Italy in the past two weeks have found mills unable to accept the business.

While the facts about recent war steel business are guarded to an unusual degree, it is known that some large inquiries have come from domestic companies having munitions contracts, also that a number of shell forging contracts which expire with June carry options of renewal for a like amount.

It has been assumed that domestic consumers of steel have failed to get deliveries because foreign buyers were being taken care of, but facts are coming out of large shortages on export war contracts of leading producers, and foreign merchants are complaining of long delays in American shipments which have cost them dear as ocean freights have advanced.

The Iron Trade Review says:

France, Russia, and Italy, at least, must continue to buy unfinished shell steel in large quantities, because their home output is much below their needs, and there is no place where they can satisfy these requirements in full except in this country. At this moment, there are in the market inquiries for munition steel for these buyers, which are estimated to total 250,000 to 300,000 tons, at least. There also is some further buying by domestic shell makers.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.38
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Nort. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.45	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fgbt.	1916-'23	5 @4½	4.20	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.80
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5	5.62	4.80
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction at the exchange salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For account of whom it may concern, $6,000 Ohio Copper Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1917, Sept., 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, $24.

000 Bingham Central Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1948, Oct., 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, $100 each, $5,200.

24 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each, $258.

502 shares Recording Speedometer Company, $100 each, $25 lot.

200 shares Interstate Electric Corporation consumers, $100 each, 25½.

175 shares Metropolitan Petroleum Company, Oklahoma corporation, $100 each, $10 lot.

59 shares Lane-Libby Fisheries Company preferred, $100 each, 20.

6 2-5 shares Diamond Company 1st preferred, series C, $10 each, $13 lot.

41 Shares Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, 55.

127 shares The Metal Lumber & Siding Company, Ltd., preferred, $100 each, 50.

55 shares Oneida Knitting Company, Inc., preferred, $100 each, 20.

5 shares W. L. Hand Specialty Company, Inc., $100 each, $100 lot.

$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1923, interest Jan. 10 and July 10, 68.

$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1923, interest Jan. 10 and July 10.

$7,000 Trask & Tilford 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due June, 1936, interest June and December, 79½.

All the rights, title and interest of Leland Fairbanks and Title Guarantee & Trust Company, as executor under the last will and testament of said Leland Fairbanks, deceased, in and to the following securities, certificates for which have been lost, viz.: 4 shares The Chalmers Company, preferred, old stock, assessment unpaid. 100 shares National Incandescent Lamp Company; 18 shares Automobile Company of America preferred; 72 shares Automobile Company of America common; 2,300 shares Rio Grande Placer Mining Company; 15 shares The Hub publishing Company of New York, $16 lot.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Fifty-two corporations, chartered today, had aggregate capitalization of $1,723,500. They included:

John Spalckhaver & Co., Inc., importers, exporters, merchandise, $300; Geo. F. Bunn and G. Arndt, J. Spalckhaver, Westfield, N. J.

The Nassau Terrace Co., Inc., realty, construction, merchandise, $257,500; W. G. Mohrath, D. Wheelock, R. W. Beebee, Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Patentees Protective Corporation, assist, co-operative with inventors, letters patent, searchers, $270,000; R. A. Van Voorhis, A. F. Garbe, A. A. Oakley, Pearl River.

Asbestos Mining and Mfg. Co. of New York, Inc., mining ores, coal, oil, natural gas, $100,000; R. Korman, A. H. Brundage, 1 Bernstein, 1,222 Evergreen Av., Bronx.

The Independent American Jewish Publishing Co., Inc., publishers, printers, bookbinders, stationers, $100,000; H. H. and H. Bernstein, B. Edelhertz, 400 West 150th St.

Empire State Linen Mills, Inc., Lockport, household articles, $100,000; C. and F. Schmidt, C. R. Wuentig, Jr., 503 First St., Brooklyn.

Colonial Motors, Inc., auto trucks, vehicles, to carry on business with $61,000; J. Cullow, C. N. Gautet, J. F. Plummer, Irvington.

Badger Trading Corporation, stocks, bonds, ship building, house construction, $50,000; M. E. and J. P. Wagner, P. W. Herzog, 547 Oakland Av., St. Paul, Minn.

Manilla-Anchor Realty Corporation, Dobbs Ferry, realty, construct, managerial, $50,000; M. J. and H. J. Katz, J. D. Mason, 240 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

L. O. K. Bed Spring Co., Inc., beds, bedsteads, kindred articles, $50,000; M. J. Leboyer, M. Lowy, O. Kukchess, 935 Longwood Av., Bronx.

Buffalo Metal Products Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto specialties, hardware, pressed steel devices, foundry factory supplies, $50,000; W. S. Kelley, J. W. Ellis, D. Reid, Buffalo.

J. Menist Co., Inc., brokerage, commission, canned goods, dried, preserved, fresh fruit, $25,000; H. W. Reilly, W. B. Hefstadter, S. M. Cohen, 375 Manhattan Av.

Bell Development Corp., Brewster, realty, merchandise, $20,000; J. M. Sinclair, H. E. Parsons, B. C. Bell, Bayside, L. I.

Majestic Coal Co., Inc., coal, coke, wood, natural gas, $20,000; C. B. Koons, W. J. Jegen, L. T. Koons, 52 Broadway.

Hampton Gardens, Inc., Rochester, realty, $25,000; F. B. Webster, A. Beir, F. S. Coventry, 11 Nick Park, Rochester.

Smith-Eldridge Co., Inc., livery, cab, auto taxicabs, garage, $25,000; H. S. Godsoe, W. E. Eldridge, C. L. Smith, Scarsdale.

Butler, Heald & Butler, Inc., Yonkers, insurance, brokerage, agents, $12,000; E. C. Heald, C. M. and J. C. Butler, 6 Hudson St., Yonkers.

Inter-State Switch Board and Supply Co., Inc., Bronx, contracting, electric work, construction, $11,000; C. Millikow, A. E. and G. N. Reinhardt, Jr., 961 Brook Av., Bronx.

The Boat Club, Inc., Gowanda, motor boats, machinery, devices, $10,000; W. J. Burley, R. N. Schauck, H. W. Johnson, Gowanda.

Qualite Products Co., Inc., Bay Shore, candy, gum, syrup, non-alcoholic beverages, $10,000; B. Von Witzleben, R. P. and E. J. Noble, 545 West 20th St.

Rich Hardware Co., Inc., Auburn, hardware, supplies; $10,000; H. E. Eddy, C. E. and C. M. Rich, 6 Chestnut St., Auburn.

Star Family Laundry, Inc., Utica; $10,000; M. J. Albright, J. and A. C. Lefavour, 126 Erie St., Utica.

The Stampede Official Souvenir Program Co., Inc., advertising, devices, novelties; $10,000; H. J. Comerie, J. S. Shields, R. L. Forkum, 7 Groves St., Rosebank.

Quality Amusement Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, music hall; $10,000; W. Kaufman, P. I. Bernstein, I. Levy, 907 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Hecla Slate Co., Inc., slate, marble, tile; $10,000; B. Wertheim, R. Lerner, H. Y. Adams, 125 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

Reliable Press, Inc., printing, stationery; $10,000; A. Strauss, S. and P. Solomon, 3 Howard St.

Lee-Paterson Co., Inc., Freeport, hardware, chemicals, dyes, paints, wall papers, architects, contracting, selling, brokerage; $10,000; M. V. H. Perkins, G. Y. Patterson, F. L. J. Lee, Freeport.

Inter-State Drug Co., Inc., proprietary articles, patent medicines, instruments, apparatus; $15,000; E. Gettinger, W. S. Gordon, S. D. Clapp, 623 West 207th St.

P. Trainor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, steam boilers, steel plate work, special machinery, hardware; $10,000; J. Holmes, L. B. Concannon, P. Trainor, 716 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Silberman Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, (Bronx;) $10,000; W. A. and H. Silberman, 1,098 Simpson St., Bronx.

The Strand Hat Co., hats, novelties, ornaments, $10,000; I. Krauss, R. Sulkis, A. Goldstein, 45 Walnut St., Revere, Mass.

Broom Mfr. Supply Co., brooms, brushes, cleaning, fluids, chemicals, twine, textiles, $10,000; A. S. Wrenn, R. Lovy, F. Lowthrop, 105 West 74th St.

Reliance Chemical and Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, dyestuffs, oils, paints, varnishes, drugs, carry on business with $6,000; F. J. Lyne, R. L. Karliner, J. B. Wentworth, 32 Union Square.

Frank Hill Smith, Inc., designing, erecting industrial plants, install machinery, begin business with $1,000; N. G. Sloan, E. S. and F. H. Smith, 120 Broadway.

Ad-Products Corpn., advices, flags, banners, pennants, printing, leather, metals, $5,000; F. Riley, H. O. Allyn, J. R. Denyse, 930 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

The Enterprise Cleaning and Dyeing Works, Inc., $5,000; H. Oppenheimer, A. and L. Deutsch, 1150 West 50th St.

Mitchell & Kramer, Inc., fur, $5,000; S. Kramer, L. Hirsch, W. Mitchell, 911 Longwood Av.

United Import and Export Corpn., packing house products, foodstuffs, chemicals, dyestuffs, $5,000; M. Levy, D. Geck, L. H. Fisher, 532 West 145th St.

Publicity Work, Inc., publishing, advertising matter, carry on business with $5,000; W. J. Hatfield, E. B. Cotton, M. A. Payton, 2,460 7th Av.

S. Charles, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; C. Schleberger, J. and L. Stern, 50 West 77th St.

Authorizations: Co-operative Realty Co., Inc., Massachusetts, realty, $250,000; representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

International Mercantile Corp'n., Dover, Del., export, import, brokerage, commission, $150,000; representative, John D. Hall, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

The F. Beckers Asphaltum Ready Roofing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., $50,000; representative, J. F. Hoelscher, 240 Broadway, Buffalo.

Smith, Demacedo & Co., Inc., Philadelph

PENSION BILL FAILS IN THE ASSEMBLY

Lacks Four Votes of Adoption When Vote Is Taken After Great Disorder.

TEACHERS INVADE FLOOR

Speaker Calls Scene Disgraceful and Orders the Hall Cleared and Doors Locked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—The New York City teachers' pension bill had the centre of the legislative stage today when both the Senate and Assembly, working under high pressure, held day and night sessions. Adjournment is slated for noon tomorrow, but the session is almost certain to continue twelve hours beyond that time.

With a majority of the members present voting for it, the teachers' pension bill by four votes failed of passage in the Assembly. Seventy-two members voted for it, and sixty-six against, with seventy-six necessary for passage. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, introducer of the bill, will make an attempt before adjournment to pass it. He said tonight that he had obtained the four needed votes. The Senate will take no action on the measure if the Assembly does not pass it.

The defeat of the pension bill was accompanied by scenes of great disorder. The debate had been in progress for two hours, and Speaker Sweet had yielded the gavel to Assemblyman Kasson, a new member from Montgomery County. The galleries, lobbies, and rear of the chamber were crowded with several hundred New York City teachers who had waited three days for the vote. When it became evident that the outcome hung on a very few votes, teachers and others crowded past the attendants and on the floor. With about six votes needed for passage, advocates and opponents of the bill crowded the well of the house and the aisles, trying to change votes. Mr. Kasson pounded the gavel, but to no avail. Dozens of members shouted for recognition. Absentees were called for, and the bill got two more votes. At least ten members were on the floor, demanding a detailed statement of the vote, as is customary in close contests. Without recognizing any one, Mr. Kasson, who had broken into the voting from the rostrum against the measure, ordered the Clerk to announce the result. Mr. Ellenbogen succeeded in moving to reconsider the vote, which gave him a chance to make another fight, when Speaker Sweet, who had been summoned by the despairing sergeant at arms, got the gavel.

When the Speaker had restored order he ordered the floors cleared and the doors locked. He then made a speech, calling it one of the most disgraceful scenes he had ever witnessed on the floor of the House.

Teachers in great numbers have been lobbying for ten days or more against the bill. Twice they have been ordered from the floor of the Senate and Assembly.

Assemblyman Ellenbogen led the fight for the bill. He said that the present teachers' pension fund in New York City was bankrupt, and that the bill represented the best offer the city could make. It provided for contributions of from 3 to 8 per cent. of the salaries of teachers, with an equal contribution by the city. Minority Leader Callahan also spoke in favor of the measure. The opposition was led by Speaker Sweet, and the lobbying efforts of the teachers opposed to the measure.

The Assembly killed the Talmage bill increasing from 18 to 21 the minimum age of a person to whom liquor may be sold. The vote was 79 to 71, representing the highest vote received this year by a liquor measure in the Assembly.

FISH CARGO WORTH $22,000.

Iceland Catch of a Trawler Brings a Big Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 19. London, which latterly has known many days when no fresh supplies of fish have been available, was greatly interested today in a report from Grimsby which said that all fishing records had been broken there today, when $22,000 was realized for the catch of the trawler Aspuska.

The catch was from Iceland, and included 24,000 cod and 500 pounds of mixed fish, mostly haddock. The trawler had been away three weeks.

The skipper's share of the proceeds was $2,000.

PACIFIC TO BE EXPLORED.

National Academy Names Men for 10 to 20 Year Task.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The task of working out details for the most comprehensive exploration of the Pacific Ocean ever attempted was intrusted to a committee of scientists today by the National Academy of Sciences. It is expected the exploration will occupy from ten to twenty years.

The committee in charge of plans, named at the closing session today by the academy's convention here, is composed of Professor William M. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.; William H. Dall, Smithsonian Institution; George E. Hale, Director of the Mount Wilson, (Cal.,) Observatory; E. G. Conklin, Princeton, and John F. Hayford, Northwestern University.

The academy adopted a recommendation that the centigrade instead of the Fahrenheit thermometer scale be used by the Government. Nine new members of the academy were elected, and delegates were chosen to represent the organization at a meeting in Philadelphia April 28 under auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to discuss what stand should be taken by the United States in international relations.

WAR AID SOCIETY IN COURT.

Chittick Wants to Get Back Into British Organization.

James Chittick, ex-Treasurer of the British War Relief Association, has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus requiring the association to reinstate him as a member. Mr. Chittick explained that he had only quit the Treasurership, but after the association had acted upon his resignation he found himself out of the organization. Mr. Chittick, in his affidavit, said his resignation as Treasurer was offered because he thought the policy of the persons in control were wasteful, extravagant, and inefficient.

One result of his resignation was a letter written by Charles E. Whitaker, President of the association, to the effect that in his message announcing his desire to resign as the Treasurer, Mr. Chittick had libeled the association; that copies of his resignation had been sent out, and had been followed by the withdrawal of many members and contributors. Argument on the application will be heard on April 27. Dr. Theodosia M. Spring-Rice was the Vice President of the association when it was organized, and many other well-known persons were interested as active members or liberal contributors.

REPORTED TO THE POST OFFICE.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 384,744 copies.—Advt.

PROTEST BY NEWSDEALERS.

Association Asks Mayor to Curb License Bureau Inquisitions.

At a mass meeting of the members of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association, held last night at the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, During the past two years newsdealers and other standkeepers in the City of New York have been subjected to an espionage by the Department of Licenses;

Whereas, Inspectors from the Department of Licences have visited the homes of some of our members as often as four or five times a year and subjected our families to rude and indelicate questioning, and

Whereas, Such inquisition on the part of the Department of Licenses is unbecoming the dignity of the City of New York, an insult to its newsdealers and the rest of its citizens, and an incentive for graft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body hereby petition the Mayor to restrict the inquisitiveness of the License Department into the financial circumstances of the licensee to the time when the original application is made, except in cases where fraud and deception on the part of the licensee is suspected.

Also be it Resolved, That this resolution serve as the petition of this body to the Mayor and that a copy be sent to all allied and related bodies in the city for indorsement and similar action.

A report of the work of the association's Executive Board was made by Henry H. Kline.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Furniture and Chinaware Among the Articles Considered.

J. T. Steeb & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in claims for 15 per cent. duty on chairs, rockers, tables, settees, stools, lounges, and couches. The Collector thought that wood did not predominate in the make-up of the articles and accordingly took duty at 25 per cent. This classification was reversed.

The D. H. Holmes Company, Ltd., New Orleans, protested the Collector's classification of oil paintings. It was contended by the importer that the paintings were free of duty as "original" paintings, whereas the Collector took 15 per cent. duty as works of art not original, replicas, or first or second reproductions of originals. The Collector was affirmed.

Large shipments of decorated table and other chinaware from Soy Kee & Co., Shanghai, figured in a reappraisement made by Judge Waite. When the goods arrived here Appraiser Sague declined to accept the entered prices and reported to the Collector that duty accrued on higher valuations. The Collector indorsed this action and exacted duty on the higher levels. The General Appraiser concluded that the prices attaching to two of the shipments represented correct Shanghai values and accordingly reversed the New York officials. The third shipment was held by Judge Waite to be undervalued 15 per cent., the customs officials' advances to that extent being sustained.

Wide discrepancies between the invoiced and entered values of tunny fish shipped to the country by Parodi & Bianchi of Genoa attracted the attention of the Appraisers' office. The entered values failed to satisfy the customs men and they put higher values on the goods. Some delay was experienced by the importers in getting evidence from Italy regarding prices, but with its arrival Board 3 reached the conclusion that the entered values represented home market prices at the time of shipment. The Collector was reversed in taxing duty on higher levels and a reliquidation ordered.

Claims from the Norwegian Canning Company Stavanger, were held by Board 3 to be dutiable at the higher values fixed by a single General Appraiser.

A dispute regarding the value for dutiable purposes on fur wearing apparel from August Ordenstein, Berlin, was settled by Board 3 in favor of the American importer. It was held that the Government failed to show that market prices were higher in Berlin at the date of shipment than stated on the entries made here.

RUSSIAN OPPORTUNITIES.

Closer Union with the United States Declared Desirable.

"Russia and the United States will be the two most important commercial countries of the future—the United States on account of its present industrial and commercial strength, and Russia because of its remarkable financial position, and Russia because of its unlimited resources and its potential possibilities," said Alexander Behr, Vice President of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, prior to his sailing for Petrograd on the Frederick VIII yesterday.

Mr. Behr is returning to Petrograd in order to present to the Russian Government and Russian business interests the facts in regard to the present position of the United States and the assistance which this country can furnish to Russia in the new era of industrial and commercial development into which that country is entering, and to carry the assurances of the cordial co-operation of the business interests in the United States for the Russian development.

The Moscow Chamber's representative said he believed that there must be a closer union between Russia and the United States, and was confident that not only will American capital be welcome in Russia, but American capital he thought would find a favorable field for profitable investment in the Russian Empire. Mr. Behr added that he was particularly glad that the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce here had been organized "under such splendid auspices and with such influential support."

Say Silk Prices Will Hold.

In spite of the fact that the Spring wholesale season is drawing to a close well-posted men in the silk trade are taking little stock in reports to the effect that lower prices are being offered to buyers in certain quarters of the market. If such prices are being offered, it is maintained, they are not coming from producers of the goods. Even should a sharp break in the raw silk market come, it was said yesterday, goods prices would not show the effect of it for some time, as at present fabrics are being made up of silk bought at the high levels of the past several months. The high cost of dyeing and finishing and the law of supply and demand are also offered as reasons why full prices will stand for an indefinite time so far as the manufacturers are concerned. While consumers may balk at prices reported objecting to some of the prices asked for silks at retail, reports from leading stores throughout the country show that they are buying them just the same.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate to fresh e. and s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., thunder showers and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Probably showers and thunderstorms Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri.

Ohio—Probably showers and thunderstorms Thurs., warmer in n. and e. Fri., showers and cooler; strong s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; strong e. s. and s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; strong s. winds.

W. Tex.—Probably showers Thurs. and Fri.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., unsettled.

Ark.—Unsettled Thurs., probably rain in n. Fri., fair.

Okla.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri., fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Showers Thurs.; colder by night, Fri., probably fair and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled and cooler Thurs., with showers in e. and s.; Fri. fair, cooler in s. and warmer in w.; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Wis.—Rain Thurs., cooler; in s. w., Fri. cloudy, colder and e.; strong shifting winds becoming n. w. gale.

Minn.—Rain Thurs., colder in s.; Fri. fair and warmer; n. e. to n. gale in s. Thurs.

Iowa—Unsettled and cooler Thurs., with rain in e. and cent.; Fri. fair and warmer; fresh to strong n. w. winds Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., continued cool; Fri. fair and warmer.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs., cooler in e.; Fri. fair and warmer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHENEY'S GEORGETTE wanted; will pay cash. A. Stone. Telephone Orchard 4482.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES and Infants' Wear and Skirts. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large Western jobber looking at ladies' fall suits, coats, and plie fabric coats. Write for appointment, W. L. Waldner, 47 West 34th.

COTTON WAISTS, Wash Skirts and Dresses. Chicago Mail Order Co., 210 5th Av.

COVERT CLOTH wanted, reasonable price. John J. Jaffin, 40 West 4th St. Spring 7632.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Summer dresses and skirts. Room 503, 1,181 B'way.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MERCHANDISE, all kinds; large retail store, anticipating having buyers' sale, open for lots and clean-ups of merchandise, for all departments, for cash; what have you to offer? L 51 Times.

MERCHANDISE wanted, any quantity, job lot. Telephone Spring 5840. Strictly confidential.

PALM BEACH and linen suits wanted by jobber, 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

POPLINS, GABARDINES AND SATINS.—Will buy for cash. Jacob Sperber, 20 W. 33d St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats; also white chinchilla coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach suits all week. Fourth floor, 15 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Palm Beach samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Palm Beach and silk; jobber placing orders. Slater, 114 W. 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Girls, 6 to 14; 100; values, $5 to $9, sell for $4.50; high-grade merchandise. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Last chance in Spring coats to close out at very low prices, we being very busy in Fall goods. Ulin Bros., 54 W. 3d St.

COATS. 500 cloth suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. Marvel Cloak and Suit Co., 114 5th Av. Chelsea 9087.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out my Spring stock. A. Levinsky, 27-35 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; job to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs close out, $3.75 to $12. Hirsch, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS to deliver; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th St.

CORDUROY, White, 38-inch, narrow wale, 37½ cents. Phone Chelsea 7235.

DRESSES, Silks, crepes, cotton, all jobs, cheap. 5th floor, 30 E. 20th.

DYES. Have 5 lbs. pure Aniline dyes, samples, to make offer. Guttmann, 330 Bway.

DYE STUFFS.—Victoria green crystals, violet methylene B. B., direct yellow, and various other lots. New York Office, 43 Leonard St., Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Hecker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 816, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GARFIELD'S Gabadine tan and green; will sell cheap. Phone Chelsea 6865.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

PLUSHES and Flagler's white chinchillas for immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 7752.

POPLINS.—American poplins, Copenhagen and navy, for sale. Telephone Farragut 8354.

POPLINS.—Cloth and silk serges, chuddi cloth. 15 West 24th, 4th floor. Farragut 9810.

POPLIN SUITS. Balance of silk and wool poplin suits to close out at low prices. D. Gutman & Co., 48 West 24th.

SERGE Amoskeag 7501 black, navy, for sale to manufacturers only. Telephone Lemberg, Madison Sq. 4186.

SKIRTS, 1,500; 2 styles, assorted colors, on hand, immediate delivery at sacrifice price. Liebermann & Dorf, 1,239 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, spring, for sale; O and 3 O, black and white. Phone Spring 9339.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO. Suite 609, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

SPORT COATS.—1,000 on hand, all wool materials; ready for delivery, prices $3.37½ up. Ulmer Company, 51 West 24th St.

SPRING SUITS AND COATS. To close out. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS. Job of 407 suits, taffeta, poplins, &c.; big bargain. G. V. Lyons, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4527.

SUITS.—100 ladies' new Spring suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol. Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 velour, checks and navies to close out; dandy styles. Weraba & Weiner, 113 West 31st St.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 46 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—Poplin and serges, to close out; latest styles. Max Lampert, 122 West 18th St.

SUITS.—200 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Will sacrifice 150 Spring suits. Mayer Loab, 18 East 30th.

TUSSAH SILK JACQUARDS.—Large designs, all colors, chiefly black. L. 370 Times Downtown.

VELVETEEN.—For sale, 8,000 yards; good quality; black and colors. K 20 Times.

WAISTS.—Ready for immediate delivery; Georgette laces, crepes, and silks; $10.80 to $36. Joseph Valenstein, 115 West 29th St.

WARDROBE TRUNK for sale, suitable for dresses and costumes, in good condition. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WASH DRESSES.—Job, nifty dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to handle the cleverest $8.50 lingerie waist line in the trade; commission only; state territory; replies confidential. K 64 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...8@9¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...8@9¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Meeting Bills Promptly.

The credit men with the woolen houses are having more or less of a sinecure these days. Shortly after the war the mills in most cases inaugurated terms that called for payment in thirty days instead of the usual four months. This was designed to prevent speculation and at the same time to permit of quick credit turnovers during a period bound to be unsettled. The clothiers have promptly met their obligations and are quick to settle their bills now. The merchandise situation has a good deal to do with this promptness because the manufacturers who delay payments find it hard to have their orders put through and get what they so urgently need.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Trading was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday, especially on staple cloths. The continuation of the Passover holiday had some effect on the market, though hardly as much as on the first day. In sheetings, printcloths and drills there were no sales reported that were worthy of comment, but prices were firm all around. On piques, gabardines and other carded-yarn fancies a pretty good business was done for later deliveries at full quotations. Closing printcloth prices were:

80-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
39½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Register for Foreign Buyers.

With a view to bringing together foreign buyers and domestic selling representatives, the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has opened a visitor's book where all callers from abroad may register. The book is intended to assist manufacturers in this country and their agents and to give an idea of the number of buyers in all parts of the world now turning to the United States for merchandise supplies. The visitors' book may be consulted freely by those interested, and bureau officials will be glad to furnish information regarding the persons registering and the lines they are seeking, if such information is desired.

Hard to Tell on Fall Sales.

It is rather difficult to estimate the real volume of Fall business being turned in by retailers to the clothing manufacturers. In some quarters the salesmen are reported to be taking larger orders than they ever have before and emphasis is laid on the number of new accounts that are being opened and on the better class of merchandise desired. From other responsible sources the information is given that the salesmen who have been out on the road for the last two weeks are not altogether satisfied with the results they are getting. In the face of general prosperous conditions throughout the country it would seem as if the manufacturers and salesmen who complain of business set too high a mark to reach in Fall sales.

Why They Cost More This Year.

The scarcity of raw materials is not the only cause for the high prices asked for, and the shortage in, certain shoes this season, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. "Modern styles take longer to make," it says. "Manufacturers who have the material and who are working to full capacity do not produce as many pairs of shoes as they formerly did. White and light-colored shoes must be covered during the process of making, which entails an added expense and a decrease in the output. One large Brooklyn manufacturer, who just refigured the cost of his shoes, has advanced his prices 25 cents to $1 a pair. The larger advances are on colored shoes, and he does not want any future orders on them, even at the increased prices."

Upholstery Lines May Be Short.

Upholstery fabrics of one kind or another, as well as draperies in which color is used, continue to be hit hard by the shortage of dyestuffs. From present indications Fall lines of these goods will be more restricted than for some time, and prices will be higher. Another feature, it is said, will be the decrease in the number of fabrics that contain a variety of colors, such as fancy couch and table covers, &c. The chances are, as things look now, that fewer foreign goods than usual will be shown here for Fall, which, in conjunction with the difficulties the domestic manufacturers are having, seems to point to the wisdom of early buying. An interesting point in the business now being done is the call for marquisette draperies, which are said to be selling well both in the piece and made-up. Plain marquisettes are good, but the preference seems to be given to those bordered with dainty laces.

Quicksilver Prices Going Down.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that an unexpected further sharp cut in prices asked for quicksilver has led to conflicting opinions among selling agents and distributors as to the factors responsible for the successive reductions of the last few weeks. Rumors are current that a syndicate of bankers was formed to purchase quicksilver mines and that some of the owners of small mines, in self-protection, offered stocks at reduced prices to break the combination. It is reported in some quarters that outside interests are trying to corner the market by bearish tactics. The quotation has now dropped to $130 a flask of seventy-five pounds, with some sellers offering as low as $115. Another feature of the week is the improvement in the price tone of Norweglan cod-liver oil here in sympathy with a firmer feeling in the primary market.

The Profits Being Made.

Speaking of the profits being made by some speculators in the piece goods market, a mill agent related a case yesterday of a man who has been remarkably successful in "calling the turn of the market." This party is not exactly one of the outsiders whose operations have been so frequently criticised by the legitimate merchants. He was in the woolen business in a small way before the war. From the time prices began to rise and before they were at the high levels caused by the incoming war business, this man was a persistent buyer. He accumulated quite a stock of goods at low prices on "his credit and his nerve." He has sold at much higher prices to those in need of merchandise. "I would be willing to wager," said the mill agent, "that he has cleaned up $750,000 since the war started."

Lace Salesmen to Organize.

The first general meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery and Allied Trades will be held at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow at 4 P. M. At this meeting a Temporary Chairman will be chosen, and Committees on Bylaws and Membership will be selected. Practically all of the representative traveling men in the trades concerned have pledged their support to the new organization, which has grown out of an informal meeting held at the Aldine Club about six weeks ago, and a large attendance at the meeting is looked for. All traveling men who carry laces, embroideries and other dress accessories are invited to attend. Among the speakers will be C. R. Clifford of this city, whose work in relation to the Design Registration bill now before Congress is well known to the trade. P. B. Littlehale, editor of the Lace and Embroidery Review, is Acting Secretary of the association.

Prices Not Expected to Break.

Regarding the continued quiet he predicted there were few objections to the statement in yesterday's TIMES concerning a certain gray goods man's opinion of what the next couple of weeks will do for the market. Issue was taken, though, on the possibility of lower prices on printcloths. Among other reasons cited to show why prices will not decline, unless something entirely unforeseen occurs, between now and May 1, it was said that the inability of buyers to get out second-hand goods in the last week, even at bids only slightly under the market, showed that these factors needed them for their own use. They were not disposed, therefore, to let the goods go in the face of a possibility of having to replace them in the near future at higher prices. The bullish attitude of the mills, particularly on goods for delivery after July 1, is also cited to discourage the hope of lower prices on nearby cloths, which are well sold up.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOUIS DA COSTA, a chauffeur, formerly in the taxicab business, 20 West 129th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,142, assets, $2,50 cash. With the filing of the petition and through a writ of habeas corpus Da Costa was released from Ludlow Street jail, where he was confined under a body attachment obtained against him by Leopold Buxbaum for $6,142 for personal injuries. Buxbaum is the only creditor.

McLAUGHLIN & KINNIER, composed of Leo McLaughlin and Harrison Kinnier, Consolidated Exchange stock brokers, formerly of 68 Broad Street, who made an assignment on July 8, 1912, have filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of their old debts. Liabilities were $62,152, and nominal assets $11,825. Under the assignment the assets realized $1,475. Among the creditors were Mrs. S. R. McLaughlin, $8,200; Mrs. J. B. McLaughlin, $1,650; L. R. McLaughlin, $5,577; John Brennan, $2,500; S. McDermott, $2,500, and M. Rowan Estate, $2,500. Mr. McLaughlin's individual liabilities of $1,155, and Mr. Kinnier $6,438.

LIPPARD-STEWART MOTOR SALES COMPANY. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Company, dealer in automobiles and trucks, 1,947 West Fifty-second Street, by these creditors: Thomas W. Pelham, Jr., $417; Goodwin Welding Company, $78, and Peerless Welding Company, $95. It was alleged that it had made preferential payments. Judge Hand appointed Edward Winburn De S. Verdi receiver, bond $2,000, with authority to continue the business. Assets are estimated at $4,000. The company was incorporated in May, 1912, with capital stock of $25,000, but never had a rating in Bradstreet's.

SAVERIO MARIANO, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Saverio Mariano, wholesale and retail grower, 307 Pleasant Avenue, by these creditors: Marland Brothers, Inc., $140; Vanron Brothers Company, $142, and Yohalem & Diamond, $210.

HARRY H. LICHTIG, clerk, 108 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,679 and assets of $757 in accounts.

ISRAEL FRIEDMAN, tailor, 1,955 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,781 and no assets.

BARON BROTHERS, skirt manufacturers, 6-8 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,892 and assets of $8,291.

SIMON B. HAMBURGER, salesman, 740 West 42d Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,551 and no assets.

GEORGE ACKARY, Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of George Ackary, surviving partner of Tadrowe & Ackary, wholesale dealer in dry goods, &c., 70 Washington Street, with creditors, at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in a six months' note. Liabilities were $70,450.

HARRY M. MERMELSTEIN, Judge Hand has directed the trustee of Harry M. Mermelstein, jeweler, of 308 Grand Street, to pay a dividend of 22 per cent. A dividend of 9 per cent. was paid some time ago.

PHILIP ELLINGER, custom shirting and haberdashery, 503 5th Avenue has made an assignment to Harry Yarin.

HERMAN SCHEERS, dealer in paints and wall paper at 2,401 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Willard S. Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 19.—John Kulik, a salesman, 4,859 West Thomas Street; voluntary petition; liabilities, $58,271; assets, $1,235.

Ida D. Ferry, a draughtsman, 65 East Thirty-first Street; voluntary petition; liabilities, $9,085, assets, $735.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Allen, Edgar M.—Lowenstein..... $108.82
Arthur Walker & Co.—W. Leeming, costs..... 138.06
Bruce, Eugene S.—Lord & Taylor..... 190.20
Burlakoff, William, Morris, Beckie, and Fannie—Public Bank of N. Y. City..... 209.87
Bernstein, Allen, and Frank Scandore—International Time Recording Co. of New York..... 204.78
Birnbaum, Sarah—W. Landesman..... 145.41
Bisley, Boris—National Thermometer Co..... 457.41
Cori, John—M. Tennepeat..... 202.01
County Engineering Co., Inc., and Walter J. Clarke—Lee Heating Co..... 426.22
Dixon, Alexander E.—Dart..... 141.49
Driscoll, Richard—Franklin Simon & Co..... 272.15
District Construction Co.—J. B. Owens..... 219.54
Davidson, Gilbert C.—G. Buchanan et al., costs..... 133.25
Dunn, A. F. Davidson et al., costs..... 109.81
Dill, Wm. F.—Vacuum Cleaner Mfg. Co..... 286.16
Eagle Metal and Supply Co., Inc.—J. W. Berliner..... 1,565.61
Frohling, Victor—H. W. Spooner..... 682.60
Friedman, Leo—Commercial Co..... 1,019.11
Fox, Archibald C.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs..... 168.50
Gordon & Halperon, Inc.—P. Jones..... 306.41
Glassman, Michael W.—L. Douglas Shoe Co..... 822.41
Hirt, Julius and Lena—Lehigh Realty and Development Co..... 143.84
Helser, Henry A.—R. Frank..... 130.42
Henderson, William, and William Henderson, Inc.—L. Max..... 113.16
Hill, Margaret A.—E. Borries..... 139.40
Henderson, Geo. W.—J. K. Stafford..... 177.00
Harder, Charles—M. J. Sheehy et al..... 1,220.43
Charles H. Welling Co.—J. N. Hayes..... 2,348.00
Kuntze, Charles, and Charles Metzger—P. C. Hirleman..... 586.72
Lipman, Joseph—S. Nagy..... 6,541.49
Lane, Julia—A. F. Smith..... 184.80
Lamo, Frederick, by guardian—J. A. Hartwell, costs..... 117.88
Lefkowitz, Yetta—William Lustgarten & Co., costs..... 307.84
Meixel, Elizabeth—Burns Bros..... 301.40
Maynard, Dorothy—A. Rusch et al..... 228.50
Morris, Melvin L.—Marcus Franklin, and Hattie Hyman, trustees—J. P. Suerkin, costs..... 120.00
Moss, Irving B.—O'Neill Adams Co..... 346.91
Marmorek, Annie or Hannah—L. J. Kaufman..... 340.23
Mildred, Beardsley Illustrating Co.—Art Color Plate Engraving Co..... 271.01
Meyer, Joseph Joseph H. Meyer Bros..... 240.61
O'Reilly, Mark T.—E. A. Reilly..... 158.38
Powers, Joseph A. and Adelaide, executors, &c.—Tremont Building and Loan Association..... 1,677.18
Pheon Contracting Co.—Swan & Fink..... 135.96
Patterson, Samuel A.—N. A. Watson..... 1,111.03
Runkle, Henry G.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc..... 136.21
Russell, H. Everett—W. Brinkerhoff et al..... 988.27
Ridgley, Albert N.—Aetna Life Ins. Co., costs..... 151.50
Runkle, H. G.—H. H. Bronson..... 123.77
Russell, Joseph M.—F. Forman..... 266.16
Rosenberg, Max—George Lise & Co..... 124.21
Schaffer, Rose and Benjamin—M. Weinbart..... 897.45
Stoiner, Abraham—I. Altman..... 109.90
Stenman, Philip—M. Tully..... 296.72
Singer, Bertha T.—F. Smith, costs..... 108.54
Steeplechase Park Co.—and Atlantic Amusement Co.—J. Zehari..... $4,250.00
Silvester, Vito, and Charles—C. Perini 2,557.88
Steinhardt, Frank—H. J. Reilly, costs..... 177.84
Simons Express Trucking, Inc.—H. Mandelbaum et al..... 121.80
Stein, Samuel—National Metal Spinning & Stamping Co..... 289.10
Townsend, Wm. M.—A. E. Sellenings..... 216.91
Wintner, Morris E.—H. E. Meyers..... 188.00
Wilson, John F.—L. E. Wilson..... 1,430.00
Wenninger, Carolina—Gouverneur Mortgage Corp..... 12,434.50
Wilcox, John—Griffin Stationery Co..... 172.38
Young, Henry G.—G. N. Strong..... 129.51
Zimmerman, Jacob A. C. M. Nisbett..... 111.95
Wallerstedt, J. Albert, and David D. Minster..... 109.44

In Bronx County.

Building & Engineering Co., Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., and William H. Birkmire—Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York..... $14,402.76
Briolith, Borje H.—L. Schlechter..... 48.00
Friedman, Benjamin and Sam—H. B. Singer..... 26.88
Feiger, Michael—A. Oppenheimer..... 47.56
Haufalmmer, Harry—Dubin..... 44.10
Kuntze, Charles, and Charles Metzger—F. C. Hirleman..... 598.72
Lyndige Realty Co.—K. Oberschaimer et al..... 2,991.96
Levy, Henry B.—H. Levy..... 130.00
Mann, Abraham—Sulsberger & Sons Co. 177.42
Mauer, Edward—J. G. Cohen..... 80.97
McGarty, Frank and Mary—E. Archer. 740.45
Pragnell, Agnes G.—J. Meyer..... 292.40
Parquer, Henri M.—J. R. Hanigan..... 17.72
Reese, Milton F.—Riverside Bank..... 824.34
Strauss, William and Annie—A. Schneider, Fred—Waterbury Co..... 64.70
Schachter, Clara—Cosmopolitan Bank.. 228.87
Tevan, Louis—Burns Bros..... 245.80
Valitsky, John—C. W. Hilding..... 309.16
Wallner, Samuel—J. C. Martin..... 299.63

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Alexander, James J.—B. H. Schnur, Dec. 5, 1912..... $111.91
Albertini, Luigi—A. S. Doda, March 13, 1914..... 184.11
Brunswig, Sol and Sarah—B. Cohen, Nov. 24, 1915..... 540.88
David E. Kennedy, Inc.—D. M. Nichols Iron Works, Inc., April 11, 1916..... 288.81
Hamilton, Francis and John McM.—H. L. Dunoan, March 23, 1916..... 1,504.13
Jenkins, M. Oswald—Hooper Falkenau Engineering Co., April 3, 1916..... 348.96
Levy, Louis, and Roy Hagerman M. W. Taggart, May 10, 1915..... 158.91
Loach, Alderson H.—L. S. Levy et al., Feb. 9, 1916..... 108.00
Same—W. MacNamara, Feb. 9, 1916..... 107.28
Physioc, Jessica—Adler Costumes, Inc., Jan. 21, 1916..... 171.77
Sheldon, Frederick—C. H. Mitchell, June 18, 1915, reversed..... 119.88
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.—A. Velleman, April 5, 1915, reversed..... 1,733.62
Tubbioso, Maria, and Myrtle Allison—People, &c., Jan. 7, 1916, vacated..... 500.00
Pilpelli, James, and Frank Colopano—People, &c., Sept. 18, 1915, vacated..... 500.00
Simpson, Henry H.—Jaburg Brothers, Feb. 11, 1915..... 102.90
Sykes & Sullivan, Inc.—C. H. Van Slaten, April 6, 1916..... 1,800.64
United States Gypsum Co.—J. Mantsewick, April 18, 1914..... 142.08
Same—Same, March 20, 1915..... 2,714.60
Welshred, William C.—J. Ehben, April 20, 1915..... 1,152.40

In Bronx County.

Cappiello, Michael and Frank—A. J. Romagna, Nov. 30, 1915..... $40.72
Diamond, William J.—Brooklyn Edison Co., Jan. 28, 1915..... 12.00
Wellman Finance and Realty Co.—H. Wellman, Sept. 14, 1915..... 278.83
Weiss, Bernard R.—F. Levy, Feb. 25, 1916..... 31.00

THE LENGTH OF SAMPLES.

Trying to Have Admitted Duty Free Those Over Nine Inches.

What it was thought would prove a final conference was held yesterday at the Appraiser's Warehouse to discuss the rules laid down some time ago by the Treasury Department to govern the admittance into this country of textile samples. The regulations in brief provided that samples of silk, cotton, wool, and other cloths not exceeding nine inches in length were to be admitted free of duty, while those exceeding that length were to pay the regular tax.

At the time last Fall the new regulations were put into effect, the Merchants' Association, the Lace and Embroidery Association, the American Importers' Association, and individual importers protested that the length limit placed by the department made it impossible for samples with designs to be shown properly. Furthermore, it was asserted that the limit should be raised to eighteen inches. The present regulations limiting lengths to nine inches resulted, it was understood, from representations

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means "cross or against."

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions:
Whitcomb‹Burr, Ne Nemeren Pic of NY
Warriner‹Hock V Ry.
Michaels‹D D Sav Inst
Ostrander‹Holbrook, C & R.
Jacobson‹Jacobson, (Brown‹Rosenberg,) (2.)
Meisel‹Schwartzenstein
Kramer‹Fleischer.
Duffy‹Ament.
Williams‹Donnelly.
Warriner‹Hock V Ry.
Same‹same.
Cushman & Co‹E W Ballou & Co.
Aymar‹Blooming-dale, (2.)

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Sterling‹Wells.
Re Uvalde Con Co‹Mathewson.
Rothschild‹Havilland.
Flamingo Film Co‹World Film Corp.
Assoc Lozier Purchasers‹Houpt.
Greef‹Rosenthal.
Shearer‹Blake.
Inventions Corp‹Slease
Van Tuyl‹Kress.
Fawsley‹Empire Film Co.
Priess‹O'Donohue.
Re Uvalde Con Co‹Mathewson, &c.
Gottscho‹Burger.
Nicholas & Power Co‹Stern.
Whitson‹Whitson.
Re Brown, (Hubbell‹Harding.)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
De Lisle‹De Lisle.
Re Perot.
Erlanger‹Sullivan.
Fox‹Mulligan.
Hudson Nav‹Dalley(2)
Guide Service Co, Inc‹CNY.
Cottan Falls Const Co‹CNY.
Rector, &c, of Grace Church‹Early.
Re McClellan.
CNY‹Tesla.
Frisbie‹Frisbie.
Seligman‹Zibelli.
John Shubert Cotton Co‹Weiler.
Greif‹Greif.
Stark‹Hopkins.
Papa‹Rini.
Re Green, (Hartjen.)
Williams‹Cuseo.
McWhirter‹Comm Travelers M A Assoc
Le Roy‹Pennington.
Re Grandsmith‹Bd of Education.
Weinkoff‹Kahn.
Hoffman‹Marcus.
James Everard's Brew‹Britt.
Re Land Co C of Edenwald.
Re Land Co D of Edenwald.
Bendel‹Quintard, (2.)
Babrick‹P & R C & I.
Dwyer‹Cooper Rty Co.
Re CNY, (Fordham Road.)
Guaranty Trust‹2d Av RR Co. (Kavan.)
Sherry‹Brokaw.
Carley‹Midland Beach
Purnell‹Maisel.
Oppenheimer‹Met St Ry.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Newgent‹Alsberg.
Gelbrath‹De Lyons.
Galansky‹Alex Campbell Milk Co.
CNY‹Boisse.
Kearney‹Kearney.
CNY‹Levy Ed Assn.
Berry‹Huggan.
Re Finkelstein.
People‹Milkowitz.
Seaman‹Goodman.
Re Smith, (Szaller.)
Henderson‹I R T.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, Meltons:
Re Whitlock Av.
Stevenson‹O'Conner.
First Nat Bank of Notasulga‹Cas Co of Amerion.
Winkler‹Winkler.
Stahlke‹Collingwood Realty Co.
Barver‹Barver.
Robinson‹Robinson.
Kellner‹Kellner.
Czermak‹Czermak.
Hunter‹Hunter.
Law‹Law.
Stevenson‹O'Connor, Preferred causes:
Keck‹Szabo.
Wallace‹Woolf.
Undefended divorces:
Zimmerman, Griffin, Schumann, Gardiner, Kelley, Schumacher, Barrow, Faust, Kurtz, Stieglitz, Rosenbaum, Lewis, Hayward.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. General calendar:
N Y Telephone Co ‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Brown‹Berardini.
Learnard‹Kountouzos.
Stanzione‹Italian Barbers' Ben Socy.
Hunt‹Hunt.
Feldman‹Feldman.
Gouert‹Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
U S Trust Co of N Y‹Kiddle.
La Fain‹Resta.
Hasbrouck Park Land Co‹Lint, Butcher & Ross.
Dintlenfass‹Soc Francaise, &c.
Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co‹Defiance M Co.
Stewart‹Stuart.
Wave Imp, &c, Co‹Henig.
Kopp‹Bragg.
Kny-Scheerer Co‹CNY
Sederquist‹Williston.
Masterson‹Masterson.
Stern Brothers‹Michaels.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, Clear.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART V.—Lehman, Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Cohen—Oppenheimer ‹Co.
Bd of Tax Com'rs, (1913, 1914, 1915.)
East River Gas Co‹Com'rs of Taxes and Assessments, (3.)

Norwood Park Co‹same, (1914, 1915.)
Rockland Erie Rty Co ‹same.
Hennessy Rty Co‹Purdy, (3.)
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inc—Blumenstiel‹Aciarno.
Peck‹Teole.

Sobel‹Munroe.
Donnelly‹O'Brien.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dressler‹Tishman.
McGivney‹same.
Guenther‹Ridgway Co
Creighton‹Star Co.
Babrock‹NYC & H R R.

Barrett‹NY&Queens Co Ry.
Antiny‹Beaver.
O'Brien‹Buncken & Willenbrock.
Holzrichter‹Davis.
Case on.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions:
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Warriner‹Hock V Ry.
Michaels‹D D Sav Inst
Ostrander‹Holbrook, C & R.
Jacobson‹Jacobson, (Brown‹Rosenberg,) (2.)
Meisel‹Schwartzenstein
Kramer‹Fleischer.
Duffy‹Ament.
Williams‹Donnelly.
Warriner‹Hock V Ry.
Same‹same.
Cushman & Co‹E W Ballou & Co.
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Rothschild‹Havilland.
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Assoc Lozier Purchasers‹Houpt.
Greef‹Rosenthal.
Shearer‹Blake.
Inventions Corp‹Slease
Van Tuyl‹Kress.
Fawsley‹Empire Film Co.
Priess‹O'Donohue.
Re Uvalde Con Co‹Mathewson, &c.
Gottscho‹Burger.
Nicholas & Power Co‹Stern.
Whitson‹Whitson.
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Cottan Falls Const Co‹CNY.
Rector, &c, of Grace Church‹Early.
Re McClellan.
CNY‹Tesla.
Frisbie‹Frisbie.
Seligman‹Zibelli.
John Shubert Cotton Co‹Weiler.
Greif‹Greif.
Stark‹Hopkins.
Papa‹Rini.
Re Green, (Hartjen.)
Williams‹Cuseo.
McWhirter‹Comm Travelers M A Assoc
Le Roy‹Pennington.
Re Grandsmith‹Bd of Education.
Weinkoff‹Kahn.
Hoffman‹Marcus.
James Everard's Brew‹Britt.
Re Land Co C of Edenwald.
Re Land Co D of Edenwald.
Bendel‹Quintard, (2.)
Babrick‹P & R C & I.
Dwyer‹Cooper Rty Co.
Re CNY, (Fordham Road.)
Guaranty Trust‹2d Av RR Co. (Kavan.)
Sherry‹Brokaw.
Carley‹Midland Beach
Purnell‹Maisel.
Oppenheimer‹Met St Ry.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Newgent‹Alsberg.
Gelbrath‹De Lyons.
Galansky‹Alex Campbell Milk Co.
CNY‹Boisse.
Kearney‹Kearney.
CNY‹Levy Ed Assn.
Berry‹Huggan.
Re Finkelstein.
People‹Milkowitz.
Seaman‹Goodman.
Re Smith, (Szaller.)
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Winkler‹Winkler.
Stahlke‹Collingwood Realty Co.
Barver‹Barver.
Robinson‹Robinson.
Kellner‹Kellner.
Czermak‹Czermak.
Hunter‹Hunter.
Law‹Law.
Stevenson‹O'Connor, Preferred causes:
Keck‹Szabo.
Wallace‹Woolf.
Undefended divorces:
Zimmerman, Griffin, Schumann, Gardiner, Kelley, Schumacher, Barrow, Faust, Kurtz, Stieglitz, Rosenbaum, Lewis, Hayward.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. General calendar:
N Y Telephone Co ‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Brown‹Berardini.
Learnard‹Kountouzos.
Stanzione‹Italian Barbers' Ben Socy.
Hunt‹Hunt.
Feldman‹Feldman.
Gouert‹Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
U S Trust Co of N Y‹Kiddle.
La Fain‹Resta.
Hasbrouck Park Land Co‹Lint, Butcher & Ross.
Dintlenfass‹Soc Francaise, &c.
Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co‹Defiance M Co.
Stewart‹Stuart.
Wave Imp, &c, Co‹Henig.
Kopp‹Bragg.
Kny-Scheerer Co‹CNY
Sederquist‹Williston.
Masterson‹Masterson.
Stern Brothers‹Michaels.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, Clear.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART V.—Lehman, Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Cohen—Oppenheimer ‹Co.
Bd of Tax Com'rs, (1913, 1914, 1915.)
East River Gas Co‹Com'rs of Taxes and Assessments, (3.)

Norwood Park Co‹same, (1914, 1915.)
Rockland Erie Rty Co ‹same.
Hennessy Rty Co‹Purdy, (3.)
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inc—Blumenstiel‹Aciarno.
Peck‹Teole.

Sobel‹Munroe.
Donnelly‹O'Brien.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dressler‹Tishman.
McGivney‹same.
Guenther‹Ridgway Co
Creighton‹Star Co.
Babrock‹NYC & H R R.

Barrett‹NY&Queens Co Ry.
Antiny‹Beaver.
O'Brien‹Buncken & Willenbrock.
Holzrichter‹Davis.
Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.—Marks‹Stoltz.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baumgarten‹Am Bug Ref Co.
Goldstein‹Rosalsky.
Costello‹Figge & Hutweker Co.

Schoppmeyer‹Mulrooney.
Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pragle‹L V Ice Co.
Shepard‹Nicol Cop Co
Carroll‹Otis Elev Co.
Klinger‹B Altman
Lyons‹Perlstein.
Middleton‹Schweitzer.
Nunis‹5th Av Coach.

Eisenblatt‹Greenberg.
Vogel‹N Y Rys.
Marcus‹same.
Weisbroth‹same.
Gassman‹Bernstein.
Clear.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Durossa‹CNY.
Olawang‹Turk.
Geyer‹N Y Cons RR.
Smith‹Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.

Kirby‹Ames Transfer.
Gross‹N Y Rys.
Rose‹Show Corp.
Alkoff‹Schacht.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Yoskowitz‹Besunder.
Seamen‹Ohiespie Co.
Paxon‹Hi Shelburne.
Scherer‹Gossett.
Duchina‹Un Greased Beer Co.
Miners‹Bradley.
Strnub‹Park Pl Res.

Schmidt‹Vincent.
Cohen‹Fein.
Fiser‹Kessler.
Hollis‹Cheney.
Bernstein‹Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Zeplin‹Werner.
Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jacobson‹Nassau RR.
Gladstone‹Frieder.
Gertelino‹Q L & W Co, (2.)
Gazzola‹O'Brien.

Seibert‹Storm.
Koenig‹R. Carvel Co, (2.)
Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Shaer‹CNY.
Lord Elec Co‹Harber
Abbatt Co.
Reilly‹U S R & Imp.
Varley‹Rohenstein.
Toolen‹Hooker.
Rosenthal‹Horton Ice Cream Co.
Robin‹Frauenthal.
Fields‹Taub.
Silverman‹B, Q Co, &c, RR.

L. Boisset‹Boitsenveiser.
M Boisset‹same.
Conroy‹Smith.
Clark‹CNY.
Nicholas‹Stewart.
Heilerman‹NY Rys.
L. Bed‹Anderson El.
T Beall‹same.
Quinlan‹Lyons.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Paxton‹42d St. &c, Ry.
Gordon‹Carew.

Nanfra‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Yeamans‹CNY.
Croman‹CNY.
Itkin‹CNY.
Gartenberg‹Block.
I. Lipsky‹CNY.

L. Lipsky‹same.
Kashowitz‹Mintzner.
Wenger‹N Y Cons RR Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—20th St. Garage Co‹Moore.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, Inc.—U S Fld, &c, Co ‹Harrison.
O'Brien‹Withington.
McDonald‹Moore.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saks & Co‹N Y Edison Co.
St. Joseph Society‹Man Sav Inst.
Jaffey‹Tuhetzky.
A. Frank&Co‹Morris P Falce‹Levy.
Kost‹Lehmann.
Rosenblatt‹Harris.
Silverman‹Analomink Paper.
Hopkins‹Gen Cont & Eng.

Rosen‹Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros‹Mandel.
Murray‹Dillingham.
Stahl‹Klein.
Arnold‹Clark.
Disbrow‹Walker.
Binsheimer‹Rudell.
C F Harms‹Leonhard
Michel Brewing.
Stanton‹Holt.
Rieser‹Genung.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fenn‹MacKinstry.
Allen‹Lincrusta Wks
Pallas, Inc.
Jakobovics‹Vas.
US Wood Preserv Co ‹CNY.
Weil‹Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner‹Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Central Brew Co‹Campbell.
Mack‹Field.
O'Toole‹Hammer.

Garlock‹Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt‹Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Young‹Tomlinson.
Kuchler‹Roeder.
Cooper‹Wolf.
Zumbach‹Hanan.
CNY‹Bradley Cont Co
Levenson‹Wreck Co‹Success Head Bay Sp.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Joseph Killian.
Wills for probate:
Charles J. Burns.
Catharina Scheiberg.
Henry Weber.
Adelaide Pierce.
Dell C Fox.

Hiran L Friedcander.
Mattie C Reynolds.
James S Anthony.
Maurice Rothschild.
John J Reilly.
Edward Frimis.
Emma L Black.
Fernand S Bellevue.
Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Litigated motions at Chambers.
Harris‹Storer.
O'Neill-Adams Co‹Rich.
Milne‹Butterworth.
Crescent A C‹Hebbard
Meyers‹Borsodi.
Mulhern‹Lundwall.
Kriegel‹Greenwold.
Wahlers‹Strunk.
M & L Rines Illus Co‹Sonken‹Turner.
Harris‹Storer.
Pomerants‹Noble.
Franklin‹Metuchen Ry, &c, Co.
Pyke‹Cushman & Sons, (2.)
Jones‹Horowitz.
Schiano‹Malatesta.
Lorenz‹Bartuschek.

Kroan‹Vaudeville Comedy Club.
Case‹Nassau RR.
Odier‹Goldenberg.
Harrison‹May.
Nechamkin‹Kennedy.
Hancock M L Ins Co.
Sonken‹Turner.
5th Nat Bank‹Hecht.
Levison‹Oes.
Bloom‹Hirshfeld.
Con Appraisal Co‹Connell.
McNab & Harlin Mfg Co.
Knipe‹Wheelehan.
Pub Co‹Pub Co.
Brenery‹Dzadik.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hamilton‹Bonwit.
Royal Ins‹Schachter.
Bohrmann‹Mesaba Rty Co. (2.)
Waumbeck Mfg Co‹Goetz.
Wender‹Wilds, (2.)
Diskin‹Dressler Bread Co.
Plintschuk‹Greenebalm.
Kornbluth‹Goldman.
Small‹Katz.
Drake‹D. Mayer Brew
Leventhal‹Momo Ins.
Same‹Liverpool, &c, Ins Co.
Same‹Boston Ins Co.
Same‹No British, &c, Ins Co.
Tramer‹Swaab.
Punnett‹G Backer Const Co.
Harman‹Webb.
Dushkin‹Schlenoff.
Boyle‹Ohlbaum.
Levigon‹Oeg.
Bank‹Schmohl (2.)

Strum‹N Y Rys.
Hager‹Goldstein.
Strasmich‹Held.
Einstoss‹D Tabachnick & Co.
Silvering‹N Y Rys.
Pellegold‹Kelly.
Glaze‹Comstock.
Rindskopf‹Zimmer.
Luria‹Linch.
Garrett‹Locke Reg.
Hecht‹Hamburg-Am Line.
Irving Nat Bk‹Anticco.
Cohen‹Spalding.
Bendelari‹Cseke.
Confal‹Burke.
Capelli‹Topping.
Leff‹Security Bank of N. Y.
Sydenham Corp‹Held.
Herzog & C & S Co‹Schemberg.
Fairfax‹Strahcona Const Co.
Kasmir‹L Bauer Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II, for trial.
Leczynsky‹Leczynsky.
Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Abel‹I. Olfendorff Co.
Zubow‹Salzberg.
A. Wittnauer Co‹I. Olfendorff Co.

Krauss‹Bk for Sav.
Anselewitz‹Greenstein.
Siegel‹Rieser.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Silverstein‹Rhode Isl- and Ins Co.

Caesar‹Hardman.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Gewirtz‹Gewirtz—Charles A. Oberwager.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk.‹Halloway—Medbury Blanchard.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Local Express Co., Inc.—Richard F. Weeks, Barth ‹Vanderminder—William J. O'Donnell, Arnold‹Thomas—Samuel S. Koenig.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Gutman‹Delmar Realty Co.—Herbert B. Gruber.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Panos Zacharos‹Maria A. Mallajlo—Panos Zacharos. James F. McNaboe‹Charles Jackson—John J. Rowan. John N. Molter‹Philip J. Holterer—John Jacob H. Mandel‹John B. Baum‹Reuben E. Fichorn—Isaac Gutman.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re Perfumes Reviera, Inc.—Charles E. Scholes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Ricker‹Brinckmann.
Kalnin‹Kalnin.
Steinman‹Kuehn.
Re Public Serv Com, (Mott Av.)

Hamilton Bank‹Ryan.
Uslewsky‹Lewin.
Schiff‹Schiff.
Cohen‹Pessenar.
Dougan‹Wolfinger.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sheridan‹Donnelly.
Hahn‹Bauman.

‹kahan‹Lamb.
Greenberg‹Marsh.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Gunzer‹NY, West & Boston RR.
Damsgaerd, Jr‹Kurscheedt Mfg Co.
Jaffe‹Lynch.
Pink‹Leschink.
Turner‹H & M RR.
Joyce‹CNY.
Kanlo‹Cent Un Gas.
Glinick‹Munck.
O'Keefe‹NY Rys.
Kegal‹Phillips.
Gibbon‹Saks & Co.

Green‹Miller.
Becker‹Becker.
Spatz‹Taylor.
Piscialuno‹3d Av Ry.
Barnett‹Holbrook, C & R.
Rothenberg‹Rothenberg.
Greenbarger‹Saltzseider.
Williams‹Stand Arch.
Miller‹Schwartzler.

Highest number reached in regular order, 621.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Browne‹Gallant et al—Theodore H. Friend, Jr.
Rose‹Altman et al—Nathaniel Phillips.
Muller‹Clambrone et al—John P. Dunn.
Miller‹Meehan Building Co et al—Charles F. Bostwick.
Vyse Estate Investing Co, Inc‹American Land Credit Corporation et al (2)—Charles E. Buchner.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

ALLELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Kahn‹Kahn.
Re Siemers, (Blitzer.)
Rty Associates‹City.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Re Kerns.
Colwell Lead Co‹Singer, (May 24.)
Brooklyn Trust Co‹Georgia Bldg Co.
Aidrich‹Potts.
Re Keely.
Re Weisman, (Lavitt.)
Goldman‹Hartman.
People‹Maraglino.
Ulrich‹Empire State Dairy Co.
Perimutter‹Di Fede.
Pines‹Con Briarwood Estates.
Ackerman‹Knicker-locker Ice Co.
Morgenthaler‹Dudley.
Block‹Block.
Peterson‹Vaughey.
Rabinowitz‹McMorrow
Jacoves‹Hirsch.
Stattman‹Sklar.
Brooklyn Trust Co‹Johnson Bldg Co.
Re Barbey St. (Corn Exchange Bank.)

Ruppert‹Streeter.
Sterling Bldg Co‹Meyer.
Re Appelman.
Cooney‹Purick.
Powers‹Liebler.
Browne‹Browne.
Chesler‹Chesler.
Buschman‹Busch Bottling Co.
Gravure Rader Co‹Price.
Larsen‹Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Goodman‹Walden.
Anderson‹McDermott.
Re Flannery.
Re Donnelly.
Re Gravesend Neck Road.
Re E. 17th, E 18th, E 19th Sts.
Re Hynard, (Leach.)
Sarenbok‹Sarenbok.
Seckler‹Greenfield.
Portlerey‹Maurer.
Weill‹Band.
Spiegel‹Tonkin.
Dorchester Bldg Co‹Mclaughlin.
Re Silverstein, (Epstein.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretsen, J.
Rush‹Rush.
Fischer‹Fischer.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3073.

Gross‹Gross.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Morris‹Nassau RR.
Neuweiller‹B Q Co & Sub RR.
Schaefer‹C I & R RR.
Levitt‹Burroughs Bld Mat Co.
Rabey‹Teague.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 24.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4317.

Talnsky‹Lawrence.
Ferrante‹Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Esposito‹Inter R T.
Eichman‹B H RR.
Casey‹same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
John Gogerty.
Alexia Bordet.
Jeremiah Sullivan.
Thomas Everitt.
Marie Ott.
George Prince.
David P Sherman.
Mary A Radford.
Charlotte Wilkinson.
George A Williams.
Emma C Beard.
T Leonard Hoover.
Anthony Bazuro.
Administration of:
Charles Oellrich.
Margaret Brennan.
Accounting of:
Morris Shapiro.
Henry Wellbrock.
Henry Marks.
Benjamin D Sullivan.
Berli Schachne.

John Murray.
Johanna Messenger.
Maria Golen.
Clarence C Earl.
Elizabeth J Bowers.
Rosalia Klein.
Charles E Sutherland.
William Douglas.
J Frank Dunham.
Otto Wiemann.
John J Gebert.
Anna Pundt.
Anna Smyth.
Gaetano Agresta.
William T Edwards.
Estates of:
Charles Sargent.
Israel L. Kohn.
Hans Hansen.
Emma V Reed.
Jennie Alderdice.
Mary A Clarke.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V. The following causes are considered ready and must be disposed of when reached or marked over to the Fall term:
Cook‹Levildotes (summary proceeding.)
Day‹Callahan Hockey.
Gonzalez‹Boyce, (held ready Part IV.)
Gavurni‹McKee Co.
Greenspun‹Lampert.
Jacowsky‹Grebin.
Carlson‹B H RR.
Guarino‹same.
Martin‹Abramowitz.
Colgan‹Gill Co.
Dombrowski‹Kaplan.
Bell‹Klyde.
Muller‹Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Goldberg‹Nassau Ferry Co.
Griffith‹Utility Co.
Lindsey‹Cordes.
Goldstein‹Eldredge Printing Co.
Goldenberg‹Waldman.
Swerdloff‹Schatz.
Kueller‹McLeer Co.
Harris‹Bristol.
Fourow‹Bauman.
Ezara‹Nasos El RR.
Ryan‹same.
Kahan‹same.
Shere‹McHenry.
Kolb‹Rothenberg.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Platt, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
People‹Osborne, (2.)
Lovallo‹Matturano.
Thayer‹Waller.
Tutino‹Pennell.
Pfoh‹West Chester RR.
Cooke‹City of Yonkers.
Lehman‹Nat Conduit & Cable Co.

Nechamkin‹Kennedy.
Hancock M L Ins Co.
Sonken‹Turner.
5th Nat Bank‹Hecht.
Levison‹Oes.
Bloom‹Hirshfeld.
Con Appraisal Co‹Connell.
McNab & Harlin Mfg Co.
Knipe‹Wheelehan.
Pub Co‹Pub Co.
Brenery‹Dzadik.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Knowlson‹N Y, N H & H RR.
Graham‹Parteno.
Koch‹Ryttenberg.
Capano‹Eggleston.
Vianello‹Thoman & Buckley Hoisting.
Waltermyre‹Sklar.
Lewis‹Allegheny Cons Ries‹West Elec RR.
Coffey‹Allen Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Bowe‹Abendroth Bros
Featherstone‹Cornell & Co.
Donnelly‹Curtis.
Williams‹Mullen.
Gloraguorio‹Littauer.
Mackey‹Mackey.
Locale‹Scarpulupo.
Powers‹W Elec RR.
Dunn‹N Y C & H R RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1805.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Oake‹Petruzzi.
Lambertson‹Lambertson.
Tarrytown & No Tarrytown Bldg & Loan Assoc‹Contini.

Wright‹Rohde.
Drake‹Pagel.
Morris‹Morris.

Highest number reached on call, 149.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brennan‹Wolper et al.
Gusa‹Richardson.
Holtermann‹Schaaf et al.
Gnipper et al‹Ruckstuhl et al.

Timmes‹Timmes.
Luca‹Atl Macaroni.
Baker‹NY Mun Ry Corp et al.

Highest number on calendar is 219.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
West‹B H RR.
Melillo‹Astoria Light, Heat & Pow Co.
Hamlin‹Froelich.
First Presby Ch of Far Rockaway‹Toch
Murphy‹Hartwell.
Schmitt, as admr‹Auer et al.

Colahan, as admr‹Private Auto R Serv.
McNally, as admr‹same.
J Albert Johntra Co‹Droge.
Schunck‹Bauer.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 890.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
O'Flaherty, an Inf‹B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Carney‹B H RR.
Munnich‹Bkl, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Clemens‹B H R R.
Feehan‹same.
McCauley‹same.
Pedicini‹Bkl, Q Co & Sub Ry.

Seebach‹Dare.
Kaye‹B H RR.
Rice‹L I RR.
Rolfe‹Rolfe.
Saparito et al‹Monaco
Wheeler‹Barrett et al
Kulis‹B H RR.
Britton‹Rosenthal.
Cutler‹B H R R.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 159.

CHINESE REBELLION GROWS.

But Governor of Kiang-su Province Announces Neutrality.

NANKING, China, April 17, (via Shanghai, April 19.) — Reng-kouchang, Governor of the Province of Kiang-su, has announced his neutrality between the Government of Yuan Shih-kai and the revolutionists. All Chinese men-of-war at this port have been ordered to Anking.

The General in command of the Shanghai district has arranged a truce with the rebels in Che-kiang Province. The garrison stationed at the important Kiangyin forts at the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang has mutinied and declared its independence.

Notwithstanding protests on the part of the Hunanese, 12,000 troops from the Province of Ngan-hwei are concentrating at Siang-yin, in Hunan Province, north of Chang-sha.

Chinese Students to Confer.

The twelfth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students' Alliance will be held at Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., Aug. 24 to Sept. 1, under the chairmanship of Tse Vung Soong, editor of the Chinese Students' Monthly.

AJELLO TO SEEK REDRESS.

American, Pressed Into Italy's Army, Tells of Escape

Enrico Ajello, an American citizen, born in this country of Italian parents, who was impressed into military service by the Italian Government when he went to Italy last February to purchase machinery for his candle factory at 2,433 First Avenue, near 125th Street, returned to his place of business yesterday after more than a year's absence. He described how he had been smuggled out of Italy in a large wine cask, through the instrumentality of an American woman living in Genoa. He arrived in Boston on Monday, under arrest as a stowaway on the Italian liner, Ancona. Immediately his brother sought the assistance of Senator James A. O'Gorman and Representative Murray Hulburt, and as soon as his citizenship had been established Ajello was released by the immigration authorities at Boston.

Mr. Ajello would not disclose the name of the American woman who befriended him, because he feared it would result in her arrest. He said he stayed in the wine cask, with only a small supply of food and water, for four days until the Ancona passed through the Strait of Gibraltar. Then he made his presence known and was released by the crew of the ship.

Sailing from New York on Feb. 15, 1915, Mr. Ajello said, he arrived in Naples on Feb. 29. He purchased the machinery for which he went to Italy, and, anticipating that Italy soon would declare war, he hastened arrangements for his departure. Fifteen days after his arrival he started to board a vessel on which he had engaged passage, but the immigration authorities held him because they suspected he was an Italian subject, although he had an American passport.

He went to the American Consul at Naples and asked for assistance, but the Italian authorities wanted other proof of his American citizenship than was contained in his passport. Mr. Ajello then got his counsel in this city, Elmer C. Miller of 25 Pine Street, to have the State Department forward to Italy a copy of his birth certificate with other evidence of his American citizenship. The Italian Government, however, held him because he was born while his father was a subject of that country. Mr. Ajello said he was sent to a training camp, from which he escaped in a dress, provided by the same American woman who put him aboard the Ancona in a wine cask.

He is going to send to Senator O'Gorman and Congressman Hulbert all the correspondence in his case in the hope that there will be an investigation.

FLAG SOON TO FLY AGAIN.

Engineers Planning Repairs for Old Constitution's Boom.

In response to an inquiry from a reader as to why a flag was no longer flown from the old steel boom of the frigate Constitution now used as a flagstaff in the park north of Grant's Tomb, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, and Henry W. Hayden, Vice President of the Grant Monument Association, yesterday if they could answer the question.

Mr. Hayden said the association had no jurisdiction over the steel flagstaff since it was in a public park and not on the grounds of the tomb. Mr. Ward said the Park Department had not hoisted a flag there for a long time because the staff had "buckled" and it was feared that the whipping of a banner in a strong breeze might make the damage irreparable. Engineers are now trying to devise a way to repair the mast and a flag will be flying there soon, Mr. Ward said.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 845, store and basement; Broadway Improvement Co. to John R. Thompson Co., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916, $7,500

BROADWAY, 1,604-1,610, store and basement; Julius Fleischmann to John R. Thompson Co., 5 Wall St, 12 years and 2 months from March 1, 1916, $7,500

CHAMBERS ST, 124, store and basement; Max Austin to Jacob Pearlman, 1,436 Cortona Park East, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

GRAND ST, 101, store; Flanagan Brothers to Pasquale Marano, 394 Broome St, 5 years from May 1, 1916, $840

10TH AV, 776, store and basement; Hy. W. Krumerside to Herman Levit, 1,612 Lexington Av, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, J. M. Krause, 299 Broadway, $1,500

67TH ST, 38-40 West, all; Philbin Holding Co., Inc., to Lorenzo Lagonarsino, 214 West 84th St, 5 years from March 1, 1

Special Offering
Brooklyn Real Estate

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

Subject to prior acceptance, the following three parcels are offered for immediate sale at bargain prices.

547 4TH STREET

North side of 4th Street 174 ft. 10½ in. east of 8th Avenue; size of lot 88 ft. 8 in. by 95 ft.; size of building 38 ft. 6 in. by 84 ft.; four-story brick; eight apartments each containing six rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights and hardwood floors throughout.

The property has just been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition; when fully rented the total annual rental is $3,762; at present there are two vacancies. It is within half a block of Prospect Park and within a block of five different trolley lines. Price $28,000.

1350 54TH STREET

South side of 54th Street, 250 ft. west of 14th Avenue; plot 75 ft. by 100 ft. 2 in.

This property is now within half a block of the New Utrecht Branch of the 4th Avenue Subway and will be within twenty-one minutes of the Municipal Building when the subway is in operation. It is absolutely unrestricted and would be a splendid plot for apartments.

There is also a two-story and attic frame dwelling house on the property, 24 ft. by 30 ft., not in very good repair. Price $7,500.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF AVE. "Z" AND EAST 26TH ST.

Fronting 105 ft. on Avenue "Z" and 50 ft. on East 26th Street; two-story and attic frame dwelling 28 ft. by 43 ft. in good condition. Located near Sheepshead Bay Motor Drome. Price $7,000.

Arrangements can be made for liberal mortgage accommodation to the purchaser.

The Company began guaranteeing mortgages in 1892 and since that time has issued policies through the Brooklyn and Jamaica offices alone on 69,900 mortgages aggregating over $390,500,000. Of this amount over 36,600 mortgages totalling more than $202,500,000 have been repaid to the investors WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A DOLLAR or a moment's delay in the payment of interest. There are now outstanding over 33,200 mortgages aggregating $188,150,000.

In these counties the interest collections alone now amount to more than $10,000,000 annually and of this vast amount there is at present interest more than thirty days in arrears on only 57 mortgages and amounting to $17,900, the smallest in percentage and amount in the last ten years.

In spite of the immense number of mortgages and the enormous amount involved, the Company is the owner of only fifteen pieces of foreclosed real estate in Kings and Queens Counties. Twelve of these parcels are improved and three are unimproved.

We are making this statement with a two-fold purpose:

FIRST—It is offered as the answer which, the facts and our experience make to the criticisms of the Company, coming largely from Manhattan, for lending so extensively in Kings and Queens Counties, and we believe that the above figures will serve to demonstrate that carefully chosen loans in these Counties constitute the safest class of security that any investing agency has ever handled.

SECOND—It is made to attract attention to the opportunity of securing real bargains, in the offer for sale of the fifteen pieces of property mentioned, all of which are offered for the amount of the first mortgage plus the interest, costs and taxes which had accrued at the time of the foreclosure sale. These prices, therefore, represent about 70% of the valuation originally fixed by our appraisers and the above record demonstrates the average soundness of their judgment. The real estate investor has, therefore, a most unusual opportunity.

We propose to advertise in this column these parcels. The above three are the first so offered. We shall be glad to mail a list giving full particulars of these and the other 12 properties upon request.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor Out Today

or, take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington
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BY MOTOR—From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or, turn north from Jericho Turnpike, at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates, four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
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PLANDOME
North Shore on Manhasset Bay
New House, hollow tile and stucco.
12 Rooms and 3 Baths
Garage; One-half Acre Plot.
Good Express Service.
30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station.
Equity $20,000.
Consider exchange, Manhattan income.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East [illegible]

$3,500 to $4,300 — QUALITY BUNGALOWS — Fit for a Queen

Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplace, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,
Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phones 3134—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND

170 feet deep-water shore front. Good anchorage. High land, one of the finest views on L. I. House 12 rooms and bath, 1½ hours out. For sale or to rent. Write or call for photographs or further information. Stephen Yates, 245 West 34th Street, N. Y. C.

FARM HOUSE NEAR THE WATER

6 rooms; modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; large plot of fine land. 40 minutes from city; $500 cash; balance easy terms. FARM, Box 111 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,500, on Easy Terms
And 1st Mortgage of $1,000
Buys This Artistic Home

On Large Plot, 3 Minutes' Walk to Express Sta. Lackawanna R. R.

Living room, 31 feet long, with inglenook open fireplace; octagonal dining room, five bed chambers, two baths.

Full information from
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Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

Actual Photograph

An Exclusive Colony

Of year-round homes, for people of the most desirable kind only, is being formed high in the healthy hills of Northern New Jersey. Above mosquito zone. High elevation. Express station "Pleohe Street." Railroad 48 minutes out. Plots of 1½ acre upwards, with artistic houses and every modern improvement now being built from $5,500 to $20,000. Fourth year, over two hundred families now; 30 houses ready for occupancy or will build from your plans. Schools, Churches, Stores, High, two beautiful lakes; best Summer and Winter recreations. No house can be rented, but favorable terms of purchase obtain. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Unquestionable reference required and given.

Full information with photographs may be had by addressing Secretary,
Box N. B., 396 Times Downtown.

COZY HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required, $500; business changes make sale necessary; house has seven rooms, inglenook with open fireplace, closets, sanitary gas fixtures, tiled bathroom, pizzza, is well located on a large plot; 30 minutes out; good transportation; schools, clubs, modern improvements, built by owner for his own occupancy, by day's work.

R. K. DYAS,
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Beautiful Home, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Plot 234 ft. frontage. High in healthy Hillside. Superb views; choice neighborhood. Huge living room, open fireplace. Near bathing, golf, tennis, clubs, schools, churches. Express station; easy commutation.

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$150 CASH NOW

and 2 payments of $45 each buy this attractive house in New Jersey; only ½ hour out; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent.

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A BARGAIN.

House costing $8,500 can be bought for $6,500; 8 large porches, 8 rooms, 2 fireplaces, tile bath; living room 15x25, other rooms in proportion; 7,000-foot frontage; 10-mile view; near station, in restricted neighborhood. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. CALLISON, 110 Morningside Drive. Telephone Morningside 320.

12-Room Jersey Home

only forty-five minutes from New York. Estate contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees. Splendid garage, large porches and a beautiful garden. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

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We offer in the Kearny Section large and small acreage at low prices and on easy terms. R. R. siding. Financial assistance given. Workmen's houses on the property. Apply

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NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Beautiful Home
45 Minutes, D., L. & W.
FOR RENT
Adjoins SUMMIT, N. J.

My handsome Residence, completely and costly furnished; 11-room stucco house, garage, large lawn, garden, flowers. Every kind fruit. Easy commuting. High altitude. Possession immediately. Terms and photos. OWNER, Room 518, 180 5th Ave.

$2,250 ON EASY TERMS

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
NEW COLONIAL HOME

48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts. — Near the Water. Actual Water Rights. High and Healthy. 800 ft. Elev.

Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf, best of Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

LARGE GROUNDS

After the $2,250 Is Paid

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Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two large verandas and upper verandas. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Full Information and Appointment to See House from
Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

50,000 SQ. FT.
418-426 WEST 25TH ST.
Store, Basement and 3 Floors
Size 125x98.9

Modern Fireproof Building,

Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor.

Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

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907 Broadway **M&L HESS INC** Cor. 20th St.

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Entire Modern Building To Let
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IN HARLEM SHOPPING CENTRE
3 Stories
20,000 square feet
140 feet glass windows

IRA A. LURIE
217 Broadway
OR ANY REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Browning Building
1265-1269 Broadway
(Near 32nd Street.)

Attractive Offices
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C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT
247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or **Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner,** 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

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26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St., and 22 Dey St. Entire Church Street block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.

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Corner West 20th St. & Neptune Ave.

opposite navigable canal, Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York City. Brick building, two stories, about 75 x 100 feet, on land 80 x 175 feet, suitable for any light manufacturing business. Contains two upright boilers, about 3,000 square feet, skylight and elevator.

Also, West 5th St., Coney Island, large concreted floor with extension sheds, driveway, shop and large yard area.

Satisfactory lease on reasonable terms to desirable tenants. Inquire Edison Company, 360 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

42 West 39th St.
Near 5th Ave.

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PEASE & ELLIMAN
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Best Opportunity in Bronx
Corner Store at Transfer Point.

Well populated section; busy day and night; adjacent to old and new subway stations.

Lease can be made now at most favorable terms.

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New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators; good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.

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For rent. Suitable for garage; 10,000 square feet floor space, 15c. per square foot. Two 10-horsepower gas engines, line shafting, pulleys and hangers on connection. For sale at bargain. Apply premises. The Peelle Company, 302 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Modern fireproof building, 3 elevators.
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x50.
LIGHT OFFICES, $30 & UPWARD.

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Choice ground floor apartment, 4 rooms and bath. House under personal management of owner. Apply to 8upt. on premises.

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Free and clear Lots in Long Island City ready for building apartments, warehouses or factories; near Ford and Pierce-Arrow factories. Exchange for fireproof loft bldg. in Manhatt'n.
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A Factory Situated at Thompsonville, Connecticut,

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Must be sold to settle an estate.

Further information will be furnished on application to

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FOR RENT FURNISHED

Magnificent water front mansion; 5 rooms and conservatory on first floor; 10 sleeping rooms, 4 baths; beautifully furnished; newly decorated; 15 acres of gardens; lawn and woodland. Fruit of all kinds. Garden planted. Services of man. Barn, garage. Big trees; extensive views. Motor boat, if wanted.

JONES REALTY CO.
Hotel Davenport Bldg. Stamford, Conn.
Office Open Good Friday.

NEAR LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Country Home, four acres; house, fully furnished; well stocked orchard and garden; bargain for quick sale.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED

We are offering a variety of very desirable Apartments at attractive rentals in the most exclusive locations on the upper west side.

New Fireproof Building

now in course of completion, situated on the N. W. corner 102d St. and West End Av. one block from subway station. Should attract all those seeking the very latest improvements in elegance and comfort, at a reasonable rental. Sizes of apartments, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and baths. Full set of plans can be seen at the offices of the builders.

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601 West 115th St., or
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The Rockingham
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8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
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NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive | **The Loyal** 834 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

3-4-5-6 & 7 Room, 2 Baths
RENTS $456 TO $900.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon 9282.

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202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 5-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.

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West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

1871 Seventh Avenue Corner 114th Street,
High-class Elevator Apartments
8 Unusually Large Rooms.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
RENTS $1,000.

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2 BLOCKS EAST OF JEROME AVE. (183d St.)

3-4-5-6 ROOMS BATHS $21 to $45

Every Conceivable Improvement.
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Every Modern Improvement.

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3-4-5-6 Rooms—$24 to $48

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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments,
1015-1025 LORING PLACE,

BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms. . .$25, $35 to $42

Valentine Ave., 2440-2444,
NEAR 188TH STREET.

4 extra large rooms; convenient to N. Y. Central, "L," and new subway. DESIRABLE APARTMENTS. SELECT FAMILIES ONLY.

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One block east of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. 3-4-5 rooms. Every conceivable improvement; new building. References required. Agent on premises.

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11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Little home, near Jamaica Bay, house and big ground, grape arbor, lots of fruit trees, vegetable patch, &c.; owner cannot occupy, so will sell for $1,650 on easy terms. J. Baas, Box 108 Times Downtown.

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At less than tax valuation, a well-rented five-story apartment with stores; frontage of 100 feet on avenue; good investment.

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At a sacrifice, to close an estate, five-story tenement, well rented; 37th St., near 3d Av. H. NELSON FLANAGAN, Executor, 53 Bond St.

PRIVATE HOUSE bargains, sale or rent; best locations, west side, above 72d Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d.) Tel. River 975.

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House, modern, in Park Hill or Bronxville, about 12 rooms, unfurnished; rent per year, with privilege of buying. "Address R. H., 212 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

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OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (between 6th and 7th Avs.) STORE and BASEMENT and PARLOR FLOOR. Open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone 5700 JOHN.

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174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 3d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Wanted—Loft about 100x100 for light manufacturing; plenty of light; neighborhood 35th St.; immediate possession. H. X., 48 Times.

Physician's office, light front room, running water, on West 75th St.; will rent to reputable physician; no others need apply. L. 23 Times.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$30 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service, 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable, 15 East 17th St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Studio 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Large show room and office; will rent together very reasonable; opposite Tiffany's. 298 5th Av. Apply at elevator.

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Front parlor, private house, suitable music studio, doctor's office. 155 West 118th.

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RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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For rent, furnished, $100 monthly, unfurnished $80, eleven-room Colonial house with commodious garage, on a beautifully wooded lot on Grand View Boulevard, Colonial Heights, near Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Division, N. Y. C.; all improvements.

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Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

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Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Sales, rentals. Anderson Realty Co.

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Beautiful bungalow of 6 rooms and bath. California type, all large rooms, finished in mission and hardwood; broad, expansive veranda, with a fine view of country and bay; large attic for storage or extra space; artistic gas and electric fixtures, indirect lighting; panelled walls, and beamed ceilings; open fireplace, steam heat; laundry in cellar, extra large closet room, modern kitchen and bath; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large garden plot; 4 blocks from trolley and 2 blocks from a private bathing beach and boat anchorage; $350 cash and $25 monthly; write for appointment and photo. Bungalow Owner, box 100 Times Downtown.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach, good boating and fine bathing; bungalow is finished in latest style, paneled walls, beamed ceilings; connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,950, complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9822 Prospect.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

New house, 7 rooms and bath; large cellar and attic; all modern improvements and heat; about a half acre; large barn and wagon shed. Lovell Freer, 2 minutes to stores and trolley; near water; $3,800. C. F. HEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. H. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Owner must sell pretty bungalow plot at Huntington, L. I. Will sacrifice for $200 cash or $250 on terms; easily worth $500. R. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (1 flight up.)

Little cottage on South Shore for $1,050, on terms of $50 cash, balance $9 monthly; near big town and bay; free ticket to visit. H. Bryan, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

At Garden City Estates North.—House, 9 rooms and bath; gas, electric light, steam heat; very large plot; near station and trolley. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.

Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., for sale, very reasonable. Edw. Maag, 46 West 23d St.

EXCLUSIVE HEWLETT PROPERTY.

Two acres, accessible, house, improvements; stable; fruit. Bruce Belmore, Lynbrook, New York.

Public Park Gardens.—Fine house, $11,000; also attractive house, $7,300. Owner, 1, 46 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

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Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM, $1,250 CASH. RARE BARGAIN.

20 acres, good buildings, running brook; about hour out. Owner, 922 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, 65 Brick Church Station.

FOR INFORMATION

how to own home on payments like rent, write Publicity, B 274 Times Downtown.

HILL TOP SUBURBAN HOME SITES. Near station; 50x2-0; water, electricity; grand views; $300 on terms. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

Montclair—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished. Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

DAIRY FARM.—Three miles west Lake Mahopac; 145 acres; two houses; barns and stables; abundance fruit; excellent water; $12,000. J. J. C. Barrett, Ossining, N. Y.

England—For Sale or To Let.

County mansion of an imposing grevstone building of Georgian period situated in Derbyshire; exquisitely furnished with costly antiques and modern furniture; choice pictures galleries of oil masters; Gothic entrance hall; dining rooms, drawing rooms, morning rooms, libraries, about 20 bedrooms, including principal bedrooms; stables, garage, paddocks, &c.; electric light installation, complete modern appliances; surrounded by well-timbered park; option of 15 up to about 400 acres land, freehold; sell, or would let furnished. Apply Hooper, Ryland & Boddington, Solicitors, Temple Row, Birmingham.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON.—Large furnished house, bath, drilled well, unlimited water supply, barn, 3 acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL SUMMER HOME; attractive, modern bungalow, in Northern Maine; location surrounding unexcelled. Particulars apply to owner, Box 63, Jackman, Me.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ralliston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY 489 5TH AV.

Country Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Let.—Furnished.

Furnished 6-room house and acre of good farm land, fine view of Sound; house is furnished complete, ready to move in, with beds, tables, sideboard, chairs, &c., all in good condition; must have $350 cash at once. R. Brennen, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3822 Prospect.

COMPARATIVELY NEW TEN-ROOM COTTAGE IN BERKSHIRES; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; LARGE PIAZZAS; GARDEN; MOST DESIRABLE ENVIRONMENT. JESSIE C. HART, WEST CORNWALL, CONN.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

Unfurnished.

Rent unfurnished, nine-room new house, three baths; Pelham; will sacrifice. May 1st to October 1st. X 201 Times Annex.

Eleven-room unfurnished house, two baths, in Mountain Lakes, for rent or sale. George Lee, 44 Broad St. Cortlandt 92.

Apartments to Let
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St., One Block from Subway Station.

Unusually attractive small housekeeping apartment; huge rooms, light, airy, comfortable; all outside; telephone; reasonable. Ullman, 200 Madison Av.

New apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, bath; electricity, telephone. 1,061 Madison Av., (80th.) Campbell.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, studio, six rooms, quaint, unusual; no elevator; $75. 122 East 17th St.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $70. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Sublet from May 1.—Beautifully furnished apartments to sublet; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive, write or 'phone. Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 31 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

Cheerful six-room apartment, tastefully furnished, complete; piano; very fine neighborhood; until October; $65. Alder, 622 West 114th.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms; wonderful view Hudson; Barnard half block; subway; cool; complete. 620 West 116th St., Apartment 81.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

To Sublet—A beautifully furnished 7-room apartment from May 1 at very reasonable rental. Apply office on premises, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

To sublet, a very comfortably furnished six-room apartment, every convenience, low rental. Apartment 4D, 315 West 79th St.

1 WEST 85TH.

Superb apartment, four large, light rooms; strictly high-class; Summer; rent reduced.

115th, 604 West.—Handsomely furnished eight light rooms; bath, piano; sublet. Superintendent.

To Sublet.—Attractive studio apartment, 2 large rooms; kitchenette, bath, piayola, linen, &c.; $75. Watson, 54 West 39th St.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; excellent lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; reasonable. Superintendent, or Riverside 1131.

70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 and 6 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet

Two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 65th St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

136th St., 615-621 West, (adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Bright 5 and 6 room apartments; hallboys, electric light, telephone. Al service; to lease to responsible tenants only by owner; rents $36 and up.

20th, 422 West.—Charming location; Episcopal College grounds opposite; five splendid rooms, bath, steam, $37 to $43; for refined people with no small children.

90TH ST., 129-31 WEST.—Second and third floors, six rooms and bath; good service; owner has garage; rent $35-$38, concession to good tenant; references required.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

I specialize leasing first-class apartments; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

Sublet—Modern corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Apply Superintendent, 2,030 Broadway

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The centre of the western disturbance moved from Kansas northeastward to Iowa, and has apparently reached its maximum intensity, the lowest barometer, reading at its centre, being 29.36 inches. This disturbance has been attended by showers and thunder storms in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the plains States, and local snows and rains in the north Rocky Mountain region. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Warmer weather prevails quite generally east of the Mississippi River, while much cooler weather has overspread the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that there will be rains in the lake region and showers and thunder storms in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. In the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair, but with considerable cloudiness Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will rise Thursday and Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region. It will fall Friday in the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable becoming south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east to south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy south, probably showers north Thursday and Friday; rising temperature.

New Jersey—Cloudy and warmer Thursday and Friday.

New England—Cloudy Wednesday and Friday; rising temperature.

Western New York—Probably showers Thursday and Friday; cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy south, probably showers north, Thursday, warmer; Friday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	58	44	4 P. M.	78	59
6 A. M.	58	41	6 P. M.	77	58
9 A. M.	56	47	9 P. M.	74	54
12 M.	69	54	11 P. M.	70	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44, at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature 60 degrees at 5 P. M., minimum 41 degrees at 6 A. M., humidity 49 per cent. at 8 A. M., 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

5:55—306 W. 31 St.; Mary Coleman...Slight.
7:50—431 E. 118 St.; Angelo Wastri...Slight.
10:30—1,031 Clay Av.; Sam Gamilesky Slight.
10:35—Tremont Av., Grand Concourse and Fordham Road; Bab-cock Estate...Slight.
11:00—163 Canal St.; Harry Aberack...Slight.
11:30—1,893 Cruger Av.; Jas. Nauman...Slight.
12:30—139 Wash. St.; not given.....None
12:30—373 W. 52 St.; Thos. Cunningham...$50
1:57—279 6 Av.; A. Steinberg.....$100,000
2:30—Ellis and Pugsley Avs.; brush; not given.....None
2:50—1,948 Bathgate Av; Martin Henry...Slight.
4:30—1,760 Amsterdam Av.; Hebrew Orphan Asylum...Slight.
5:00—83 Essex St.; Fannie Bulburger...Slight.
5:20—283 St. & Fieldston Road; Bab-cock Estate...Slight.
8:30—428-430 W. 19 St.; Richard Fitz-patrick...Slight.
9:05—64 Sheriff St.; not given.....Slight.
9:15—104 Bleecker St.; David Lawrence...Slight.
10:40—247 W. 47 St.; U. S. Motor Car Co...None
11:25—218 W. 114 St.; Michael York..Slight.
11:35—28 2 St.; W. Grodolph.....Slight.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday approved of the employment of three persons as assistants to the Board of Examiners as needed during 1916. Their names were withheld. It is said that none of them has been engaged in preparing applicants for positions in the public schools.

Robert L. Harrison, moved yesterday that the Acting City Superintendent be asked either to attend the meetings of the Board of Education himself or else have a representative present. Thomas W. Churchill explained that Mr. Straubenmuller's absence had been due to poor health, and that he intended soon to attend the meetings. Mr. Harrison thereupon withdrew his resolution.

A communication has been received from the Board of Estimate forwarding a copy of a resolution approving of the issue of $10,000 of special revenue bonds for the purpose of making an industrial survey for the better guidance of the Board of Education in its extension of industrial education.

The owners of the Methodist Episcopal Centenary Church of Morrisania will be notified that the lease of the first floor in the church, which will expire on July 1, 1916, will not be renewed for the reason that further occupancy of it after that date will be unnecessary.

The Board of Education has approved of the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the District Superintendent in charge of evening schools be authorized to close for the evening of April 24 evening high and trade schools whose attendance would be affected by the closing day of the Passover season.

There will be a meeting of the License No. 1 Eligible List of Teachers at 2 P. M. today in the Fifty-eighth Street branch of the Public Library.

The alumni of Public School 10, the Bronx, will form an organization at a meeting in the school auditorium on the evening of April 28.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

The following members of the force have been awarded medals for deeds of conspicuous bravery performed during the year 1915:

The Department Medal of Honor—Patrolman John A. McCarren, Shield 8,626, 15th Prect.

The Rhinelander Medal for Valor—Patrolman John C. Caspers, Shield 4,843, 3d I. D.

The Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery—Sergt. Alexander C. Anderson, Shield 118, 1st Prect.

The Peter F. Meyer Medal—Patrolman Franklin S. Traver, Shield 9,387, 37th Prect.

The Automobile Club of America Medal—Patrolman Edward J. Doyle, Shield 8,918, 14th Prect.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Medal—Patrolman George F. Hagerty, Shield 7,323, 144th Prect.

Assignments, 4 P. M. April 20: Patrol, F. Lynch, 80, assigned as station house attendant. Leaves of absence, without pay, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 23, prects. indicated: Patrol. R. S. Duffy, 7; S. Bosom, 29; J. Alexy, C. Ackerly, Jr., 153; F. Heaney, 157; C. Burkhardt, 20; J. Greenberg, 29; J. J. McKetrick, 39; E. Delaney, 146; W. R. Gierlang, 146; J. F. Goldpaugh, 155; F. H. Crane, 160. F. La Battaglia, 19; 1 day, 4 P. M., April 23; J. Mahoney, 29, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 23; M. J. Cunningham, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 23; C. Rose, 58, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 24; V. R. W. Gristiano, 63, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 27, T. J. Moran, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 24; B. Hozinsky, 152, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 23; F. L. Winter, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 23; M. Knoblauch, 169, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 23.

Pull pay while on sick report: Patrol, F. Moloney, 28, 6:45 A. M., Mar. 29, to 12 P. M., April 1; J. Greenberg, 29, 2 P. M., Mar. 25, to noon, Mar. 28; W. Mar, 29, 4:15 P. M., Feb. 19, to 12 P. M., Mar. 31; J. J. Lawler, 170, 2:30 A. M., April 3, to noon, April 7; C. C. Steinert, 283, 4 P. M., Traffic Div., Sub-div. B, 1:45 P. M., April 11, to 12 P. M., April 13.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. L. Sullivan, 149.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARKENBURGH, OLIVER M., (Apr. 13:) left more than $10,000 personalty to his widow, Susie H.

FAAS, BARBARA, (Apr. 8:) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty, Emile, son, $4,000; the residuary estate in four equal parts to children, Ernst, William, Anna, and Bertha.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof, under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Sub-Section 3, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold illegal articles: 50 obscene cards, 124 illegal articles; 355 obscene cards; illegal articles; illegal articles; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 obscene album; illegal articles; illegal articles; 18 lottery tickets; 9 lottery tickets; 2 obscene books; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; obscene postcards; lottery circulars; illegal mf. of rubber; 25 obscene pictures; 2 obscene books; illegal articles; obscene drawings; illegal articles; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 4 obscene books, articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; illegal articles; obscene books, prints, and photos; illegal articles; illegal articles; 1 obscene book; 6 obscene figures; obscene pictures; illegal articles; 18 obscene pictures; 8 obscene pictures; 28 obscene pictures, 1 photo printing frame, 1 obscene negative, 36 obscene negatives, 7 books lottery tickets; illegal articles; 3 obscene photos; 1 obscene photos; 16 obscene photos; 1 pkg. illegal articles; 1 obscene book; 10 obscene photographs.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated April 12, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—2d Lt. L. F. J. Serbee, C. A. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

The board of officers appointed in orders of Nov. 24, to investigate the question of proper working uniform for members of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, is dissolved.

Col. J. W. Bruckman, C. A. A., from duty as Fort Commander, Ft. Adams, R. I., and will report not earlier than May 14 to President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to complete course.

Maj. C. Gilmore, C. A. C., is assigned to duty as Fort Commander, Ft. Adams, R. I., effective upon relief of Col. J. W. Bruckman, C. A. C.

2d Lt. S. M. Decker, C. A. C., from duty at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., and will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty with Coast Defenses of Oahu.

Orders of April 5, directing 2d Lt. P. L. Ferron, C. A. C., to proceed to Honolulu, revoked. He is relieved from assignment to 30th Co., and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. J. E. Wilson, C. A. C., is transferred from 142d to 5th Co., effective Aug. 5.

Following C. A. C. officers relieved from present assignment in Coast Defenses of Oahu, effective on date specified, then to United States and on arrival report to commanding officer of coast defenses indicated for assignment to a company; 1st Lt. D. N. Swan, Jr., Aug. 5, to Sandy Hook, and 2d Lt. H. H. Saurin, to San Francisco.

Following C. A. C. officers, upon relief from duty at the Academy, and after any leave granted, to Manila for duty with Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay; 1st Lt. E. W. Putney, and J. H. Cunningham.

Following C. A. C. officers, relieved from present assignment, effective at such time as will enable them to proceed to Manila from San Francisco on date indicated for sailing with Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay; 1st Lt. J. V. Pire, Aug. 5, 2d Lts. E. Montgomery, Sept. 5; F. J. Toohey, Aug. 5, and F. J. Torney, Sept. 5.

Capt. C. T. Richardson, Ord. Dept., upon relief from detail in Ord. Dept., and after any relief granted, to Manila for duty with Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay.

2d Lt. J. F. Kahle, C. A. C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay to San Francisco, and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu, for duty in Coast Defenses of Oahu.

Capt. V. Henry, 15th Cav., upon arrival in U. S., to West Point Academy for duty.

Name of Capt. V. La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., now detached, June 10, and name of Capt. J. R. Lindsley, Inf., removed, June 18.

Name of 1st Lt. H. Mueller, 10th Inf., to detached, June 10.

Major J. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to deliver lectures before students at the Army Service Schools upon duties of division ordnance officers in the field, &c., about May 1 and 3, then to the station at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on official business.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann, from present duties, and assigned to command 2d Brigade, effective upon relief of Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans from command of that brigade. Brig. Gen. Mann will proceed to Laredo, Tex., and assume command of the 2d Brigade.

Major E. P. Wolfe, M. C., now detached service to Southern Dept., is assigned to temporary duty at the Base Hospital at Ft. Bliss, Texas, as Disbursing Officer and Medical Supply Officer.

Name of 1st Lt. I. Longanecker, 22d Inf., to detached, Aug. 3, and name of 1st Lt. G. R. Catts, Inf., removed Aug. 2.

Name of 1st Lt. C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., to detached, July 5.

A Board to consist of Capts. F. W. Palmer and R. W. Bryan, M. C., A. S. Cowan and F. P. Lahm, (Aviation Officers) of Signal Corps, and 1st Lt. H. Gantz, (Aviation Officer) Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to examine officers to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Following aviation students will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for qualification as junior Military aviators in Signal Corps: 1st Lt. F. Carroll, 5th Inf., and 2d Lts. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., and R. Royce, 20th Inf.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. C. Nichols, Jr., Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, 3 months; 1st Lt. B. D. K. Shurtleff, Ord. Dept., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. Van Horne, Signal Corps, 2 months; 1st Lt. Capt. A. Poillon, 1st Cav., 20 days, and 2d Lt. G. D. Riley, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Commanders C. M. Tozer, the South Dakota, to command the Colorado; A. Althouse, General Board, Navy Department, April 20, to command the Cleveland, May 6; J. M. Reeves, the Oregon, to Mare Island Yard, and E. H. Brumby, the Delaware, April 20, to Asiatic Station, via June transport.

Lt. Commanders W. S. Miller, the Delaware, to command the Ericsson; R. R. Adams, the Florida, to Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Penn., and G. W. S. Castle, the Utah, to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Lts. L. E. Morgan, retired; L. Cresap, Carnegie Steel Co., to the Delaware as Gunnery Officer; E. L. McSheehy, the Texas, to receiving ship at Boston; R. M. Brainard, Navy Dept., April 22 to the Utah as Gunnery Officer; R. Wilson, the New York, to staff, Commander, Second Division Atlantic Fleet, and A. G. Kirk, the Utah, to Indian Head Proving Grounds, Md.

Jr. Grade Lts. B. H. Bieri, the Virginia, to the Texas, April 20; T. L. Gatch, to the Chattanooga, May 10; D. C. Godwin, the Rhode Island, to the Oklahoma; G. E. Brandt, the Oklahoma, April 27; S. Welsh, the Virginia to Indian Proving Grounds, May 22, and R. King, Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., April 20, to the Pennsylvania.

Ensigns S. E. Rose, the Prometheus, to the Maine; H. P. Parmalee, the Louisiana, to the Milwaukee; J. R. Redman, the Prometheus, to the Maine; A. A. Merrick, the Michigan, to Radio Censor at Sayville, L. I.; J. C. Jones, the Louisiana, to the Oklahoma, and E. S. McCawley, the New Jersey, to the Pennsylvania.

Pay Inspector A. F. Huntington, Guantanamo Station, May 1, to Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, June 1.

Paymaster B. S. Stolnaker, Accounting Officer, Philadelphia Navy Yard, to Purchasing Pay Officer, Guantanamo Station, with additional duty on the Petrel May 1, and J. S. Beecher, New York Yard, to Asiatic Station on May 1, transport.

Asst. Pay. F. H. Huddleston commissioned.

Asst. Nav. Con. R. S. Bullard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology May 1, to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Gunners A. E. Bentfield, the South Carolina, home, wait orders; J. Redd, the Indian Head, to the Montana, and E. C. Wurster, Charleston Yard April 20, to the North Dakota May 1.

Chief Machs. A. A. Smith, the Nebraska, to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and J. M. Ober, the Kansas, to the North Dakota.

Machs. P. R. Abrams, the Patuxent, to New York Yard; B. F. Ranger, the North Dakota, to the Kansas, and G. S. Dean appointed to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore at Portsmouth Yard; Chattanooga and Nero at San Diego; Cheyenne at San Francisco; Dale, D-2, D-3, and Tonopah at Block Island; Duncan at Hampton Roads; Iris at Mare Island; Lamson at Key West; Patuxent at Norfolk Yard; Potomac at Balboa; Solace at Tompkinsville; Sonoma and Texas at New York, and the Uncas at Charleston Yard.

Sailed—Ozark, Hampton Roads for Lynn Haven Roads, and the Vestal, Hampton Roads for Boston.

The Jason, now at Hampton Roads, to Newport and return to Hampton Roads.

The Kanawah, now at Boston, ordered to proceed as follows: To Port Arthur, Texas; to Guantanamo, to Key West, and thence to Port Arthur, Texas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on May 2 for foreman asphalt worker, Grade 2. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; duties, 5. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $4.50 a day. Vacancies occur from time to time. The commission announces for May 12 an examination to provide a register of eligibles from which to make certification for filling vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring the qualifications of stenography, typewriting, or stenography and typewriting in the Federal classified civil service. Both men and women will be admitted to the examination. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination; but persons less than 20 or more than 50 years of age on the date of the examination will not be employed in the Customs Service. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HUDDLESTON, Dr. JOHN H., (Oct. 30, 1915,) net estate, $84,017. Mrs. Mabel P. Huddleston, widow of decedent, $21,653; Margaret S. Huddleston and Jean F. Huddleston and Carrol H. Huddleston, children of decedent, each received $20,788. Assets 145 West 78th St., $24,000, subject to dower of $4,943; bank, $30,385; personalty, notes, and accounts receivable, $30,285, and stocks, $10,355.

SIMON, CHARLES, (April 28, 1915,) net estate, $83,909. The estate passed to Gertrude Hess, Jennie Heinmann, Maria Bloomfield, Ruth Gathwell, Hattie Mane, Flora Lichter, Herman Simon, Adron Simon, and Louis Simon, the nine children of decedent, each receiving $9,267. Assets: One-half interest, $12,500, the equity in the 622, 624, and 626 East 47th St., appraised at $35,000; bank, $4,851; notes, life insurance, and personalty, $16,351; stocks, $51,150. The decedent owned 250 shares Hess Bros., Inc., of 502 West 30th St., valued at $35,000, and 301 shares New York Yeast and Malt Con. 1st Av. and 42d St., valued at $15,050.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY. (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

40TH, (275 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double room, private bath; kitchenette, electric light, telephone.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; steam, electricity; reasonable; single rooms.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large room, nicely furnished, with board.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

52D ST., (1,672 Broadway—Strathmore.)—Large, small rooms, parlor, with piano; private bath; elevator service. Phone 115 Circle.

52D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, sunny room; large closet; running water, bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; $5 weekly; references.

57TH, (near B'way.)—Lady living alone has attractive rooms, single or en suite, in modern elevator apt. Columbus 449.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath adjoining; private. Bailey, 1265 Columbus.

72D ST., WEST, Near Park.—Private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $5. Columbus 2994.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; also one with private bath; first May; board; references; near Riverside Drive.

73D, 272 WEST.—One large, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; reference.

78TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable rooms; refined, private home; telephone; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water.

82D, 146 WEST, Anderson Annex.—Large and small rooms; running water; electricity; elevator.

87TH, 8 WEST.—A beautifully furnished room, connecting bath; 3 large closets; plenty of sunlight, in private house; men preferable. C. L. Ewell.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, with bath; also single room; private home; reference. Barry.

West Side.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly appointed parlors; every convenience; electricity, running water, private bath; suitable physician; exclusive private house.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6-W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room; homelike; electricity; elevator; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small; outside room, adjoining bath; private washroom; moderate.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway.)—All night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3.50 to $7 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive, attractive furnished room, bath, telephone, subway.

105TH ST., WEST.—Desirable room, apartment; private family; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 9857.

112TH, 605 WEST. (Apartment 54.)—Desirable room for gentleman; shaving bath. Evenings.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 616 WEST. (Apt. 54.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; elevator apartment.

130TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentlemen; subway. Thomas.

136TH, 530 WEST. (Apt. 24.)—Newly furnished front, electricity, phone, subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 WEST 22D ST.

The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building, billiard room, running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $5.50 weekly each.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms; private house, overlooking Hudson, 79th St. subway.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Bronx.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 66, Between 176th and 177th, Near Grand Concourse.—Small, nicely furnished room, with private family; suitable for young gentleman; board optional; reasonable; phone 4983 Tremont.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

106th, 51 West.—Two beautiful connecting rooms, elevator apartment; reference required. King.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED by young man, nice room, adjoining bath, with some private family; prefer west side, between 59th and 86th Sts.; no boarding house need answer. L 43 Times.

A couple want 2 rooms and private bath; breakfast; in Seventies or West End Av.; private house; state price, &c.; references. Z 347 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants single room, convenient 51st St. and St. Nicholas Av. S. N., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,

45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. 30 minutes from Broadway.

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.

Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; 1 hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business man, wife, baby, and nurse want comfortable quarters from May 1, or will rent small furnished modern house for season or year. Full Particulars, L 357 Times Downtown.

Wanted by small family, furnished room and board in country place distant not over one hour from New York; reasonable rate. Answer, with price and details, to L 372 Times Downtown.

Two gentlemen desire room with board in private family; New Rochelle or immediate vicinity; state particulars. N. B., 100 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

318T St., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; handsome, large room; superb, private bath; exceptional table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, convenient to bath, with board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Splendid, large, sunny room; dressing room, bath, electricity.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second story front room; private bath; all rooms on fourth floor, adjoining bath.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; ideal location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; table guests; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 302 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls over 16 years of age to wrap parcels. Come with proof of age. Apply Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, neat, refined appearance, able to grasp details quickly; expert bookkeeper. Apply N. Gyory, Room 1929, Park Row Bldg., after 10.

BOOKKEEPER who thoroughly understands voucher register; must be capable, neat, and accurate. Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation, 214 East 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Young girl wanted as improver. Mrs. G. Lloyd, 400 West 151st St.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST

WANTED

to perform secretarial and correspondence duties for chief executive; state experience. Box L 54 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady with experience as file clerk in large institution; must be quick and accurate and intelligent; salary $10 start. Address X 203 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

Require the services of saleswomen for their

Fan Department.

Only those who have had experience in Lace, Gauze and Feather Fans.

Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

Require the services of

Experienced Saleswomen for their

Sterling and Plated Silverware Department.

Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL to assist with light housework and care of child; good home; write particulars and salary. Morgan, 8th Av., Port Washington, L. I.

GIRL (white) for general housework; good plain cook; good wages; no washing; must have city references. Apartment 18, 318 West 100th St., city.

HAND SEWERS.

SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS.

WILL EMPLOY

50 REFINED GIRLS

ON HAND SEWING,

FANCY WORK,

AND

BEAD EMBROIDERY. APPLY

COLONIAL FACTORY,

465 WEST BROADWAY.

HOUSEWORK.—General, girl, small apartment; big wages. Apt. 4F, 674 West 161st.

LADY.—To fill position vacated through promotion; must have exceptional business ability; $12 to start; substantial advancement when familiar with duties. Apply 9 to 12, Suite 1,014, 44 East 23d.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn,

require

EXPERIENCED FEEDERS.

Apply in person to Superintendent, 5th Floor, Central Building, Subway Floor.

NURSE.—Young, refined white girl to care for child 3 years old; references required. Call 800 Riverside Drive, Apartment 7B, before 11 A. M.

SALESLADY wanted, with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

West Side.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 100-106-110 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rate to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

40TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; large, small rooms, homey atmosphere; accommodations at table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST.—High-class house, room with bath; electricity; refined location; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

93D, (990 West End Av.)—Suite or separate rooms; private bath; excellent board; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

ONE COUPLE IN CHARMING, SPACIOUS APARTMENT, OVERLOOKING PARK LAKES; NO OTHER GUEST. OWNER, L 53 TIMES.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESWOMAN.—Permanent position for wo-man of culture and refinement; salary, $500 per month and commission. B. F. Brainerd, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; must have had Wall Street experience or be capable and accurate in her work. Do not answer unless capable of fulfilling these requirements. Address Broker, Box G 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least 3 years' experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $12 to start; address own handwriting, stating age and experience. L 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young lady with aptitude. Room 90, Chemists Building, 80 East 41st St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; efficient, young; general office assistant. Call 111 Broadway, Room 605, Friday or Saturday.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office assistant; experienced; permanent position. L 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding bookkeeping; experienced; state particulars and salary. Permanent. L 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant. Apply Room 300, 320 5th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and ability to demonstrate the fundamental principles of penmanship; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,000 per year, position open now or June. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., Vanderbilt 4855.

TYPIST wanted to handle classified advertising; must be absolutely accurate; $10. Address K 63 Times.

WILL PROVIDE TYPEWRITER and $7 or $8 weekly in return for few hours' daily work, which may be done at home; preference given neat typewriting girl obliged to support herself; permanent position for well qualified beginner. do not write, but call, or address for particulars, Suite 83, 28 West 20th St., New York.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of stock books; must be experienced in men's or women's clothing; excellent opportunity. Address in own handwriting, stating full details, including age, education, and salary account of experience, &c., L 42 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography, prefer one with real estate experience. Apply.

FILE CLERK.—Want high-grade girl of good education and thoroughly experienced; $12. Call between 9 and 1. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of supply above the average applicants. Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Self-adhesive Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Course. Moon's Schools, Suite 1,407 Bldg., 387 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Expert lawyer, Christian firm; $25. Wall Street Agency, 50 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 16 East 42d.—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers. Miss Rudenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions unfilled; register free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, accurate girls; $13, $12, $8; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHER, good business ability, active, confidential secretary; six years' experience; thoroughly competent; all detail work; $15. L 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. L 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, accurate, rapid, commercial and technical dictation; experienced; $15. L 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 5 years in last position; A1 references; $18. P 352 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Knowledge of typewriting; 3 years' experience; references; $8. L 318 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady wishes position as typist; rapid and accurate; references A1; $10 to start. X 204 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY experienced in real estate renting, collecting, and office work; exceptional ability; unquestionable references. G 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG married American woman, husband employed, desires first-class housekeeping position; will leave city; references. L 337 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, (several) experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

NEAT GIRLS, (several,) experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exch

WANTS $10,000,000 FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Supt. Maxwell Says Board of Estimate Should Be Urged to Act Immediately.

SUGGESTS A REFERENDUM

Appeal to Voters Would Decide How Much Education People Want for Their Children.

The annual report of City Superintendent Maxwell, submitted to the Board of Education yesterday, suggests, among other things, that the Board of Estimate be urged to grant immediately not less than $10,000,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings and, where necessary, the purchase of sites, to the end that as soon as possible all children of elementary school age may have adequate accommodations in properly constructed buildings between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

He also recommends that the board be induced to grant sufficient money to construct high school buildings to the end that double sessions may be done away with, and that all students who seek it may have proper opportunity for a secondary school education. He wants the board to provide the necessary funds to erect immediately a new building for the New York Training School for Teachers, so that the school may have adequate accommodations not only for the conduct of its own peculiar work but also for the purpose of training teachers in service to perform on the departmental plan the work that is now performed at great expense by supervisory visiting teachers of drawing, music, physical training, and sewing.

Dr. Maxwell asks that an experimental high school be started for boys who have completed the 6 B grade in elementary schools and who are of conspicuous ability, in which they shall accomplish all the work that is now done in the seventh and eighth years of elementary schools and in the four years of high school.

He suggests that the Board of Estimate be asked to grant the money necessary to establish and maintain an adequate number of trade or vocational schools, and that sufficient appropriations be obtained so that children shall be taught in classes of reasonable size—not more than forty pupils to a class in elementary schools.

He is in favor of making the school year for both teachers and pupils not less than 220 days. He recommends that the Board of Estimate be induced to provide sufficient funds to restore in full efficiency the activities that have been suspended or impaired in order to save money to the city—such as evening schools, summer schools, recreation centres, athletic centres, and community centres.

Dr. Maxwell says in conclusion:

"In case the Board of Estimate fails to make the necessary appropriations within a reasonable time, I urgently recommend that the Board of Education appeal to the Legislature to submit the question by referendum vote to the voters of our city as to whether our financial authorities shall make the required provision for building schoolhouses, for paying teachers, and for using the schoolhouses for the benefit of the people outside of the regular school hours. There is nothing revolutionary or even extraordinary about this proposal. Under our democratic form of Government the people must ultimately decide just how much education they will provide, at the expense of the taxpayers, for the education of their children. This is one of the fundamental principles of our educational system."

The Board of Education amended the program of the special committee on economy so as to provide $85,000 for the payment of salaries of teachers in vacation schools, and playgrounds and teachers of after-school athletics.

No action was taken on the Sunday evening meetings of the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School. The Committee on Care of Buildings made no report, and the matter is still in its hands.

Forest Fire Burns Summer Home.

HIGHLAND PARK, N. J., April 19.—Embers from a forest fire, which has been raging on the outskirts of the village all day, set fire to the garage and Summer home of Charles J. Dorner. Despite the efforts of the firemen the buildings were burned to the ground. Mr. Dorner, who is engaged in the lithographing business in New York, lives in Arlington in the Winter. The loss was estimated at about $15,000. The home of John R. Clark, a New York banker, also took fire, but the firemen saved it by means of a bucket brigade before much damage was done. Residents in the vicinity have spent the day fighting the forest fire, which extends over an area of two square miles.

EDISON LOSES ACID SUIT.

Court Holds That Drainage from Plant Is a Menace to Health.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 19.—A long legal contest in which Thomas A. Edison and some of his companies were defendants, growing out of the discharge of acids into a stream in Belleville, ended today when Judge James P. Mylod decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The court excluded Edison as an individual, and awarded $200 damages against Thomas A. Edison, Inc., lessee of Edison's property in Belleville, where carbolic acid is being made for use in war hospitals. Salvatore Grillo and Angelo D'Alessio, owners of a house at 45 Heckel Street, Belleville, were the plaintiffs. The stream polluted by the acid was found by the court to be a menace to health.

THAW GETS HIS DIVORCE.

Court Acts on Recommendation of Master Who Heard Testimony.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—John W. Thomas, master appointed to take testimony in the suit of Harry K. Thaw against his wife, Evelyn Thaw, today recommended to the court that Thaw should receive a divorce.

The decree was ordered by the court.

Says Boy Is Not Jimmy Glass.

Mrs. Charles Glass of 18 Lienau Place, Jersey City, received a telegram yesterday from Mrs. M. C. Crouse, matron of the Children's Home in Cincinnati, saying that a boy in the home was not Mrs. Glass's son Jimmy. Mrs. Glass said after receiving Mrs. Crouse's telegram yesterday she would make further inquiries about the Cincinnati boy.

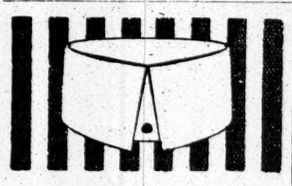
You can't tell a Kaufman from a high-priced hat
Our customers say it —the hats prove it.
$5 Style $3 Quality $1.50
Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter
Stores Everywhere

Greatest Known Value—
The Arnheim $20 Suit

It is the embodiment of efficient tailoring skill, the result of the economy of a large business. There is a long line of materials usually found only among $25 and $30 offerings elsewhere. Samples on request.

Coat and Trousers, $18
The Same Price at Both Stores
Arnheim

Broadway and Ninth Street
30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.
Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50



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PEER 2½ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Resinol shaves for tender skins

Resinol Shaving Stick soothes where ordinary shaving soaps only irritate.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try it and Be Convinced!

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The Most Daring Woman in Europe

She led a complete column on a march of 800 miles across the icy Serbian mountains, with the enemy's guns pounding behind.

She even disobeyed orders—but she got her column through without the loss of a man.

She tells the remarkable story in her own words—in the May issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal
out today
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Typical young men's clothes

THEY have the air of lively smartness; distinctive, different; but without loss of dignity.

Varsity Fifty Five and others

Quality of the all-wool fabrics; safety of the colors; complete satisfaction guaranteed
The prices are from $20 to $50

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

For young men—nothing smarter than these Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Fives. We alone sell them in New York City.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.)
246-248 West 125th St.)
Open Evenings.

Browning, King & Company

Our guarantee not only covers the fit and finish of our suits, but the colors and wool fabrics as well.
We've many models and more patterns from which to choose, from the extremes of fashion to the most conservative.
Both fit and style in our suits at $15, $20 and $25.
Higher prices buy costlier fabrics.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats.

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Broadway near 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Myrtle Ave. at Fulton St.
Fulton St. at Nelson Av.
Brooklyn